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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

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The American evangelists out to convert you.

MiG shot down airliner with 269 on board, says Shultz

US-Soviet crisis over jumbo jet

From Nicholas Ashford in Washington, Richard Hanson in Tokyo and Richard Owen in Moscow

Soviet and American leaders were mobilizing for a new crisis today after Washington accused the Soviet Union of shooting down with a missile a South Korean jumbo jet with 269 people on board.

President Andropov was believed to be returning to Moscow from holiday, while in Washington President Reagan instructed Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to demand an immediate and full account of the incident from the Soviet Union.

The United States and Japan are considering requesting a special session of the United Nations Security Council.

In the space of 12 minutes, Korean Airlines Flight 007 from New York to Seoul via Anchorage plunged from 10,000 metres to disappear from the radar screens after straying 720 kilometres off course into Soviet airspace over the military island of Sakhalin, between northern Japan and Siberia.

Among the passengers – the majority Koreans, Taiwanese and Japanese – was Mr Lawrence McDonald, head of the US House of Representatives armed services committee. Washington claimed that Soviet MiG jets attacked the aircraft.

After a day of near-silence on the incident, Moscow said last night that an unidentified aircraft twice violated its airspace and that Soviet fighters were scrambled to guide it to the nearest landing point, but that it failed to respond to signals. The statement did not admit to shooting down the aircraft.

Reports from Tokyo, quoting sources in intelligence and the Japanese Defence Agency, said that the MiG pilot was heard saying to his base Sakhalin: "I am



going to fire a missile. The target is the KAL (Korean Air Lines) plane."

In a further exchange Sakhalin said: "Take aim at target."
Pilot: "Aim taken."
Sakhalin: "Fire."
Pilot: "Fired."

According to Kyodo News Agency, this exchange occurred three times, indicating the firing of three missiles.

In Washington, Mr Shultz, his voice quivering with emotion, said "We can see no excuse whatsoever for this appalling act."

Mr Shultz, in detailed account of the incident monitored by an American base in Japan, said that the Russians had tracked the KAL flight for 2½ hours from their Sakhalin based; that up to eight Soviet jets in constant touch with their ground control had "reacted" to the airliner's presence and that the Russian pilot had visual contact with his target.

Soviet naval vessels and aircraft are searching the area for signs of the aircraft, according to Washington and Tokyo. American and Japanese rescue units are also searching.

Mr Richard Burt, the US Assistant Secretary of State, said yesterday that some wreckage and a kerosene slick had been spotted in the crash area, but ther was no indication of survivors.

A South Korean airline official said in New York that 240 passengers and 29 crew had been on board the missing airliner. Many of the nationalities were still unknown last night and the official said: "we just cannot tell if there are any British." Reports from Seoul listed 72 Koreans, between 22 and 27 Japanese and 34 Taiwanese.

It was not known why the jet had drifted so far from its flight path, which should have taken it over Japan.

If the death toll in the disaster is 269, it will be the fifth most serious crash in the history of aviation.

Britain calls for release of officers

Britain has called for the release of the six white Zimbabwe Air Force officers who were immediately rearrested after being cleared of sabotage charges. The Acting High Commissioner of Zimbabwe in London was called to the Foreign Office yesterday and told that the British Government and people were "very concerned and disturbed" Page 4

NHS pressure

A new government circular gives health authorities the clearest indication yet that they are expected to privatize more of their domestic, catering and laundry services Page 2

Lloyd's warning

Sir Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's the London insurance market, has given a warning that insurance rates are too low, despite record profits of £264m Page 13

PIE condemned

The Home Secretary condemned the views of the Paedophile Information Exchange but would not say more because of "a possibility of prosecution against individual members Page 2

Stage museum

Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, has given the go-ahead for a theatre museum in London less than two months after he postponed the project Page 2

College cuts

Three of the six or so colleges threatened with closure or merger under cuts recommended by government advisers have been named Page 2

Falklands vote

A UN committee endorsed a resolution calling on London and Buenos Aires to resume negotiations over the sovereignty of the Falklands Page 4

Jobs threat

The new chairman of British Shipbuilders, Mr Graham Day, has announced that further job losses and yard closures may be needed Page13

Poland 'normal'

The Polish press yesterday tried to portray life in the country as normal despite Wednesday's pro-Solidarity demonstrations and clashes in Warsaw, Gdansk and other cities Page 4

£43m issue

Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, is planning to raise £43m through a rights issue to its shareholders Page 13

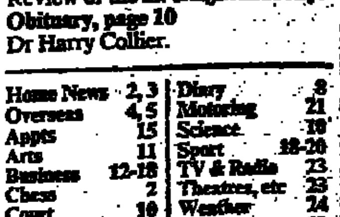
Roland Rat goes

TV-am is to drop its popular puppet character Roland Rat after the school holidays and replace him with Popeye cartoons Page 3

Aoki leads

Isao Aoki (Japan) has a first round of 65 in the European Open at Sunningdale. Craig Francis, a millionaire amateur held the lead for five hours Page 19

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Shultz press conference

'We react with revulsion to this attack'

Washington (AP) – The following is the text of Mr George Shultz's briefing yesterday on the disappearance of the South Korean airliner:

At approximately 1600 hours GMT, the aircraft came to the attention of the Soviet radar. It was tracked by the Soviets from that time. The aircraft strayed into Soviet air space over the Kamchatka peninsula and over the Sea of Okhotsk and over the Sakhalin Islands. The Soviets tracked the commercial airliner for some 2½ hours.

A Soviet pilot recorded visual contact with the aircraft at 1812 hours. The Soviet plane was, we know, in constant contact with its ground control. At 1821 hours the Korean aircraft was reported by the Soviet pilot at 10,000 metres. At 1826 hours the Soviet pilot reported that he fired a missile and the target was destroyed.

At 1830 hours the Korean aircraft was reported by radar at 5,000 metres. At 1838 hours the Korean plane disappeared from the radar screen. We know that at least eight Soviet fighters reacted at one time or another to the airliner: the pilot who shot the aircraft down reported after the attack that he had in fact fired a missile, that he had destroyed the target and that he was breaking away.

About an hour later, the Soviet controllers ordered a number of their search aircraft to conduct search-and-rescue activities in the vicinity of the last position of the Korean airliner as reflected by Soviet tracking. One of these aircraft reported finding kerosene on the surface of the seas in that area.

During Wednesday night United States State Department officials, particularly Assistant Secretary (Richard) Burt, were in contact with Soviet officials seeking information concerning the airliner's fate. The Soviets offered no information.

As soon as US sources had confirmed the shooting down of the aircraft, the US on its own behalf and on behalf of the Republic of Korea called in the Soviet chargé d'affaires in Washington this morning to express our grave concern over the shooting down of an unarmed civilian plane carrying passengers with a number of nationalities. We also urgently demanded an explanation.

The United States reacts with revulsion to this attack. Loss of life appears to be heavy. We can see no excuse whatsoever for this appalling act.

Q: Will this make any difference in the way the United States deals with the Soviet Union – for example, your meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko?

A: Well, I certainly will want to meet with Foreign Minister Gromyko and hear what he has to say about this. Of course, we expect to hear from the Soviet Union long before that.

Q: Is the United States in touch with Moscow at all on the hot line or in any Presidential contact in this case?

A: No. This information that we have has come into our hands after the shooting down of this plane.

Q: Have you spoken to the President about this matter and what did he say?

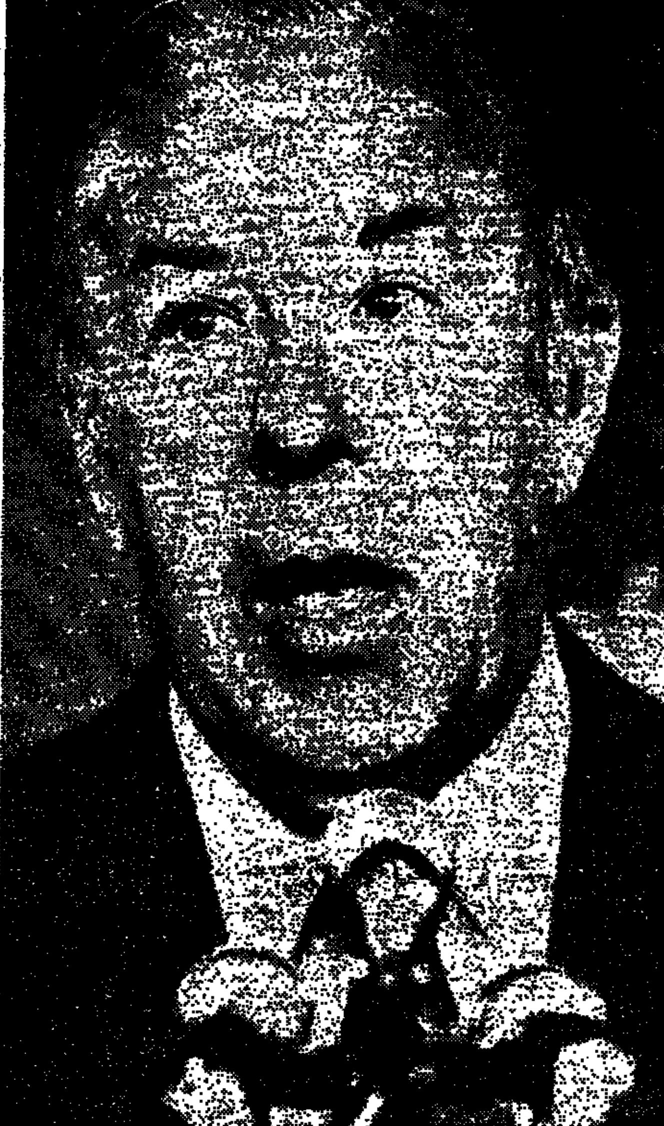
A: I haven't spoken to the President as yet.

Q: Mr Secretary, can you tell us, was there any warning given by the Soviets?

A: I should say the President was fully informed, and I've talked to the West Coast, and the President knows all about this, and he's been kept fully informed. I have not personally spoken to him.

Q: Mr Secretary, can you tell us, did the Soviet Union give any warning to this aircraft and request it to land or try to force it down before it shot it down?

Continued on back page, col 5



Mr Shultz: "We can see no excuse whatsoever."

Shocked Reagan demands full story

From Our Correspondent Washington

President Reagan, described as "very concerned and deeply disturbed" about the loss of life on board the Korean jet, has directed Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to demand an immediate and full account of the incident from the Soviet Union.

A special White House statement said: "There are no circumstances that can justify the unprecedented attack on an unarmed civilian aircraft. The Soviet Union owes an explanation to the world about how and why this tragedy has occurred."

The terse comment was made after President Reagan, who is on holiday at his ranch near Santa Barbara in California, had spoken by telephone with Mr Shultz in Washington.

Former Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, said it was an "outrageous, unforgiveable act that these planes would follow a commercial aircraft, for two hours and then just shoot it down callously."

● LONDON: The Foreign Office last night described the disaster as "deeply disturbing and, on the face of it, wholly inexplicable" (Henry Stanhope writes). Diplomats were in close contact with Seoul and New York, trying to check whether any British passengers had been on board.

● OTTAWA: the Canadian Government is calling on the Soviet Embassy here to demand an explanation for the "unprovoked attack" on the jet External Relations Minister Mr Jean-Luc Pepin said (AP reports).

At least two and possibly 10 Canadian residents were on board the aircraft.

Tass says we do not know aircraft's fate

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

President Andropov was believed to be cutting short a brief holiday yesterday to deal with a potential crisis in Soviet-American relations after the disappearance of a South Korean airliner near the island of Sakhalin, off the Soviet far eastern coast.

Soviet officials maintained that Moscow had no knowledge of the aircraft's fate and that it had left Soviet air space.

Tass news agency said in a brief statement that an unidentified aircraft had entered Soviet air space over the Kamchatka peninsula from the direction of the Pacific and had again "violated Soviet air space" a second time over Sakhalin.

Tass said it did not have navigation lights, did not respond to queries and did not enter into contact with "the dispatched service", a reference to Soviet interceptors.

The report said "fighters of the anti-aircaraft defence" had been sent to intercept the "intruder" and had tried to give it assistance by directing it to the nearest airfield.

The aircraft had "not reacted to the signals and warnings from the Soviet fighters" and had then continued its flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan.

The Kremlin remained silent yesterday on the fate of the Jumbo jet, but Asian diplomats in Moscow said Soviet denials of responsibility were not convincing.

There was no immediate reaction to charges by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, that the aircraft had been shot down by a Soviet fighter.

Sources said that if Mr Shultz's information, based on interception of Soviet military conversations, was correct, Mr Andropov would take steps to avoid a sharp deterioration in relations with the US and Japan.

Earlier in the day Tass carried a six-line report on the incident in Russian, but it was not repeated in the agency's English service. The report, also carried by Moscow radio, said an airliner had disappeared off the northern coast of Japan, but did not elaborate.

A senior Japanese diplomat, Mr Hisashi Owada, went to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon and was told that the Government had no knowledge of the missing aircraft. Officials said it had not landed on Soviet territory "and is therefore not located on Soviet territory".

Asian diplomats said thay *found this formula unconvincing* since it left open the possibility that the aircraft had exploded in mid-air or crashed into the sea.

Sources pointed out that when a South Korean airliner was forced down by MiG fighters in 1978 the Russians initially denied all knowledge of it.

In yesterday's incident, the aircraft, bound for Tokyo, disappeared from radar screens as it approached northern Japan. The Japanese Air Force later said it believed an aircraft had been intercepted, forced or shot down near Sakhalin.

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Druze leader declares war on Lebanese Government

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

The Lebanese Army's military push into West Beirut began to reap bitter political results for President Amin Gemayel yesteday. A second militia leader rejected his call for a national reconciliation and Mr Walid Jumblatt the Druze leader made a "declaration of war" against the Lebanese Government.

As he did so – at the same time threatening United States Marines of the mutinational peacekeeping force in Beirut – shells fired from Druze areasu nder Syrian Army occupation started to explode around the Presidential Palace, the Lebanese Defence Ministry and the residence of the American ambassador.

Even more chilling were reports from both Lebanese police authorities and right-wing radio stations that 24 Christian villagers, most of them women and children, had been massacred in a small village in the Metn Hill by Druze who wanted to take revenge for the Lebanese Army's operation against Muslim militias in west Beirut.

There was further grim news for Mr Gemayel during the day when Lebanese troops – whom the Government had earlier claimed to be in full control of the city – found themselves aain under attack by militiamen using rifles, machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenades.

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special envoy, was in conference with President Gemayel when the first shells landed around the palace at Baabda just east of Beirut. They appeared to be deliberately timed to coincide with a press conference that Mr Jumblatt was then holding in Damascus, a gathering at which the Druze leader declared that his militia were now in a state of war with the Lebanese authorities.

He accused the United States and the troops of the multinational force in Beirut, including Britain, of supporting an attempt by the Christian Phalangists, through Mr Gemayel, to form a one-party dictatorship in Lebanon.

It is just this sort of diatribe that has convinced Mr McFarlane that Syria is behind the anti-Government violence in Beirut. He believes – and has been told as much by American officials and Lebanese Deuxième Bureau operatives – that the battles in west Beirut were deliberately fomented by agents of the Syrian secret service.

Syria is quite capable of sending its agents on such missions but the roots of the crisis in Beirut lie much deeper than this.

New-look army, page 4

Reagan sends in naval force

Washington (AP) – President Reagan yesterday ordered a naval amphibious force to the Mediterranean to back up US marines in Lebanon and directed the aircraft carrier Eisenhower to remain in the region.

The Defence Department announced that 1,600 Marines would sail from East Africa today to stand off the coast of Lebanon. It said there were no plans to send this additional Marine unit ashore in Lebanon.

Shore and Kinnock clash on economy

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow chancellor and an outside contender for the Labour leadership, said last night that the party's entire economic strategy would fail without a firm agreement on incomes control.

That view contrasted starkly with a speech made by Mr Neil Kinnock, the favourite for the leadership, in a considered statement on economic policy delivered in his Islwyn constituency. Mr Kinnock did not mention pay controls once.

Mr Shore said in Southampton that the missing component in Labour's election campaign was the answer to the central economic question: "How will you control inflation?"

He said: "We did have an answer: price controls, tax cuts and the national economic assessment. But these were coded words, and the electorate is not in the business of deciphering codes.

The question was how Labour was going to reconcile the continuing role of collective bargaining with the need to restrain inflation. "It is essential that we find the answer", Mr Shore said.

"For it is indeed the missing component in what is otherwise a coherent policy for economic expansion. But I have to tell you in all candour that, without a firm agreement on incomes, we shall not be able to achieve our goals of rapid economic expansion and a rapid reduction in unemployment", he said.

Speaking at the same time in South Wales, Mr Kinnock concentrated on attacking the Conservatives' "smug sermons" about borrowing, the need for public investment, and the preelection "massage" of the economy which had been reversed since Mrs Margaret Thatcher was returned to office on June 9.

But in his summary of Labour policy he said the mechanism for pulling together the resources and abilities of BRitain exists in Labour's plans for the development of BRitish industry and the operation of the national economic assessment.

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US tourists boost Atlantic air traffic

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Airlines carrying passengers across the Atlantic report record loads as American tourists flood into Britain and Europe on the back of a strong dollar and a US economy moving out of recession.

Traffic in July – the latest month for which full figures are available – was 12-20 per cent up on last year and the highest since the boom of 1979.

British Airways and Pan American report traffic rises of 14 per cent compared with 1982 and aircraft flying 80 per cent full. Transworld Airlines claims a 17.9 rise compared with last year and record loads.

But most successful of all was the tiny newcomer People Express. Its single jumbo carried more than 400 passengers on each of its five cut-price flights a week between Gatwick and New York giving a load factor of over 90 per cent.

A feature of the boom is that 60 per cent of the traffic originated in the US, compared with only 40 per cent in 1979. The airlines are jubilant and all expect a profit from Atlantic operations after four lean years.

For TWA, which expects a $200m operating profit from the Atlantic this year, British manager, Mr Larry Langley said yesterday: "We are witnessing a graphic contradiction of many self-styled pundits who have commented over the years on over- capacity of seats and absence of profitability on Atlantic routes. There is certainly no evidence of overcapacity this year and profitability is expected."

British Airways said: "It is certainly a happier picture on the Atlantic, and we expect to make a profit from our operations. There are definite signes of an end to the recession."

PanAm said: "The industry has had a very good summer, primarily because of the strong dollar."

Total traffic between London and the US in July was 700,000 – the most recorded in a single month, according to the British Airports Authority. The reason, the authority said, was "increased US tourists to the UK, encouraged by the sudden appearance of more dollars in their pockets and an awareness that each dollar would last longer in the UK than it did in recent years."

Despite the summer boom, the airlines face the winter with some foreboding.

Cut-price single fares such as British Airways £156 from Heathrow to New York midweek have been scrapped, and instead all airlines are now relying on a £249 advance purchase New York return to boost traffic from its usual low levels in November and December. This is the lowest for several years and some £30 lower than last year.

Union to support Hattersley for Labour leader

Britain's third largest union is ready to throw its weight behind Mr Roy Hattersley in his campaign for the leadership of the Labour Party.

Mr Hattersley, trying to stop a landslide for Mr Neil Kinnock in the leadership contest, appears to have won the support of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union.

Their regional leaders announced that a complicated consultation process lasting more than seven weeks had shown strong shopfloor support for Mr Hattersley with Mr Kinnock as his deputy.

...s and many video "nasties". Presiding over the incineration as the chairman of Merseyside's Public Protection Committee, Mr John Gallagher, who is calling for licensing system for video libraries.

Mr Gallagher added that many tapes were being rerecorded to make them into video "nasties".

● Warwickshire County Council trading standards officers have seized 1,200 tapes, believed to be pirated, from four houses on the Sydenham Estate, Leamington Spa.

Mr Gordon Philli... of Fincham, Norfolk, his wife Josephine, and children, Joshua and Holly, escaped from the wreckage unhurt, but their car was a write off.

Mr John Hall the Norfolk assistant chief constable who will hand over the keys to the new car, said yesterday: "An inquiry is still going on into the incident to see if there are any lessons to be learnt."

"We were determined from the outset that Mr Phillips would not lose in any way. We hired a car for him until we could find an identical new ..."

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

While the rest of us were enjoying the August sunshine the Labour leadership contest was proceeding on its way. But it is notable how little has changed since we packed our bags at the end of July. Mr Kinnock remains well out in front, so he has been adopting the customary tactics for a front-runner of a low-key campaign: no need to hustle for more votes, wiser not to risk losing those committed to him.

Mr Shore continues to win respect for the conviction of his campaign, but he still seems to have no chance of getting into the race. There are one or two MPs who are thinking of swinging to him because they have been impressed by his performance. That may perhaps save him from humiliation, but it will not affect the result.

From the moment, right at the beginning of the campaign, that a number of union leaders decided that it was necessary to go for a much younger person after Mr Foot, Mr Shore has unfairly but irrovocably been cast as yesterday's man.

Mr Hattersley is still Mr Kinnock's closest challenger, but still at a distance that must be very comforting to Mr Kinnock. So attention is now focused if anything even more than it was upon the race for the deputy leadership. Here there is a change since July in that there is quite a widespread belief that Mr Meacher now has a significantly stonger chance of defeating Mr Hattersley.

Outcome by no means certain

I am doubtful if this judgment is correct. The outcome is by no means certain, partly because a number of unions and constituency parties are consulting their members before deciding how to vote. But I still believe that Mr Hattersley has the better chance because it must be in Mr Kinnock's interest for him to be elected. With Mr Meacher as his deputy, Mr Kinnock's prospects of ever becoming Prime Minister would be much reduced.

A Kinnock-Meacher ticket would be electorally damaging because it would be taken as proof that Labour was drifting irretrievably to the left. That would have a devastating effect on the morale of the centre-right, which in turn would have further repercussions on the party's electoral standing.

Mr Kinnock must be fully aware of this. He has taken the prudent and legitimate line for a probable party leader of declining to state publicly any preference for his deputy. But it would be surprising if he has failed to indicate privately to a few sympathetic union leaders the advantages of having Mr Hattersley as deputy. Even if Mr Kinnock has been as tight-lipped in private as he has in public, enough union leaders and MPs ought to be able to read the score for themselves.

Crucial figure in next phase

So I still think that Mr Hattersley probably has the edge for the deputy leadership. But, win or lose, he will be a crucial figure in Labour's next phase. Only he would seem to stand much chance of rallying the party's centre-right, where there is now a widespread sense of hopelessness.

The left is expected to recapture control of the national executive committee at the party conference. The new parliamentary party is likely to elect more left-wingers to the Shadow Cabinet and there is no sign of Labour policies being brought more in line with the preferences of the general public.

Some centre-right MPs are talking of drifting out of the party or out of Parliament, or both, if Mr Meacher is elected – though there is no sign yet of a potential mass breakaway.

Whoever is elected deputy leader, there is the possibility of a new parliamentary group being formed which would be designed to have a broader appeal than the present essentially right-wing Manifesto Group. But none of these manoeuvres is likely to be of much consequence unless support is mobilized by a leading figure in the party.

Whether Mr Hattersley would find this easier or harder to do as deputy leader is a question that divides even his active supporters. Whether he has the stomach for the task would have been doubted until very recently.

He has always had the reputation of being guided by a highly calculated and cautious sense his own self-interest. Yet one of the most striking features of the political scene in August been the way in which Mr

New pressure on hospitals to use private contractors

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities are to get the clearest indication yet that the Government expects them to contract out more of their domestic, catering, and laundry services to private companies.

Next week they will receive a circular on privatication, a copy of which has been leaked to *The Times*. It tells the health authorities that value-added tax on services contracted out will be refunded, starting from yesterday's date.

They will be given a list of private contractors with which ministers and officials have had talks, and they will be offered independent professional help in assessing tenders from private contractors.

The circular is bound to fuel the opposition of health service unions, who will be proposing measures against privatization of public services at Trades Union Congress next week. Unlike former drafts, the new circular asks health authorities simply to inform staff interests of any proposal to contract out an existing service, instead of to "consult" them.

It says that the Government's expenditure plans envisage that improvements in service to patients will "in part depend on getting better value for money out of available resources". The scope for savings in hospital support services is potentially high, and the Government believes that the use of private contractors often prove the most cost-effective way of achieving them.

The circular tells district health authorities to test the cost effectiveness of their domestic, catering, and laundry services by putting them out to tender.

They are required to seek tenders for laundry services on all occasions when capital investment of £500,000 or more is proposed for the upgrading, building, or important reequipping of a health service laundry.

Health authorities are asked to produce plans for implementing the circular by the end of next February.

The circular will add to the anxiety of many health authorities that they are being pushed into privatization.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) challenged the Government last night to prove its claim that privatization would be more cost-effective.

The union said that since 1965 the number of private contractors providing catering services for hospitals had dropped from 35 to 2; and one of those had recently stopped supplying a night service for the staff at the Maudsley Hospital, London, because it was making a loss.

Social workers boycott exam

Full implementation of the new Mental Health Act could be delayed by a ban imposed by Nalgo on cooperation with a new examination system for social workers.

The Act, which comes into force on September 30, will give social workers new powers on compulsory admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals once they have been "approved" under the Act. The Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work (CCETSW) estimates that 4,750 social workers will need extra training and assessment.

In a circular to Nalgo branches, Mr Geoffrey Drain, the general secretary, said examination plans were "ill thought-out, riddled with professional and practical problems, and requiring radical review".

Nalgo wants present mental welfare officers to be excluded from the assessment process on the ground that they already do similar work, new gradings for social workers qualified under the Act, and training in mental health work to be available to all social workers. Those issues will be raised at a meeting with employers on September 27.

The British Association of Social Workers yesterday deplored Nalgo's action, saying that the Act offered a better deal for the mentally ill.

A good year forecast for England's vineyards

By John Young

Between 6,000 and 7,000 people are expected to converge on the picturesque village of Alfriston, East Sussex, for the ninth English Vinyard Wine Festival, which will be opened today by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and will continue over the weekend.

The grapes are hanging heavy on the vines and growers are in ebullient mood, anticipating a harvest as much as double last year's record.

It has been an almost ideal growing season, with no serious frosts in the spring and with the sun coming at just the right time to save the fruit from mildew and to ripen it through the long, hot weeks of July and August.

"Virtually 100 per cent of the fruit set almost everywhere", Mr David Allcorn, marketing director of the English Wine Centre, says. "That is very rare in this country, where 70 per cent would normally be a good average."

He expects the grapes to be ready for picking by the end of this month, a good two weeks earlier tan usual. "In some years we have been harvesting round Guy Fawkes Day", he says.

Britain has seen some fairly startling changes in agriculture in recent years, none more so than the revival of wine-making.

The vineyards that flourished in the Middle Ages were affected first by Henry II's marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine, which brought the vast producing areas of Bordeaux and the Loire into the English domain, and later by the dissolution of the monasteries which had done their best to maintain domestic production.

The last of the old vineyards, owned by Lord Bute at Castle Coch in Wales, disappeared in 1914. It was not until 1951 that Sir Guy Salisbury Jones planted a vineyard at Hambledon, Hampshire. His distinguished customers included Buckingham Palace and the House of Parliament.

In 1967 Mr Jack Ward and half a dozen other growers formed the English Vineyards Association. Since then growth has been rapid and there are now about 230 commercial vineyards with a total area of 1,000 acres spread across the country, but with the main concentrations in sout-east England and East Anglia.

Production from the 37 wineries could be as much as two million bottles this year. That represents only a fraction of the market. The British drink about twelve bottles a head a year, which is very little compared with countries such as France and Italy.

There are problems in increasing consumption: the normally damp English climate which encourages mildew; the risk of late frosts; and the 79p a bottle duty on wine, which the European Commission says is discriminatory.

But the real difficulty lies in making the leap from what is still essentially a cottage industry to full production. The supermarket chains and other big retailers have, according to Mr Allcorn, expressed keen interest in English wines, but growers at present are in no position to produce the quantities they would need.

Another hurdle to be overcome is public disbelief that English wine is any good. It is not the same as the cheap "British" plonk made from imported juice, which elderly women sometimes buy to celebrate or to help them to sleep.

In fact, it is high quality, mostly sweetish, white, although dry whites and reds are on the increase. It sells for between £3.50 and £5 a bottle.

It is good enough to have established small export markets, including France and Italy.

Grapes galore: Mr David Allcorn, of the English Wine Centre, sampling a glass in the Berwick Glebe vineyard at Alfriston, East Sussex (Photograph: John Voos)

Colleges under threat from cuts identified

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Three of the six or so colleges that face closure or merger because of cuts recommended by government advisers have been identified. They are: Nonington College in Kent, Hertfordshire College of Higher Education, and Fleetwood Nautical College in Lancashire.

The Nonington and Hertfordshire colleges confirmed yesterday that they had received letters from the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education to say that their existence as independent institutions was at risk. Fleetwood was told several weeks ago.

The officials propose that Nonington, a former teacher training college near Dover which now teaches movement studies and the performing arts, should close and that Hertfordshire should run courses "under the auspices of Hatfield Polytechnic".

The colleges, which have two weeks to make representations to the advisory body, are likely to fight the plan, which involves a 10 per cent cut in the public-sector colleges funded by local authorities. Fleetwood is discussing a merger with Liverpool Polytechnic for its advanced work.

The most disappointed of the colleges is Nonington which fought off closure in the 1970s when its teacher training role was ended. It has 285 undergraduates studying for BA degrees in movement, drama and music.

Hertfordshire College of Higher Education, primarily a teacher-training college, had its intake increased last year by the Secretary of State for Education and Science. The college, which also runs a BA in combined studies, has a total of about 650 students.

Dr Derek Haslam, its principal, said that he thought the college was a victim of the advisory body's redistribution of resources away from London and the South-east. It was also near Hatfield Polytechnic.

Nonington is likely also to be a victim of geography, although its proposed fate owes perhaps as much to the deliberate shift away from humanities towards the sciences.

Brittan condemns paedophile views

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, strongly condemned the views of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE) yesterday but said that he could not say more because of "a possibility of prosecution against its individual members".

Mr Brittan said that a report was being considered urgently by the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Thomas Hetherington, and "I anticipate a decision will be reached shortly".

Commenting on PIE, Mr Brittan said: "I find their views utterly repugnant, as do the vast majority of the people in this country. Society rightly expects the criminal law in this field to be strong and effective."

Mr Brittan also announced action to deal with serious assaults on children. He has asked chief constables to look into how such attacks are investigated and to report to him on how the experience and expertise of forces throughout the country could be shared and maximum public cooperation secured.

"We all know, too, that even the swiftest and most effective action by the police is no substitute for sensible precautions against assaults in the first place", Mr Brittan said.

The Home Office would be working with the police in intensifying efforts to get that vital message to children, parents, and responsible adults generally.

In particular it was important to emphasize to parents the necessity of keeping a close eye on children, especially in the evenings, and to the public at large to notify the police of any suspicious activity, Mr Brittan said.

He said that the whole country was outraged and appalled by the brutal attack on a young boy in Brighton. "Every possible effort must and will be made to bring the perpetrators of this repulsive and loathsome act to justice."

He had studied the report of Mr Roger Birch, the Sussex Chief Constable, and was satisfied that the police were sparing no effort.

THE UNITED STATES has an equivalent of the PIE, called the North American Man-Boy-Love Association (Nambla), founded four years ago in Boston.

It seeks public understanding of relationships between men and boys and the repeal of the state laws that fix an age of consent for sexual relationships. These ages vary from state to state.

Members of Nambla have taken part in a homosexual parade in New York, to the annoyance of homosexual groups, which believe that public disgust over paedophilia does harm to the progress made in getting homosexuality tolerated and accepted.

FRANCE: Indecent assault, which includes sexual relations with minors of less than 15 years old, is prohibited and subject on conviction to a prison sentence of between five and ten years and a fine of between 12,000 francs and 120,000 francs (£1,000-£10,000) if committed with violence, and to a prison sentence of between three and five years and a fine of 6,000 francs to 60,000 francs

A pressure group called the "Groupe de Recherche pour une Enfance Différente" is concerned among othe things with paedophilia. Its aim is to campaign for the "liberation" of children on various fronts, including sexuality.

BONN: Under West German law sexual activity with children under the age of 14 is forbidden, punishable by a term of imprisonment ranging from six months to 10 years. Anyone procuring a child for sexual activity or pornographic purposes is equally liable to imprisonment.

Museum of the stage is launched

By Michael Horsnell

The controversial plan to create a theatre museum in London was formally approved yesterday by Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, less than two months after he postponed it in response to the Chancellor demand for spending cuts.

Contracts were exchanged by the Government and the Greater London Council for the leasing of the old Flower Maket in Covent Garden as the site of the new museum, which should be open by 1986.

The future of the museum, which was first proposed in 1955 by Laurence Irving, grandson of Sir Henry Irving, was secured after two important moves by the wake of Lord Gowrie's recent postponement.

Ovvicials from the GLC, which the site, dropped their insistence of the Governmet's committing funds this year to start the conversion. Then Lord Gowrie secured a private donation of £250,000 from an anonymous benefactor.

A spokesman for Lord Gowrie said: "Work should start on the conversion of the premises in a few months' time without any cost to public in the present financial year The remainder of the cost, about £3.9m will be met by the Office of Arts and Libaries".

The arts world has been pleading for decades with successive arts ministers for the conservation of the nation's theatre heritage.

Since 1974 more than a million appropriate objects, worth £23m, have been stroed at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The most valuable is a backcloth painted by Picasso for the Diaghilev ballet, *Le Train Bleu*, in the 1920s.

Museum site: the old Flower Market in Covent Garden

SDP told de facto merger is illegal

By Our Political Correspondent

The leadership of the Social Democratic Party has received legal advoce on the party constitution which it will use to block any attempt to bring about backdoor merger with the Liberal Party.

In spite of Dr David Owen's open hostility, some members have been working with Liberals to lay the foundation for a de facto merger by agreeing the principle of joint selection of candidates.

Mr Matthew Oakeshott, SDP-Alliance candidate for Cambridge at the last election and an adviser to Mr Roy Jenkins when he was Home Secretary, announced this week that Cambridge Social Democrats and Liberals had agreed on joint selection for local, European and parliamentary elections.

The SDP's constitution stipulates that candidates be selected by members on the basis of one member one vote.

The procedure can be modified in exceptional circumstances, but the party has been given legal advice that exceptional circumstances could not be applied to a large number of constituencies.

● Scottish Social Democrats will tell Dr Owen at a meeting in Perth tomorrow that a formal merger with the Liberals now would be premature (Our Glasgow Correspondent writes).

Medical protest

The *British Medical Journal* yesterday accused the Greater London Council of publishing a summary of its report on the medical effects of nuclear war without permissin. Although the GLC said it had permission, the British Medical Association objected to the way the material was presented.

Lords outlook

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday that an Alliance Government would not give priority to reforming the House of Lords – suggested by the Alliance constitutional commission – if concered opposition came from the Conservative and Labour parties.

Belgrano view

Senior Labour sources said yesterday that Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, believed that the Prime Minister was right to order the sinkig of the General Belgrano last year, confirming Wednesday's disclosure by Sir Robin Day, the BBC interviewer, in Edinburgh.

Ulster talks

The European Parliament inquiry into Ulster began in Dublin yesterday amid renewed protests from the Northern Ireland Office and the Official Ulster Unionist Party. Mr Nils Haagerup, the Danish Liberal MEP, had talks with Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic.

Telecom choice

Mr Derek Vander Weyer, chairman of Barclays Bank UK, has been appointed deputy-chairman of British Telecom by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. His appointment is aimed at providing more financial expertise to the Telecom board.

Correction

The move within Labour CND which caused disquiet (*The Times*, August 20) was an attempt to affiliate the organization to the Socialist Campaign for a Labour Victory, not an attempt to donate money to *Socialist Action* as stated in our report.

Russian grandmaster wins London chess trophy

By Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent

Four players shared first prize in the Lloyds Bank Masters Tournament in London yesterday. The grandmasters Matanovic, Nunn, Razuvaev and the international master W. Watson each scored 7 points. But the trophy went to the Russian, Razuvaev, on a point count involving the sum of his opponents' scores.

In the ninth round Matanovic drew with Razuvaev in 18 moves and Nunn drew with King in 24 moves, but Watson had to fight hard to win a long game in 50 moves against Cummings.

The ladies' international ended in a tie between Gisela Fischdick (West Germany) and Conchita Cluymert (Netherlands) with 4½ points each. Half a point behind was the English player, Theresa Needham, who very nearly achieved the grandmaster norm but lost in the last round to Iskov, the Danish master.

Final leading scores: Matanovic, Nunn, Razuvaev, Watson 7; Hartston, Johansen, King, Murey, Tarjan, Shvidler 6½; Britton, Cummings, Hawksworth, Keene, Kopec, Levene, Ravikumar, Wicker 6; Barua, Blek, Bowden, De Boer, Dickenson, Giesle, Gufman, Kosten, Levitt, McKay, Martin, Pliester, Quinteros, Rogers, Tisdall, Wells 5½; Bartels, Chadourne, Conquest, Cox, Diker, Hawthorne, Howell, Iskov, Jacobs, Knott, Lane, Lawton, Mishra, Moulin, Nykopp, Penzias, Waddington, Wall, Watts 5.

Results on the top twenty boards in round 9: Matanovic ½, Razuvaev ½; Nunn ½, King ½; Watson 1, Cummings 0; Tarjan 1, Tisdall 0; Murey 1, Kosten 0; Blek 0, Johansen 1; Martin 0, Hartston 1; Shvidler 1, Levitt 0; Britton ½, Kopec ½; Wicker ½, Hawksworth ½; Keene 1, Cox 0; Chadourne 0, Ravikumar 1; Hebert 0, Levene 1; Quinteros 1, Conquest 0; Rogers 1, Penzias 0; Moulin 0, Barua 1; Bartels 0, McKay 1; Gufman 1, Heinbuch 0; Wells 1, Abdulla 0; Pliester 1, Emms 0.

Adjourned games round 8: Barua 0, Shvidler 1; Heinbuch ½, Quinteros ½; Whitehead ½, Wells ½.

Cable television franchises

Industry jockeying may restrict service

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The number of areas in which multi-channel cable television will be allowed in the next three years may be considerably restricted if the Government approves the plans of some of the present operators to expand.

Only 24 hours after 37 applications were submitted to the Home Office for the first batch of 12 multi-channel cable television franchises, two of the present cable operators, Rediffusion and Visionhire, have announced plans to offer enhanced services in most of their networks.

Rediffusion will offer extra services in 54 areas around the country from Aberdeen to Dover, and Visionhire will do the same in about fifty.

The announcement of the expansions and the appointment of EIU Information, a subsidiary of the Economist Intelligence Unit, as advisers to the Government on franchise applications has caused immediate discontent in the cable industry.

The Government has stated its intention not to offer a franchise until July, 1986, in an area where the present operator already operates a service. Although these networks will only be able to carry between four and six channels and are at present used to carry BBC and independent television broadcasts, they will give the present operators about two years in which to establish themselves in the particular area.

Another area of controversy is the appointment of EIU Informatics. EIU is part of The Economist Newspaper group which is 50 per cent owned by S. Pearson and through its subsidiary, Goldcrest Films and Television, intends to offer a service of first television screenings of feature films on cable.

List of applications made by operators

The following applications have been made for licences to provide and operate cable television. The name of the operator is followed by the names of the main shareholders and then the area to be covered in parentheses.

Aberdeen Cable Services
ICFC, Aberdeen Trust, British Telecom, American TV & Communications, Rockall Scotia (Aberdeen).

Amar
Mr J. Sharman (Kensington and Westminster).

Basingstoke Cable
Visionhire (Basingstoke).

Beamtrade
Kleinwort Benson, Plessey, British Information Technology, British Telecom, American Television and Communications, ... of West-

Cablevision (Scotland)
British Linen Bank, Ferranti, Grampian TV, Press Construction Ltd, World Cable, D C Thomson (Aberdeen and S Glasgow)

Central Lancashire Television
Not yet finalized (Preston and South Ribble)

Channel 2000
Western Union (UK), London Docklands Development Corporation (London Borough of Tower Hamlets)

Clyde Cablevision
Murray Clydesdale Investments, Scottish Daily Record/Sunday Mail, Scottish Amicable Life Assurance, Scottish United Investors, Scottish Mutual Assurance (Glasgow, part of)

Cotswold Cable TV
UEI, Cabletime Systems, Cable Britain (Cheltenham and Gloucester)

Coventry Cable
Thorn EMI, British Telecom (Coventry)

Croydon Cable
Royal Oak, Wates Builders, Crystal Palace Football Club, Surrey County Cricket Club, Mr J Gill, Mr Subba Row (Croydon)

Eaglen Investments
C J Eaglen (West End of London Anglo-Arabic Network)

Essex Telecable
Kent Walker, Essex Radio, Mr D Keddie, Mr M Stone, Talk of the South, Yellow Advertiser News Group, Eastern Electricity Board, British Telecom, GEC-McMichael (Southend on Sea)

Lancs Cable TV
British Telecom, Williams & Glyns Bank, Norwest Holst, Orion Royal Bank (Preston, Chorley, Leyland)

Leeds Cable Vision
Selec TV, E J Arnold & Son, Yorkshire TV Enterprises, British Telecom, MMG (Leeds)

London West End Cable
Southbrook and City Holdings, Inn Films, Dorland Advertising (City of Westminster)

Merseyside Cablevision
Pilkington Bros, Virgin Records, Mrs J F Hill, Marchwell, Searidge Properties, Mr R Starkey Esq (Ringo Starr), Mr J Seddon, Lord Derby (South Liverpool)

Milton Keynes Cable Vision
Selec TV, British Telecom, Milton Keynes Development, Corporation, BPCC, GEC, MMG, Virgin Group (Milton Keynes and Newport Pagnell)

Plymouth Cablevision
MMG, Selec TV, CIT Research (Plymouth)

Premier Cable of Bexley
Visionhire (London Borough of Bexley, and London Borough of Croydon).

Rediffusion Consumer Electronics
Rediffusion (City of Leicester, Metropolitan Borough of Dudley, Borough of Guildford, City of Cardiff).

Solent Cablevision
Role, Guinness Mahon, TV South, Thorn EMI, British Telecom (Southampton, Fareham, Portsmouth (Part)).

S Yorkshire General Network
Epicure Holdings, British Linen Securities, Arnold Laver and Co, University of Sheffield, J F Eardley, Hallamshire Inc, Raine Industries, Peck House Investments. (Barnsley and Dearne Valley).

Swindon Cable Services
Thorn EMI (Swindon).

Tyne and Wear Cablevision
Selec TV, Virgin Group, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers Group (Sunderland).

Ulster Cablevision
British Telecom, STC, Thorn EMI, Ulster TV (Belfast).

White Rose Cabelvision
All Shares currently owned by the Directors (North Leeds).

Windsor Television
CIN Industrial Investments, GEC McMichael, Hawley Group, Investors in Industry, Warburg Investment Management (Windsor, Slough, Maidenhead).

Electricians may fight TUC ruling

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Leaders of dissident Fleet Street electricians plan to go to court to assert their presumed legal right to join a union of their choice after losing their case before a TUC international union disputes committee.

The TUC has ruled that 800 electricians who have resigned from the Electrical, Electronical, Telecommunicaion, and Plumbing Union (EETPM) to join Sogat '82, the print union must be returned to their original union.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary-elect of the EETPU, said yesterday: "In the past we have let the London press branch go their own way too much. We will now rectify that, but not in a heavy way."

But Mr Sean Geraghty, former secretary of the electricians' union press branch said last night: "We have clearly declared that under no circumstances is it conceivable that we will return to the EETPU. Our people have resigned and that is it.

"We are prepared to take the matter to court to prove that every citizen has the right in law to resign from an organization which does not service his interest. We are not bonded servants."

The TUC disputes committee ruled that after considering evidence from both unions Sogat '82, by accepting into membership members of the EETPU, despite objections from that union and by seeking recognition for them from the Newspaper Publishers Association, had acted in breach of TUC disputes principles and procedures.

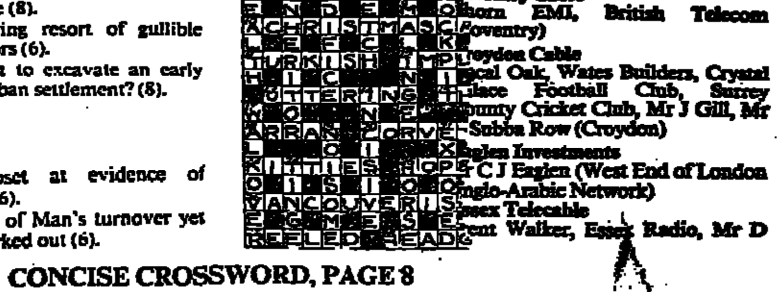
The committee's said that Sogat '82 should exclude "forthwith" members of the electricians' union who had been taken into membership, cease recruitment of electricians employed by national newspapers, and halt all claims for recognition

The committee added: "It is our firm view that itis in the best interest of the individuals concerned to rejoin the EETPU."

● Left-wingers won a tactical victory yesterday on the key constitutional issue of reforming the TUC General Council, but it is likely to prove short-lived. By 23 votes to 19 the general council rejected the advice of Mr Len Murray, general secretary, to oppose moves by the militants to end a five-year experiment that will change the council's political complexion.

They then voted by 21 to 19 to leave to delegates attending next week's TUC conference in Blackpool a decision on the controversial principle of automatic seats on the general council for all unions with more than 100,000 members.

TUC leaders also voted by 20 to 17 to support a composite motion that will permit the labour movement to talk to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, about his forthcoming legislation on democracy within the unions.



24 ... learned cleric ... man of action is seen to tremble (6).
25 Offering effective consumer resistance (8).
26 Swift flying resort of gullible speculators (6).
27 Transport to excavate an early Welsh urban settlement? (8).

DOWN
1 Poet upset at evidence of carnage (6).
2 Half Isle of Man's turnover yet to be worked out (6).

Solution of Puzzle No

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 8

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Cuts in university places fall hardest on women and working class

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Higher A level grades were demanded of young people applying to university last year then ever before. Women were particularly badly affected by the squeeze on higher education places, and fewer working class candidates got to university.

The increasing difficulty which students have in getting into university, shown in figures published yesterday by the Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA), is a direct result of government spending cuts and the reduction in student numbers at a time when the 18-year-old age group is at its biggest.

The number of British students accepted last year was down by 3 per cent, from 74,514 to 72,634 compared with 1981, and the number of overseas students accepted was down by 12 per cent from 5,827 to 5,118. Malaysians, in particular, were reluctant to pay the new "full-cost fees" for overseas students. The number applying last year fell to 2,168 from 3,690 the previous year.

Only 20.9 per cent of all those applying to university were manual class compared with 21.7 per cent from the professional classes.

UCCA says: "Although, in total, a higher percentage of candidates from the higher social classes were accepted, this difference is due to their better performance at A level".

Women were affected worse last year, the report says. Fewer were admitted to university than the previous year, fewer were referred in the clearing house system, and many fewer who passed A levels even applied through the clearing house.

No reason is given for that, but it is believed that women are being affected more than men because they tend to study arts subjects, which have suffered more than the sciences from the cuts. The Equal Opportunities Commission said yesterday that it was concerned about the disproportionate effect on women.

Miss Warwick, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said it was disgusting, as was the fact that university applicants were having to get higher and higher grades.

Yesterday's figures also showed more candidates who were refused by universities going back to school last year compared with 1979, 14 per cent compared with 12 per cent. Many more – 7.4 per cent compared with 4.2 per cent – were unemployed.

Statistical Supplement to the Twentieth Report, 1981-82. The Universities Central Council on Admissions, PO Box 28, Glos; £2.50).

● Unemployment among graduates reached record levels last year, with perhaps as many as 13.5 per cent still out of work six months after completing their degrees, according to figures published yesterday by the University Grants Committee.

The number of graduates known to have failed to find work was almost 8,000 out 66,000 students graduating. Graduate unemployment has risen over the years; they are now more than twice as likely to be without a job as in 1978.

However, their employment prospects are still better than national trends and unemployment rates vary considerably between different subjects. Only 1 per cent of medicine, dentistry, and health graduates fail to find work, compared with 18 per cent in humanities.

University Statistics 1981-82, Vol 2, First Destinations of University Graduates. Universities Statistical Record, PO Box 130, Cheltenham, Glos; £19.50.

£11,000 equality grant

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

The Women's Staff Group at Aston University, Birmingham, has been awarded an £11,000 grant by the Equal Opportunities Commission directed at improving the female staffs position and that of female students at the university.

It is the largest single grant in the commission's present rounds of awards. The grant will finance a one-year full-time appointment to coordinate what is called "a positive action programme". Interviews for the post will be held shortly. Work will start on the programme in October.

It is believed to be the first such full-time appointment at a British university although some part-time work has been done on the same lines at Strathclyde University.

Miss Rowena Clayton, a lecturer and member of the staff group, said yesterday: "It is intended that the experience gained at Aston will enable the coordinator to draw up a code of practice for positive action which can be applied to other universities".

The programme would involve investigating and acting on policies and practices in areas such as course content and publicity, interview procedures, staff training and promotion, health services, and social provision.



Angela Rippon, the television personality, leaving hospital in Plymouth yesterday with both wrists in plaster but determined to be back on a horse in six weeks' time. She broke both wrists when her horse fell during trials in Devon on Sunday.

TV-am to replace Roland Rat with 'Popeye' cartoons

From David Hewson, Glasgow

The commercial breakfast television station TV-am is to drop the popular puppet character Roland Rat at the end of the summer school holidays and replace him with *Popeye* cartoons.

Roland Rat, whose performances are thought to have played a large part in TV-am's recently improved ratings, is to feature only in extended shows during subsequent holidays.

Mr Greg Dyke, the editor-in-chief of TV-am, yesterday agreed that the station could lose some of its audience when the school holidays ended but denied suggestions that the company was breaking the terms of its franchise with its new, popular broadcasting style.

A leading article in *The Times* was singled out for criticism by Mr Dyke, who said that although he had not read TV-am's franchise application before joining the station, the company was doing nothing that was not in keeping with its submission to the Independent Broadcastig Authority.

"I was the subject of a third leader in *The Times* accusing me of being too populist", he told a session on breakfast television at the Edinburgh International Television Festival.

"I find it difficult coming from *The Times*, a paper kept alive by the *Sun* and the *News of the World*. I don't think they have watched the programme because if you did you would see it was still a mix of fun, kids' stuff, and serious news."

The original format, featuring the company's "famous five" presenters was "a bloody awful programme", Mr Dyke said. When he was brought into the station four months ago it was only five weeks from bankruptcy with ratings as low as 200,000.

"You had stories about American skateboarding ducks. If you're going to do skateboarding ducks, let's do British ones", he said.

He had responded by setting up an outside broadcast unit and buying in good cartoons in the belief, based on research in Australia, that the coming summer holidays would provide a good children's audience. Now the station was running neck and neck with the BBC's *Breakfast Time*.

A reshaping of the station's format is being planned, with additional features on pet news and home computers, a new consumer unit, and a political and economic desk.

Mr Dyke rejected suggestions that TV-am ought to be carrying lengthier news items. "There were some people who believed that *Weekend World* in the mornings would work. I think they were rather misguided if they ever believed that."

Warning on timber houses

Construction of timber-frame houses should be limited and a government inquiry set up to investigate possible faults in the new building method, according to a report published yesterday by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities. It says that more than one in five new homes in Britain are built by the timber-frame method and the figure is expected to double in 18 months.

Yet there were "serious doubts" about how long timber-frame buildings would last. A householder simply putting up a picture could puncture the timber frame's vapour barrier and put the house at risk, the report says.

The association, which represents local authorities in London, Merseyside; Greater Manchester, Tyne and Wear, West and South Yorkshire, and the West Midlands, says that although not all the defects reported by its members are serious, "it is known that extensive remedial works will be necessary in some cases".

Surveys of member authorities have shown that housing defects are most common in non-traditional, industrialized, and system-built homes. Timber-frame, the latest building "system", should therefore be regarded with caution, the report says.

Timer-frame housing is quicker to build and relies less on skilled labour, but most of the advantages appear to benefit the builder or developer and not the consumer, the report says.

It calls for:

Housebuilders to limit the number of timber-frame dwellings to 25 per cent of those constructed.

A continuing Government-sponsored evaluation of timber-frame building methods.

Longer guarantees for home owners.

Advertising which states when a timber-frame has been used.

Improvements in construction site supervision and tighter building regulations.

First class days out may return

By Michael Baily Transport Editor

British Rail is expected to reinstate first-class day returns – which it abolished in May – before the end of the year.

No decision has been reached, but British Rail spokesman said yesterday that there was a growing realization that withdrawal of the tickets was a mistake, causing not only loss of revenue, but also widespread resentment among passengers.

Instead of travelling with a full-price first-class ticket – usually about double the price of a day return – British Rail's 700,000 customers using the tickets each year decided either to go by car or travel second class.

British Rail said: "We have had a very big public response on this issue, and there is a clear break between how the businessman has reacted, by using his car, and the leisure traveller, who has gone down market".

Mr Len Dumelow, secretary of the rail users' watchdog body, said yesterday. "People who have written to us are very aggrieved about this; but many more did not bother to complain and simply voted with their feet.

Typical examples of day returns compared with normal first-class returns before May were: London to Brighton £8.80 (£16); London to Colchester £8.80 (£16); London to Oxford £10) £17.50).

More than half the business, worth nearly £6m a year to British Rail, was with Southern Region which first took the view that by withdrawing the tickets it could make more money.

But the marketing men at British Rail headquarters were so involved in simplifying the fare structure that they thought it would be an anamoly to withdraw the ticket in just one region; so they abolished it altogether. Now it seems they are regretting it.

New house search for missing wife

The police hunting Mrs Diane Jones, aged 35, the missing wife of Dr Robert Jones, yesterday began another search of their £95,000 home. A video camera, electronic sensing equipment, a power drill, and a crowbar were taken into the white-painted, 400-year-old beamed farmhouse.

Later loud banging noises could be heard from behind closed curtains inside the house, Lees Farm, Coggeshall, Essex.

After two hours the police left the house, carrying cases and toolboxes. The front door was locked by an estate agent who is advertising the house for sale.

Earlier the police had searched a wood known as the Dillery less than half a mile from the house. The wood, on land owned by the Essex Police Committee chairman, Mr Bill Dixon-Smith, contains a flooded sandpit known as "Dead Man's Pond" because two village people have drowned themselves in it.

Dr Jones, aged 40, who is on a month-long foreign holiday, is expected to leave Toronto today to fly to Sydney.

Originally, Dr Jones had told the police that he planned to visit Honolulu, but a close friend said yesterday that he had changed his travel plans and intended to fly direct to Australia.

Waiter dies in £1m fire

A man died, five others, including three firemen, were injured, and about £1m worth of damage was caused when fire destroyed a shopping arcade and some flats and badly damaged an hotel at Ilfracombe, North Devon.

The fire broke out early yesterday and Mr Thomas Murphy, a waiter, died while trying to help in the evacuation of about 200 people. More than 100 firemen fought the blaze for six hours and two injured firemen were kept in hospital.

Trawlers freed

Four Danish trawlers arrested on Wednesday night while fishing for mackerel 140 miles east of Aberdeen were allowed to resume fishing yesterday after the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland decided that under EEC regulations they had not been acting illegally.

Police inquiry

The police are investigating allegations against five suspended detectives of the London Transport division of British Transport Police, a divisional spokesman said yesterday. He would give no details of the allegations.

Boathouse blaze

Damage estimated at £500,000 was caused by a fire at the 99 Club's boathouse in Cambridge on Wednesday night. At least 60 boats are believed to have been destroyed and the boathouse was severely damaged.

Burglary charge

Michael John Sutcliffe, aged 32, of Gilstead, Bingley, West Yorkshire, was accused of stealing jewelry worth £18 when he appeared yesterday before magestrates at Bingley. He was remanded on bail for one week.

Firemen hurt

Three firemen were slightly injured yesterday when their engine crashed on the way to a grain silo fire in Berwickshire.

Banks fight £20m losses

New card to cut cheque fraud

By Peter Wilson-Smith

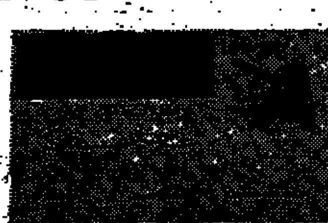
A new type of cheque guarantee card, intended to reduce fraud, could be introduced early next year.

Frauds, many of them highly organized, are costing the clearing banks an average of about £1 a year for each of the 20 million *cards on issue. But negotiations* between the banks on a safer card have dragged on for nearly two years while the losses have mounted.

Now, however, protracted studies on how to make the cards more secure are about to bear fruit.

Mr James Parsons, secretary of the Committee London Clearing Bankers' cheque card committee, said yesterday that a final *decision* should be reached within a few months.

The new card is likely to have sophisticated watermark-style printing like that on bank notes, which would make it much more difficult for criminals to remove the signature strip and replace with a new one.



The card used by the United Bank of Kuwait.

The banks are still studying the possibility of sealing signatures into the cards by covering them with plastic or engraving them on the cards with laser technology. However, banking sources said it was less likely that that would be introduced immediately.

Putting customers' photographs on cards has also been abandoned for the moment because of disagreement among the big banks, with National Westminster the main opponent. It would be expensive and troublesome for the banks and there are doubts whether it would be effective and whether customers would tolerate it.

The banks are completing a study of about six cards produced by different manufacturers, including Trapinex, a subsidiary of *the bank note printers* McCorquodale, and Guardian Security, produces a card for the London branch of the United Bank of Kuwait.

Customers of the Kuwait bank gave guarantee limits up to £1,000 but there is no chance of that for customers of the British banks.

The London Clearing Bankers said there was no question of raising the £50 cheque card limit for the moment, even though inflation had eroded its value. The limit on cheque cards was raised from £30 to £50 in 1977, but would need to be nearly double that now to have kept pace with inflation.

Football club will aid arrested fans

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Birmingham City Football Club, which had 236 of its supporters arrested at Euston Station last Saturday on the opening day of the season before the match with West Ham United, said yesterday that it would offer them legal advice *when all the facts were known*.

Those arrested by what was said to be a large number of Metropolitan Police officers waiting at the station will appear at various courts this month, and next month, charged with public order offences.

The club appealed yesterday to all those who were arrested and everyone else who was on the train from Birmingham which arrived at Euston at 12.40 pm to write with their version of what happened.

Mr Keith Coombs, chairman of the club, said that they had received many telephone calls of complaint from parents of young people. Some had made allegations against the police.

"Due to their age, I would not like their cases to go by default. I think it falls on the club to show interest and use whatever offices we can to help them present their case. After all, they are our supporters. A lot of young people will need representation."

Mr Coombs said that the club solicitor had been consulted. "When we have a clearer picture of what happened, Birmingham City will be willing to offer legal advice. We should not just stand by in case an injustice is done."

Scotland Yard said it was not known whether Birmingham City had sought an official version of the events that led to the arrests. Many Birmingham supporters had arrived at Euston and run into the station concourse and Euston Road, knocking down pedestrians.

It was not policy to disclose how many officers had been deployed.

Policeman accused of murder

From Our Correspondent Belfast

John Robinson, aged 29, an Ulster policeman, was remanded in custody yesterday when he appeared at a special court in Armagh charged with the murder of a leading member of the Irish National Liberation Army on December 12 last year.

Constable Robinson was flanked in the dock by two other policemen and a guard dog at the three-minute hearing. A detective superintendent told the magistrate that he believed he could connect Mr Robinson with the charge of murdering Mr Seamus Grew, aged 31.

Mr Grew was one of two men shot dead at the entrance to a Roman Catholic housing estate on the outskirts of Armagh after a car chase. The chase started when their car burst through a Royal Ulster Constabulary checkpoint after crossing the border from the Irish Republic.

No mention was made at yesterday's hearing of the man who was shot with him, Roderick Martin Carroll, aged 22. Soon after they were killed the INLA described them as leading members and they were given paramilitary funerals.

Mr Grew had served a seven-year prison sentence for the atempted murder of a policeman while Mr Carroll had been charged with the attempted murder of an Ulster Defence Regiment soldier but the case was dropped by the Crown when a key witness retracted his evidence.

Constable Robinson is a married man. For security reasons his address was given in court yesterday as RUC headquarters, Belfast. He will appear at a court in the city next Friday.

Forty "loyalist" remand prisoners in C Wing at Crumlin Road prison in Belfast smashed furniture, fittings and windows in their combined dining room and recreation hall yesterday and set on fire a library in the same room. Damage was described as considerable.

Loyalist remand prisoners in the jail had threatened on Wednesday to protest against the continuing ban on visits by friends and relatives to the three jails in Northern Ireland where adult male prisoners are held. The visits have been stopped because of an overtime ban by prison officers.

Microlight race to Paris threatened by weather

By Ronald Faux

The start of today's London to Paris microlight air race from Biggin Hill airfield depends on which way a low pressure belt over the Irish Sea swings.

The 90 small aircraft will either take off powered by their small two-stroke engines of they will be dismantled and leave by road and ferry for France.

Pilots began to assemble their aircraft yesterday with one eye on the weather. There are only four British entries, two of them manufacturer-sponsored machines.

Some British pilots have withdrawn because of the cost of entering and taking part. Mr Robert Calvert, of Preston, a leading British microlight pilot, said he had decided not to take part when he discovered that taking part would cost him more than £1,000.

Most of the pilots are French and they are heavily sponsored by the makers of cars, batteries, beverage companies, and banks. Other entrants are from America, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. Several French pilots were however flying British-made aircraft.

The first leg of the race is planned from Biggin Hill to Lympne airfield, near Ashford, where the pilots don wet suits and lifejackets for the channel crossing to Cap Griz Nez, where they circle the lighthouse as a checkpoint before finishing the first day at Le Touquet, south of Boulogne.

Tomorrow the course is planned across country to a private airfield north of Paris where competitions will be held. On Sunday, the competitors cross the rooftops of the city to land in the Bois de Boulogne.

Coroner delays funeral of Aldermaston scientist

The funeral of a scientist who was employed at the Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment has been postponed by the local coroner with an order for a post-mortem examination of the body.

On the afternoon before the cremation was due Mr Charles Hoile, the West Berkshire coroner, telephoned Mrs Helen Davey, widow of the scientist, Mr Norman Davey, to say that the funeral could not go ahead until he was satisfied about the cause of death.

A doctor signed a certificate after the death of Mr Davey, aged 61, in Newbury District Hospital on August 15, saying that he had died of natural causes, namely stomach cancer.

A spokesman for Mr Hoile, said yesterday: the post-mortem examination had been carried out and samples sent off for analysis.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said that Mr Davey, of Newbury, Berkshire, had worked as a scientist officer in radiochemical analysis, but could not say whether he had ever been contaminated by radioactive material. The coroner expected to make an announcement soon, he said.

In 1978 the Pochin inquiry was held after a leak of deadly radioactive plutonium dust, which led to the closure of part of the Aldermaston base.

Unions representing th families of more than 70 Aldermaston workers later instigated court action seeking compenstion, claiming that there had been a cover-up and that many staff had been contaminated. Some have since died of cancer.

Mr Davey became ill last November and had two operations before his death.

Barbados brothers to stay in Britain

By Craig Seton

A mother who arrived in Britain yesterday to help the campaign to stop the deportation of her two sons stepped from an aircraft at Heathrow airport, London, to be told that the Home Office had just given them the right to settle in Britain.

Mr Geoffrey Ramsey, aged 23, and his brother David, were to be deported because neither their parents nor grandparents were born in Britain. As they waited at Heathrow for their mother, Mrs Penelope Ramsey, to arrive from her home in Barbados to help in their final appeal to the Home Office next week, a member of a television crew broke the good news.

Mrs Ramsey told *The Times* yesterday: "I was absolutely overwhelmed with such fabulous news. The threat had overshadowed everything."

Mr Geoffrey Ramsey said: "We are greatly relieved. We have lived with such uncertainty that we have not been able to plan our future, but now at last we can get on with our lives."

The news was given by Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, who said: "The Home Secretary and I have decided that it would be right to act outside the rules and grant the Ramsey brothers the right of settlement in this country."



Strong links: David (without tie) and Geoffrey Ramsey with their mother, Mrs Penelope Ramsey (left), and grandmother, Mrs Peggy Howard.

The brothers did not come within the rules governing "*United Kingdom ancestry*" but it was clear that "their links with this country have for several generations been exceptionally strong."

The news ended a campaign lasting almost three years by Mrs Peggy Howard, aged 73, the brothers' grandmother from Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, other members of the family, and members of Parliament.

Mrs Howard had described her grandsons as "British *through and through*". She was born in Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, and comes of a long line of tea planters and missionaries. Mrs Howard returned to Britain after the death of her husband in a Japanese prisoner of war camp and her daughter, Penelope, the brothers' mother, went to Barbados and married Mr Ronald Ramsey, a sugar planter born on the island.

The brothers were born in Barbados and came to live in England in 1976. Mr Geoffrey Ramsey works for a timber merchant in London, and his brother is a supermarket assistant manager.

Mrs Ramsey – who was to have taken part in presenting a petition to the Prime Minister in Downing Street next week, said she and her husband had planned to retire to Britain. "If we did not think we had a good case we would not have gone this far."

Government asks victims of Aids not to give blood

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Department of Health and Social Security is appealing to people who believe they are suffering from, or may be at risk from, the mysterious disease known as Aids not to give blood to the transfusion service.

The request is made in a leaflet for distribution to blood donation centres. It comes after concern about incidents in the United States in which contaminated blood products have been attributed to donors suffering from Aids (Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome).

Those most at risk from Aids are homosexual men with more than one partner, drug addicts who inject themselves, and sexual contacts of people suffering from the disease.

Announcing publication of the leaflet, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said: "It has been suggested that Aids may be transmitted in blood and blood products. There is no conclusive proof that this is so.

"Nevertheless I can appreciate the concern that this suggestion may cause. We must continue to minimize any possible risk of transmission of the disease by blood donation, but it is not possible to test a person's blood for the presence of Aids.

"The best measure which can be taken is to ask people who think they have Aids, or may be at risk from it, to refrain from giving blood."

Council burns 2,400 pirate tapes

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Pirated video tapes valued at more than £60,000 were burnt yesterday at Merseyside County Council's incinerator at Bidstow. The 2,400 tapes had been seized in raids on video libraries.

Among the tapes were near perfect copies of *E.T.* and *Gandhi*, neither of which are legally available on video. There were also hundreds of other pirated films and many video "nasties".

Presiding over the incineration was the chairman of Merseyside's Public Protection Committee, Mr John Gallagher, who is calling for a licensing system for video libraries.

Mr Gallagher added that many tapes were being rerecorded to make them into video "nasties".

● Warwickshire County Council trading standards officers have seized 1,200 tapes, believed to be pirated, from four houses on the Sydenham Estate, Leamington Spa.

New car by courtesy of the police

A Norfolk family whose new mini-metro car was wrecked when the police commandeered it for a road block will today be given the keys to a new car paid for by the police.

The family were still sitting in their three-month-old car when one being chased at high speed by the police ran into the roadblock at Wormsey, Norfolk, last month.

Mr Gordon Phillips, a teacher, of Fincham, Norfolk, his wife Josephine, and children, Joshua and Holly, escaped from the wreckage unhurt, but their car was a write off.

Mr John Hall the Norfolk assistant chief constable who will hand over the keys to the new car, said yesterday: "An inquiry is still going on into the incident to see if there are any lessons to be learnt."

"We were determined from the outset that Mr Phillips would not lose in any way. We hired a car for him until we could find an identical new Metro."

London concern at Harare trial

Foreign Office summons Zimbabwe envoy over Air Force arrests

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Mubyaradzi Samuel Kajese, Zimbabwe's acting High Commissioner in London, was summoned to the Foreign Office last night amid growing international concern over the fate of six Zimbabwe Air Force officers redetained on Wednesday within minutes of their acquittal by a Harare court on sabotage charges.

Meanwhile, Mr Martin Ewans, Britain's High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, was delivering a message from Mrs Margaret Thatcher to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, appealing for clarification of his government's action.

Mrs Thatcher and her ministers are under pressure from their backbenches to express Britain's disapproval in the strongest possible terms, if necessary by cutting aid to the Zimbabwe, which is expected to total nearly £19m this year.

But Whitehall's first concern is to find out whether the men are likely to remain in jail indefinitely or whether the rearrests were an instant reaction which will soon be corrected.

The acting High Commissioner was seen at the Foreign Office by Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State, who expressed Britain's "strong feelings" on the matter. The Government was "very disturbed", Mr Rifkind said on Radio 4's *World At One*.

The four officers with dual British-Zimbabwean nationality would be welcome in Britain if they were allowed to leave Harare and the Government was also ready to help the other two with Zimbabwean nationality, he said.

Mr Mugabe is due to visit the US next week and could find the White House taking a similar line on human rights. The US embassy in London last night estimated aid to Zimbabwe over the 1981-85 period at $225m (£150m). It is not known whether he will stop in London for talks on the way.

One way Britain could make its feelings known would be to cut the military training team in Zimbabwe, which is already being reduced from 100 to between 50 and 60 officers and NCOs as they near the end of their first training phase.

● HARARE: Back in Chikurubi maximum-security prison yesterday after their acquittal, the six officers were said by their lawyers to be in good spirits and confident they will be released soon (Stephen Taylor writes).

There was a cautious optimism that the airmen's year-long ordeal may be nearing an end. It is believed by some that the detention orders served on the officers on Wednesday are a temporary measure which does not have the endorsement of Mr Mugabe.

Others, however, said the situation remained confused, and indicated that conflicting signals were coming from the Government. A Cabinet meeting earlier in the day was said to have been routine.

The officers' wives attended a moving service of thanksgiving in the evening of the acquittals. The charges carried the death penalty. Throughout the affair military chaplains have provided spiritual encouragement to the families.

Lieutenant-Colonel Val Rajah, the Army Chaplain-General, said he had visited the officers earlier in the day and they had said they were concerned for other detainees who did not have the world's attention on them.

If by spending a few more days in prison the attention helped other detainees, they would not feel the time badly spent, he added.

In another development, Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front party was proposing to raise the re-detentions in an adjournment debate in the House of Assembly last night.

In Parliament on Wednesday Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home Affairs, who signed the new detention orders, said that a man held for allegedly insulting Zimbabwe's leaders had been released.

Asked by an MP why Mr Edward Moll had been detained for eight months, Dr Ushewokunze said: "I do not have to give a catalogue of what happened. He was given his due time in the cooler and he is out, so I do not see any need for further explanations."

A seventh airman arrested two days after the sabotage is still in detention, although the Attorney-General's office declined to prosecute him for lack of evidence.

Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis-Walker, also a dual British-Zimbabwe national, is being held on a detention order which alleges that he cut a hole in the Thornhill security fence through which the saboteurs gained entry.

● DUBLIN: The official visit to Ireland next week of Mr Mugabe and a team of Cabinet ministers could prove acutely embarrassing for the African delegation (Our Correspondent writes).

Two of the six officers acquitted on Wednesday hold Irish passports. They are Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox.

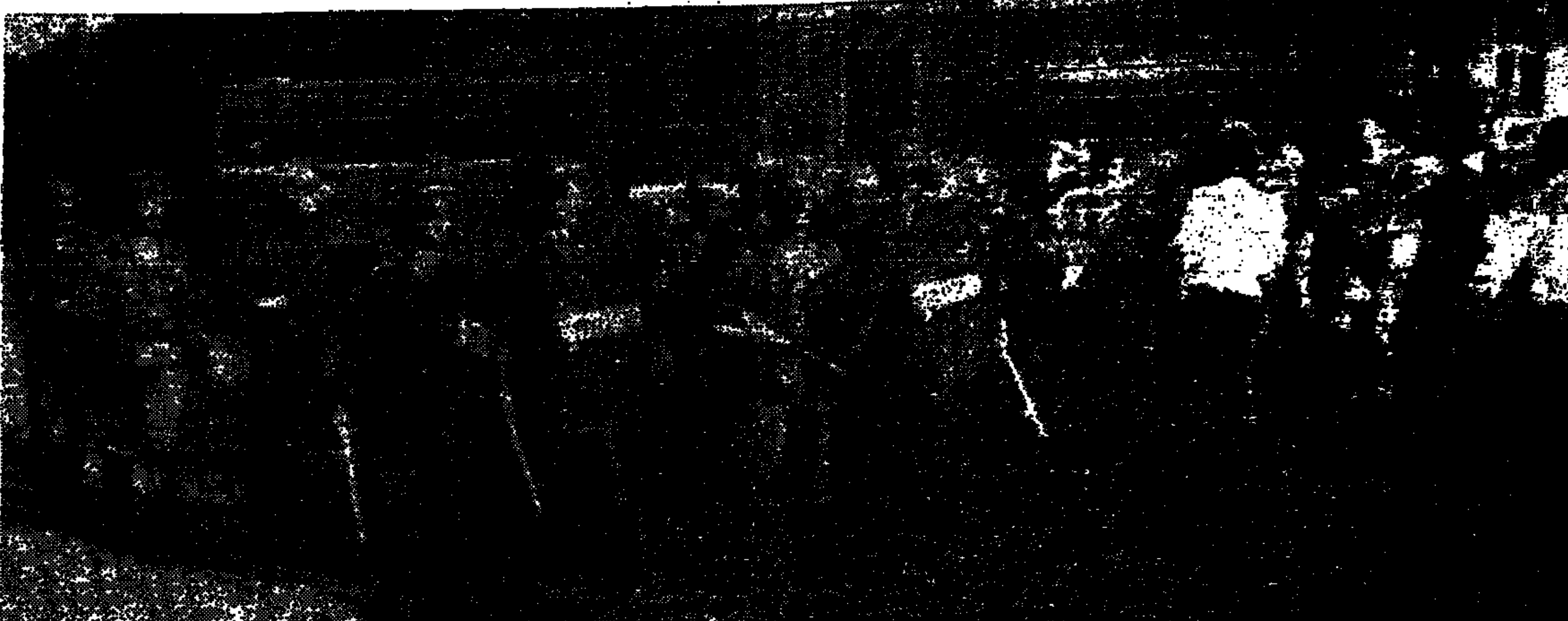
A spokesman for the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs in Dublin said yesterday: "We are investigating what steps we can take on behalf of the Irish passport holders."

The Zimbabwe delegation visit was officially confirmed yesterday by the Dublin Government. Mr Mugabe is due to meet Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Prime Minister' and Mr Peter Barry, the Foreign Minister, during the two-day visit.

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Open house

Johannesburg (AFP) – The town council of the white residential Johannesburg suburb of Randburg has agreed to open its swimming pools, public toilets, transport, creches and nursery schools to all races.



Back on the streets: Riot police in Wroclaw facing demonstrators in one of the pro-Solidarity protests that erupted in Polish cities

Polish press tries to play down Solidarity riots

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Some yards away from the scene of Wednesday's clashes between Solidarity supporters and the batons of the militia, the Polish authorities last night held an anti-war rally in the from of a light-and-sound show in Warsaw's Castle Square.

Nearby police have removed a floral cross – the focus of Solidarity demonstrations – from the shelter of St Anna's Church and a militiaman stands guard, A column of militia vehicles parked near some student hostels houses more policemen smoking, playing cards and reading comics.

Everything was, is and will be normal, the Polish press declared yesterday in their analysis of Solidarity demonstrations which broke out in Nowa Huta, Wroclaw, Gdansk, Warsaw, Czestechowa and Lubin.

Pictures received from Nowa Huta, the steel producing centre near Cracow, show demonstrators – perhaps 3,000 of them – ripping up pavements and passing slabs along a human chain to form a barricade against the militia tear gas and water cannon brigades. The fighting in Nowa Huta, much of it near the new church in the town centre, was evidently bloody with some injuries also among the policemen.

The Polish press seemed torn yesterday between describing these incidents and deploring the violence and claiming, again and again that August 31 was absolutely normal, peaceful, calm.

A dispatch entitled: "Good work in Poland" from the news agency PAP, said: "The last day of August was marked by hard work in the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk where the construction of 11 ships continued."

The report did not mention that after the good work the workers demonstrated with some conviction their support for the Gdansk agreement which three years ago anchored the right to have free and independent trade unions.

Most commentaries describe Wednesday's demonstrations as probably the last attempt of the Solidarity underground to organize demonstrations. That remains to be seen. In the meantime the Government is fostering what might be termed the propaganda of ordinariness.

'Stern' publishers seek independent investigation

Hamburg (Reuter) – The publisher of the West German news magazine *Stern* called for an independent investigation into how it was duped into publishing the forged "Hitler diaries". He said an internal inquiry which has just been completed was not objective.

But Herr Henri Nannen's call yesterday for a new inquiry met immediate opposition from his own managing board and editorial staff.

He told a press conference here that an inquiry by members of the editorial staff had produced contradictory accusations against some staff members but had failed to furnish proof.

He said a new investigating commission sould be set up, independent of the editorial and publishing staffs and with at least two judicial officials on it. He said the first report, while relatively favourable to him, should not be published.

The managing board of Gruner and Jahr, *Stern's* publishing company, issued a statement immediately afterwards saying that it would probably not comply with Herr Nannen's request, and that it still believed the staff should decide in what form the present report could be published.

A spokesman for the *Stern* editorial staff told journalists that Herr Nannen, by giving a press conference yesterday had broken an agreement between the *Stern* publishers and journalists not to discuss the report in public until agreement had been reached on how to handle it.

She said the report, which journalists' representatives have not yet seen, would be presented to a full meeting of journalists on September 9 along with comments from staff members implicated in it.

The internal inquiry was separate from an investigation being conducted by the Hamburg state prosecutor into alleged fraud by the former *Stern* journalist, Herr Gerd Heidemann, and the Nazi memorabilia dealer, Herr Konrad Kujau, who supplied the diaries to *Stern*.

Both men have been in custody since May awaiting trial.

Shuttle arm proves its muscle

Cape Canaveral (AFP)–Astronauts of the space shuttle Challenger tested the spacecraft's 50-ft robot arm yesterday, lifting a 7,640lb package designed to simulate satellites the shuttle is to retrieve and deploy in the future.

"It works like a champ," the mission specialist Dale Gardner, told mission control in Houston, after lifting the aluminium and lead object.

The space agency hopes to use the Canadian-manufactured arm to deploy and retrieve satellites weighing as much as 65,000lb, and later to build a space station.

Soviet soldier refused asylum

Zirndorf, West Germany (Reuter) – A Soviet soldier interned in Switzerland after being captured by Afghan guerrillas has been refused political asylum in West Germany, a West German spokesman said yesterday.

The Federal Asylum Office rejected Mr Yuri Ivanovich Vashchenko's request, saying he had already found protection from political persecution in Switzerland, where he escaped from internment.

Uruguay ban

Montevideo, (Reuter) – Uruguay's military rulers have banned the Peace and Justice Service, the only human rights group in the country. The organization is headed by the Argentine Nobel Peace Prize winner Senior Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

Invited to view

Two Spanish colonels have been invited by the Soviet Union to attend next week's military manoeuvres near the Caspian Sea, according to Defence Ministry sources. Spain is a member of Nato's political organization but not integrated into the defence system.

Malagasy poll

Antananarivo (AFP) – President Ratsiraka's Arena Party has maintained its absolute control of the Malagasy national assembly in last Sunday's elections, taking a probable 118 of the 137 seats contested.

Cairo swoop

Cairo (Reuter) – Egyptian police have arrested 19 members of an armed communist underground organization which they say planned to overthrow the Government.

Oil inferno

Salvador, Brazil (AFP) – Three railway tanker wagons carrying 30,000 gallons of oil blew up after a train derailment, killing 17 people and injuring 200 others, 80 of them seriously.

Ship surrender

Limassol (AP) – Twelve armed men who seized a Romanian cargoship at Tripoli, Lebanon, and forced it to sail to Cyprus, surrendered yesterday, a police spokesman said.

Howe's trip

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, will visit Hungary from September 12 to 14 at the invitation of Hungary's Foreign Minister.

Husain in China

Peking (AP) – King Husain of Jordon arrived here for an official 10-day visit, the second within the past year.

Bare threat

Tel Aviv (AP) – A court has ordered a 16-year-old girl to stop walking around the house naked. Her 80-year-old stepfather claims she is trying to cause him a heart attack so that she can inherit his fortune.

Lean time for Soviet roadhogs

From Richard Owen
Moscow

After an initial flurry of on-the-spot fines and police severity Moscow motorists swiftly reverted to their bad old ways yesterday despite stiff new penalties for traffic offences.

Moscow traffic police in their distinctive red and blue peaked caps were out in force from dawn imposing fines of up to 50 roubles (£44) for speeding and dangerous driving.

This includes unanthorized overtaking (left hand lanes are reserved for government officials, most of them speeding) and illegal turns, but not failure to stop at a pedestrian crossing, since in Moscow pedestrians stop to allow cars to pass rather than the other way round.

Pedestrians also faced fines of up to 30 roubles for endangering traffic, although most of the police victims yesterday seemed to be the familiar Moscow drunks

Soviet traffic rules are already severe, and even include penalties for driving a dirty car. Yesterday, however, police were bused into Moscow to enforce the rules more stringently than usual. As a result, there were fewer private cars in some districts, and fewer motorists moonlighting as unofficial taxi drivers.

A drive along some of Moscow's busiest roads showed that most motorists were still changing lanes recklessly, with bemused "out of towners" from the countryside the worst offenders.

Russians often complain that they are stopped for trivial or non-existent offences by policemen who let them off for a small bribe.

The authorities have tried to come to grips with the problem by purging the police force and imposing higher standards. The new head of the traffic police (GAI), Mr Viktor Piskaryov, recently warned motorists in a television appearance to obey traffic rules.

Pravda said yesterday that the new law was stern, humane and just, and was necessary because of the incessant expansion of road networks. "They should improve the roads, not put up the fines", grumbled one motorist.

New-look force to be reckoned with

Army may make or break Lebanon

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

The three Lebanese Army intelligence officers wanted to show their self-confidence. "We can control Beirut and we can go into the Chouf mountains," the youngest said. "There will be no problem."

But if there was a problem, if regular troops could not control the Druze towns and villages when the Israelis leave, would that not be the end of the Lebanese Army?

The senior of the three men stared out of the windows of the Defence Ministry office at the distant city of Beirut below. "It will be the end of the Government," he said firmly. "Not the Army."

He had clearly been thinking along these lines before and there are few American diplomats in Beirut who would now disagree. Should President Gemayel's government collapse, the Army just could turn out to be the one institution capable of saving Lebanon from anarchy.

No one talks publicly about the possibility of a military government here but the Army – in just 11 months – has turned out to be the largest, best equipped and best-trained Lebanese armed force in the country.

With a current strength of 32,000 men, the Army can, in theory, overwhelm any of the militias in Lebanon and the street battles that raged across west Beirut this week began to prove that this is also true in practice.

For the first time since it broke apart in the civil war seven and a half years ago, Lebanese soldiers actually looked like soldiers, their faces covered in sweat and grime, firing from the hip as they ran from doorway to doorway down narrow streets.

Until now, it has been difficult to take them seriously. Lebanese soldiers often checked themselves out of the barracks for three-month holidays, rarely bothered to defend their posts under fire and never cared to take on the street gangs of Beirut.

Their equipment was poorly maintained and their artillery frequently turned out to be incapable of firing. Officers developed a disturbing habit of smoking cigarettes in holders and wearing pointed boots with built-up heels.

The new army is very much an American creation. Its 75 new American-built M48 and M60 tanks, the 155 mm artillery pieces and armoured vehicles, the hundreds of new lorries and thousands of new Marine-style uniforms are as much a product of US foreign policy as they are of Lebanese decision-making.

The Lebanese Government paid cash for the equipment, but it is Washington's desire to see a strong administration in Beirut that has produced the phenomenon.

Colonel Tom Fintel, head of the American Office of Military Cooperation in Lebanon, whose job is to train the new army, has been outspoken in his praise of both officers and men.

Under the Lebanese national covenant, the army commander – like the President – must be a Christian Maronite, even though the Maronites are no longer a majority. Most of the officer class are Christian.

Yet the majority of the lower ranks are Shia Muslims. Armies, after all, tend to recruit among the poor. So this week, the Shia Muslim soldiers of the Lebanese Army found themselves fighting the Shia Muslim militias.

As long as the Army holds together, President Amin Gemayel's authority still appears credible. But the Syrians are doing their best to brand the Army as a tool of the Christian Phalange, to represent them as an alien force.

Ironically, the Americans believe – and have said so publicly – that the Syrians are cooperating in the rebuilding of the Army more than the Israelis, who refuse to permit the Sidon battalion to carry arms.

But the threat of dissention is none the less a real one. If the Army should break apart once more, what would happen to the vast number of weapons which the Americans have so enthusiastically provided?

If it does not, how long will it be before the Army in Lebanon feels its own power and attempts to use it on the Government?

French send in a carrier

Paris-The French aircraft carrier, Foch was due to leave Toulon yesterday for Beirut to back up the 2,000 French troops in the multinational force, according to unconfirmed reports here. (Diana Geddes writes). The Foch was expected to be accompanied by the Montcalm and the replenishment tanker La Meuse. They are to join the destroyer Gueprattе and the depot ship Ramce, which have been on station outside Beirut for the past few weeks.

Meanwhile, a senior adviser to President Mitterrand arrived in Beirut yesterday for talks with Lebanese officials after the deaths of the four French Legionnaires and one French security guard this week. (AP reports). Beirut radio said that M Francois de Grossouvre, the President's Chief of Staff, was ushered immediately into a meeting with President Gemayel.

West German protesters blockade American base

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

At dawn, exactly 44 years after the German invasion of Poland that started the Second World War, anti-nuclear demonstrators began a blockade of the American military depot at Mutlangen.

At the same time, 50 members of the unofficial East German peace movement who began vigils outside the Soviet and American embassies in East Berlin were removed by police, and several were arrested.

The West German peace movement's protest marked the start of a series of blockades, marches and rallies against the stationing of Nato nuclear missiles in West Germany planned for the autumn.

About 2,500 people, including Herr Heinrich Böll, the Nobel Prize-winning author, Herr Oskar Lafontaine, the left-wing Social Democratic Mayor of Saarbrücken, and Herr Erhard Eppler, a former Mayor of West Berlin, took part in a silent march round the American base.

Some 400 people then sat down in the entrance road. They will be immediately replaced as and when they are removed by police in an attempt to keep up the blockade for three days.

No incidents had been reported by yesterday. The police, who were out in force, made no move to engage the demonstrators, who sang songs and adorned the barbed wire surrounding the base with wild flowers.

They also strung a banner with the peace movement's slogan "Swords into ploughshares" on the wire near the main gate.

The peace movement believes Pershing 1 missiles are due to be moved from the base in the next few days, but an American spokesman said traffic was normal and no rockets had been redeployed.

In East Berlin, the demonstrators, holding lighted candles, had planned a vigil lasting half-an-hour, but ther were quickly surrounded by police. Four people, including an Evangelical clergyman, were arrested.

Security forces photographed those taking part, who were unable to hand in letters to the Soviet and American embassies.

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On hand: Heinrich Böll outside the US base

Worried senators add to pressure on Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The Reagan Administration is coming under growing congressional pressure either to withdraw American Marines from Beirut or allow Congress to decide if they should remain under fire.

Adding his voice to those who have called on the President to invoke the 1973 War Powers Act is Senator Charles Percy (Republican, Illinois), chairman of the influential Senate foreign relations committee.

He said in a newspaper interview: "We have people up in helicopters, we're shooting rockets and artillery – if that isn't imminent hostilities, I don't know what is."

Under the Act, the President must consult Congress before sending troops equiped for combat. Congress can ask for the troops to be recalled within 60 to 90 days if they face hostilities or the threat of hostilities.

In spite of the death earlier this week of two Marines, Mr Percy said he was confident Congress would support the continued presence of the 1,200-man Marine contingent in Beirut where it forms part of the four-nation peace-keeping force. "If we pull out, it might just turn into utter turmoil", he said.

Senator Robert Byrd (Democrat, West Virginia), the Senate minority leader, also called on President Reagan to involve Congress "in the difficult and crucial decision that must be made. American forces are clearly involved in hostilities within the meaning of the War Powers Act."

Others who have called for Congressional action under the Act include Senator John Glenn (Democrat, Ohio) and Senator Charles Mathias (Republican, Maryland).

Yesterday, Representative Samuel Stratton (Democrat, New York), one of the President's traditional backers on defence issues, joined Senator Barry Goldwater (Republican, Arizona) in demanding that the Marines be pulled out.

Senator Percy: "Congress should be consulted"

Tight security for Arafat in Geneva

Amid extensive security measures, with his hotel ringed by armed police, Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Geneva yesterday from Tunis to address the United Nations International Conference on the Question of Palestine (Alan McGregor writes).

The conference was urged yesterday by Mr Paul McCloskey, a former US Congressman, to reclognize all UN resolutions on the Palestine problem.

'Impotence' on Chad condemned

From Zoriana Pysariwsky
New York

Sir John Thomson, Britain's representative to the United Nations, has berated the Security Council for its inactivity on the war in Chad. In terms less than diplomatic he said that the sterile debate throughout the conflict had unsuccessfully veiled the council's "handwringing impotence."

His statement was unusual for its candor in a body whose members direct their criticism at everything but the Council which is referred to in reverent terms. But his candour reflected a commonly held feeling of frustration.

Four weeks had passed since the present debate was initiated at the request of Chad, and the dimensions of the conflict had become more serious, said Sir John. Despite prolonged efforts by some members of the Council action, no measure was in sight.

Chad, a poor defenceless country with its north overrun by Libyan armaments, was a situation Tailor-made for the Council, he said.

●NDJAMENA: Widespread and growing violence in the extreme south of Chad – the country's economic heartland – is causing serious concern to the Government of President Hissène Habré (AP reports).

Falklands setback for Britain

From Our Correspondent
New York

Argentina once again won a diplomatic victory at the United Nations as the 25 member Decolonization Committee yesterday overwhelmingly endorsed a resolution calling on the British and Argentie Governments to resume negotiations over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

Nineteen members of the cmmittee decided that the principle of negotiation promoted by Argentina throughout the debate was more important than Britai's claim that the paramount issue in the dispute was the protection of the Falkland Islanders' right to self-determinaion.

There were no votes against the resolution which would have been a measure of support for Brtain, while five countries, Australia, Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago, Norway and Sierra Leone abstained.

● **British rejection:** Britain, in advance of the vote, ruled out resuming the negotiations that were broken off last year when Argentina invaded the islands

Sir John Thompson, the British representative, expressed "a degree of disappointment" that the committee charged with promoting the principle of self-determination did not show more regard "for a people whose future is at stake."

S Africa cuts reform debate

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

In half an hour yesterday 12 clauses of the South African Government's constitutional Reform Bill were approved by Parliament, more than one third as many as have been passed in two weeks of bitter debate.

The guillotine came down firmly late on Wednesday night on further debate in the committee stage of the measure under which three houses of parliament will be elected for whites, mixed ...ace Coloureds and Indians, but ...ich ensures white political ...ation.

...were debating clause 34 of ...the bill when time for ...ut. The Government ...e ultra-right Con-...which opposes the reform plan as a sell out of white self-determination, and the official opposition Progressive Federal Party, which objects to the total exclusion of blacks from the power sharing process, of trying to talk the measure to death.

Altogether 247 amendments were put during the mararthon debate on the committee stage. The 69 clauses which MP's have not been able to debate are to be put to the vote without further discussion. Eight of the 12 clauses passed in the first half hour yesterday were approved only after divisions.

The rules call for the bells to be rung for two minutes before every division, which means they could clang for a total of 20 minutes.

The third reading debate will start next Wednesday and Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Community Development, who has been piloting the measure though Parliament, will reply next Friday before the House prorogues

South Africa's white electorate will vote in a referendum on November 2 on whether it approves the Bill as passed by Parliament. But no details have yet been given by the Government about how and when it plans to test Coloured and Indian opinion.

The Government is spending an estimated £2m on a massive publicity campaign to secure a "yes" vote.

Right-winger urges Zia to speed power transfer

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

Mian Tufail Mohammad, president of the right-wing Jamaati Islami party, of the right-wing has asked President Zia ul Haq of Pakistan to advance the proposed date of transfer of power to an elected government by one year, to March next year.

He also asked the President to lift the ban on political activity imposed under a martial law regulation in 1979.

Mian Tufail led his party leaders in talks with General Zia on August 28. Jamaati Islami, which has the most disciplined party cadre in the country, has supported General Zia's martial law regime.

Mian Tufail, who has opposed agitation in Sind and other parts of Pakistan by Movement for Restoration of Democracy said chaotic conditions created by the unrest would result in the emergence of "a more vigorous and young law in place of Zia's aging (six-year) and weakened martial law".

Later yesterday, police fired tear gas at a crowd in Karachi when it turned out to greet Mr Ghouse Bux Bizenjo, leader of the Pakistan National Party and a former governor of Baluchistan, as he courted arrest by denouncing martial law.

هكذا من الاصل

Mexico has pulled out of its economic nosedive, President says

From Christopher Thomas, Mexico City

President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico said yesterday that the Mexican economy was "no longer in a nosedive" just a year after collapse of the currency treatened to lead Central America into a series of catastrophic defaults.

"But the crisis is still with us," he told Congress in his first State of the Nation address, nine months after taking office. Companies still had difficulties, inflation persisted, serving the nation's debt was a burden, and there was insufficient foreign exchange for imports.

The two-and-a-half-hour speech was flavoured at the beginning and end with the traditional but largely meanging-less revolutionary rhetoric that permeates Mexican politics. In essence, though, it was addressed to foreign ears – the bankers and governments who were shaken last year by the suspension of payments on $80,000m (£53,000m) of foreign debt.

In one memorable weekend in August one of the largest financial aid packages in history was put together by the United States and other governments. Since then stringent austerity measures have been introduced – and mostly accepted without the widespread strikes that at one point looked inevitable – in return for the help of the International Monetary Fund.

Inflation has fallen below three figures (the official July figure was just under 5 per cent), unemployment has stopped surging forward at the rate it has for most of the last 12 months and there was a $6,500m trade surplus in the first half of the year.

But President de la Madrid gave a warning: "The international prospects are not encouraging the challenge is enormous and analagous to times of war. The destiny of the nation is at stake."

Despite the draconian cost-cutting measures affecting almost every Mexican, he announced salary increases of 3,000 pesos (£15) a month for employees of the Government's executive, legislative and judicial branches and for the armed forces.

Clearly, he is anxious to avert discontent on his own doorstep.

The President also touched on that most traditional of Mexican institutions – corruption – and outlined his campaign of eradication. It is called a Programme of Moral Renovation.

"It is immoral to mix state finances with one's own," he intoned. "Public service cannot be combined with private business and even less so when that business reaps profit from one's public service." He also confirmed steps taken against police corruption.

His address was surprisingly mute on Central America. He focused on the peace efforts of the Contadora nations – Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia – and virtually left the US entirely out of the picture. Indeed, far from indulging in the popular tradition of attacking the Americans, he spoke of "the cordial and respectful nature of our relations."

Breakthrough claimed in El Salvador talks

Bogotá (Reuter) – Mr Richard Stone, the US special envoy, said talks with El Salvador's leftist guerrillas had "broken the ice" in the search for peace in Central America.

Mr Stone was speaking after nearly three hours of talks on Wednesday night with President Belisario Betancur, of Colombia, who had earlier met a representative of the guerrillas.

He arrived in Bogotá after briefing President Alvaro Magana of El Salvador on a meeting he held in Costa Rica on Tuesday with four representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), the umbrella organizatin for five guerrilla groups trying to overthrow the El Salvador Government.

● ISLA EL TIGRE: The United States has begun bulding a radar station on this Honduran island in an attempt to help stop the flow of arms from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador.

Winning the fight against disease and destitution

Things are getting better in Calcutta . . . slowly

From Michael Hamlyn
Calcutta

A nun in the piercingly white robes with the bands of blue, made internationally famous by Mother Theresa, agreed. Yes, the conditions of the poor in Calcutta are getting better.

Sister Margaret Mary, who has been with the Missionaries of Charity since 1950, when Mother Theresa founded the order, smiled. "You don't get people dying and rotting in the street", she said. "You don't get young children simply thrown on to the rubbish tips."

But Calcutta is still the city of pavement dwellers. It is still a city of dense slums and hunger. The real efflorescence of pavement dwellers came with the inflow of two million refugees from East Bengal when it became East Pakistan in 1947.

Their numbers have been swollen from time to time as drought or flood or other natural calaimties which seem endemic to Bengal have driven people from the land.

The authorities believe that maybe as many as 100,000 people live out of doors all the year round, moving to railway station platforms or bus shelters when the brief but energetic monsoon leaves the roads awash with mud and water.

People have been born and raised on the pavements, have lived their whole lives and died there. There have been marriages in which the proud father's dowry to his daughter was the best piece of pavement on the block to share with her husband.

Schools for the children of such unions are now conducted on the pavements, run by charitable *organizations such as the Lutheran* Church, or by former pavement dwellers who have managed to lift themselves from their poverty.



Road block: The authorities in Calcutta see no hope of ending the city's traffic chaos.

The authorities also agree with Sister Margaret Mary that things in Calcutta are getting better, however. Mr S. C. Basu, who speaks for the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority in a cluttered office not far down the Lower Circular Road from the Missionaries of Charity, pointed out that in the sixties Calcutta could regularly expect an average of 1,000 deaths a year from cholera. In the past few years they have had none.

The problems of the city were allowed to fester after independence. When finally conditions got to be so intolerable that armed revolution was visibly brewing in the streets, the responsibility for action was taken away from the city council and given to the Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA).

The CMDA speaks proudly of its achievements in bringing a better water supply to the slum dwellers. The last big water works were built by the British 120 years ago. The last main sewer was built in 1896. Now the water supply has increased from *22 gallons* per head per day to 40 gallons.

There is a tap for every 25 slum houses. The CMDA has provided sanitary latrines. It has covered drains, provided concrete roads to replace the muddy tracks between the shacks. Street lighting is installed.

The authority admits to one failure, traffic. There have been a number of massive projects to speed Calcutta's citizens around the city. "At present our roads are about 100 per cent overcrowded", says Mr *Basu. "In the 1990s* when all of these projects are completed and working, we have worked out that the roads will still be 100 per cent overcrowded."

One factor is making Calcutta's problems more manageable. The city's population is growing at the rate of only 0.4 per cent per yer, compared with 7 per cent a year for Bombay and Delhi.

Calcutta has ceased to be quite the magnet it was, as the only source of industrial employment in the eastern belt, while in the *countryside the land which* supported only *one* crop of grain a year now is more productive.

Minister goes to aid of flood-hit Basque region

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A central Government team headed by Señor Jose Barrio nuevo, the Interior Minister, arrives today in the Basque country to work out details of huge financial assistance to one of Spain's main industrial regions, now officially a catastrophe area.

His mission is important not only in laying a basis for industrial reconstruction but for future relations between Madrid and the Basque autonomous regional government.

These had been deteriorating until last weekend's torrential rains and flooding, with an official death toll of more than 40, brought a rescue operation by the central Government.

The Cabinet, devoting its entire session on Wednesday to the problems left by the floods in northern Spain, accepted a provisional figure of the damage to industry, infrastructre and agriculture, but excluding private homes, of more than 550 billion pesetas (£2.4 billion), one ninth of Spains entire national budget this year.



Señor Barrionuevo: Mission to build trust.

The Cabinet ordered Señor Barrionuevo to open talks with Señor Carlos Garaïcoechea, the Basque Chief Minister, and the other regional authorities.

Many Basque industrialists foresee a two-month hiatus before they can get back into production and some 25,000 workers in a region already suffering heavy unemployment face up to three months only on unemployment pay.

This has been allowed under an emergency provision for temporary redundancies, but the future of these workers is highly uncertain.

Local economists are questioning whether the talks will mean an attempt to reconstruct, on central Government funds, local industries in crisis because of the depression and ETA terrorism or finally force the restructuring of the Basque region's old heavy industries.

The Basque Nationalist Party in power is closely linked to the small and medium-sized companies who have been worst hit by the flooding.

Broadcasting on state television, the Basque Chief Minister admitted the region's dependence on the central Government coming to its rescue, but spoke of the risks of favouritism in distributing financial aid.

The Interior Minister, after emphasizing that four Civil Guards had died in rescue operations, said he hoped the extent of future aid would clear up *suspicions between the Basque* people and the Spanish state.

Elections to the Basque Parliament are *due next spring*, with the Socialists strong challengers.

Police take fizz out of beer extortion plot

The Hague (AP) – A doctor *alleged to have sought to finance* a coup in Surinam has been arrested in a plot to extort $20m (£13.5m) from Heineken brewers by threatening to adulterate its beer, police confirmed yesterday.

Dr Hendrikus Doerga, aged 41, was taken into custody on Monday near a telephone booth from which he was said to have made the last of 16 threatening telephone calls to the brewers' headquarters in the town of Zoetermeer near by.

After his arrest, Dr Doerga, a Surinamese-born Dutch citizen, allegedly said he opposed the Surinam regime of Colonel Daysi Bouterse, and wanted money to mount a counter-coup against him.

Judicial authorities say they are convinced that no Heineken beer adulterated during the plot is in circulation, and no injuries were reported as a result of the scheme.

The plot began on August 4, when Heineken, the nation's largest brewer, received the extortion demand by letter, accompanied by a can of its beer into which had been injected a small amount of a drug used to reduce heart rates.

Manila police deny they shot protester

Manila (AP) – Police here yesterday denied responsibilty for the death of a student in a three-hour clash on Wednesday in which about 40 people were injured shortly after the funeral of Benigno Aquino, the assassinated opposition leader.

The student was shot dead as soldiers and policemen battled with students protesting over the murder of Mr Aquino on August 21.

A police spokesman said that scores of people, including at least three policemen, were injured by stray bullets or missiles which he said were fired or thrown

Mr Salvador Laurel, another opposition leader, said yesterday that President Marcos should step down and give way to a caretaker government to head off a violent revolution in the Philippines.

Mr Laurel, president of the United National Democratic Organization, said that such a caretaker government, composed of respected citizens, should investigate the assassination.

It should also implement a policy of national *reconciliation* by giving an amnesty to political detainees, writing a new constitution and calling a general election.

Guerrillas kill Russians

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Nine Soviet military advisers have been killed in Cambodia by anti-Vietnamese guerrillas, according to a well-imformed Western diplomat here. The diplomat, who is regarded as an authority on the military situation in Cambodia, refused to be named but said he had learnt of the incident from a "very trustworthy" source.

He said the incident occurred three weeks ago at an army training centre near Kompong Cham, 45 miles east of Phnom Penn. Khmer Rouge guerrillias attacked the Russians as they were *instructing* Vietnamese soldiers in the use of multiple rocket launchers. At least 10 Vietnamese soldiers had also been killed.

The incident has not been confirmed by other sources although an official of the Khmer People's National Liberation front (KPNLF) said they had learnt that Vietnamese soldiers had been ambushed near Kompong Cham in early August.

Last year Khmer Rouge guerrilas killed Mr Nhem Heng, Deputy Agriculture Minister in the Pnom Penn Government, near the huge rubber plantation outside Kompong Cham.

About 500 Russians work in Cambodia on aid projects.

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Bitburg
Trier
Ramstein American Airforce HQ
Neckarsulm 36 Pershing 2
Pershing 2 missiles airlifted into Ramstein, then by road or helicopter to bases.
Schwabisch-Gmünd 36 Pershing 2
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Stuttgart
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FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA



Petra Kelly, the charismatic Green

West Germany faces fierce anti-missile protests this autumn. Michael Binyon profiles Bitburg, already the scene of demonstrations (top) and thought to be a possible home for the super-fast rockets the Soviets, and others, fear

Tucked away in the hills near the Luxembourg border, Bitburg is one of those small, charming towns that typifies rural Germany: prosperous, piously Catholic, staunchly conservative and of course renowned for its pilsener beer. But this quiet community, like half a dozen others in West Germany, is experiencing a hot autumn of unwelcome protests, civil disobedience and rallies by demonstrators from all parts of the Rhineland. For Bitburg is one of the possible sites where American cruise missiles will be deployed. And as the December deadline for agreement at the Geneva arms talks looms nearer, Bitburg is looking anxiously at what deployment would mean for its people, their security and their close friendship with the Americans in their midst.

Since 1952 Bitburg has been host to the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing of the United States Air Force. Some 12,000 Servicemen and their families are stationed there, doubling the population. Over the past 30 years 16,000 American children have been born in Bitburg and hundreds of servicemen have taken local brides. Inter-communal relations have been happier than in almost any other American base town in Germany. The visitors earn praise for their participation in the festivals, sports clubs and life of this small community. Their German hosts – who depend on the base and the two military airfields for their livelihood – have tried to make the Servicemen welcome. Herr Theo Hallet, the respected and outgoing mayor, makes a point of attending American functions, greeting new Servicemen, settling speedily the few problems that arise between the two communities.

But even Herr Hallet, a Christian Democrat who supports the Nato twin-track decision, is uneasy at the prospect of Bitburg becoming a missile launching pad. Earlier this year he wrote to the Minister of Defence in Bonn to say his town had enough military installations already. He was told that no decision had been reached.

And indeed no one knows for sure when and whether the missiles are coming. No public announcement has been made in Bonn about what is to be deployed or where – unlike the other four Nato countries, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland, which have identified their sites. All the West Germans know is that the 108 Pershing 2 missiles, the lightning-fast rockets most feared by the Soviets, will be stationed in their country, probably in the same silos where the Pershing 1 missiles are now, and that these weapons will be the first to arrive. The cruise missiles, 96 out of the 464 envisaged in the Nato decision, will come later and special new bunkers will be built for them.

In the United States Congress one site for the cruise missiles was recently named: Wüschheim, in the Hunsrück mountains. This would therefore seem to rule out Bitburg, unless the cruises are to be deployed in several different sites. However, this has not prevented the holding of anti-nuclear demonstrations in this little town. A protest, organized mainly by outsiders, was held yesterday and a blockade is due to begin today of the American barracks. The citizens of Bitburg have been less willing to take to the streets themselves.

But elsewhere in Germany there is strong opposition to the missiles. In Trier, an ancient and larger city 25 miles away, six separate peace groups are trying to rally local people against the deployment decision. At Easter they held a number of marches that converged on Bitburg attended by about 2,000 people; in the next few weeks marches will be held all over Germany, and the Bitberg barracks like those elsewhere, will be the focus of anti-nuclear rallies.

West Germany's peace movement is strong – probably stronger than that in any other Nato country. It has the backing of important sectors of the community – the trade unions, the churches, especially the radicalized Evangelical Church, and left-wing politicians, including the activist Green Party.

Most importantly, the main political opposition to the Government, the Social Democrats, are rapidly moving away from their original support for deployment (for which Herr Helmut Schmidt, as SPD Chancellor, lobbied hard before 1979) and many members have given open backing to the peace movement.

The movement's campaign will come to a climax next month. During an "action week" from October 15 until 22 there will be demonstrations throughout the country, with huge rallies in Bonn, Hamburg and Stuttgart, the European Command headquarters of the American forces in Western Europe.

The movement's leaders, including the charismatic Petra Kelly, of the Green Party, insist it will stick to non-violent methods. But the authorities are doubtful. Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister of the Interior, has already given warnings that professional agitators, many of them from the radical squatters in West Berlin, will infiltrate the demonstrations to stir up violence on the streets. Alarmed by the riots in Krefeld in June when demonstrators threw stones at the car of George Bush, the American Vice-President, Zimmermann has introduced a Bill to outlaw violent demonstrations.

What worries the Government especially is the prospect of violence being used against the Americans. Some 300,000 are stationed in Germany, and terrorist groups on both the far left and the far right could use the demonstrations as a cover for renewed attacks.

But even direct action by protesters could turn ugly. In West Germany, as in Britain, the Americans will leave the protection of their bases in the first instance to local police – who will be out in strength. American soldiers will be confined to the inside of the base perimeters to deal with intruders, and have instructions to use only minimum force. But troops guarding missiles and their launchers will be sharper and tougher in their reactions. Their orders are to shoot anyone who tries to get inside the closely guarded, electronically protected igloos where the warheads will be stored.

Since his resounding election victory in March, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has made it clear that he will go ahead with deployment if necessary, no matter how many people take to the streets. His resolution, which he restated in Moscow to leave the Soviets under no illusions, has taken some of the steam out of the peace movement.

But for the opponents of deployment, West Germany is still worth fighting for. The Federal Republic is the key to the whole Nato strategy. If there is a postponement or any alteration in the timetable, or if Bonn balks at taking the Pershings, deployment of the cruises elsewhere, especially in Holland and Belgium, would be virtually impossible this year. The prospect of mass demonstrations could have a serious effect on the Geneva arms talks. For it could burden the Government with related political difficulties - such as the controversy over the new proposals on demonstrations - and upset the sensitive relationship with East Germany. The pressure is now on Dr Kohl to persuade the Americans to settle for a compromise.

Since their return from Moscow, the Chancellor and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, have pubicly hinted that they would support a formula similar to that worked out by Paul Nitze and Yuli Kvitsinsky, the American and Soviet negotiators, during their famous walk in the woods last year. This envisages the deployment by the west of only 75 missiles, waiving the Pershings, with a Soviet reduction of its SS 20s to the same level.

But open backing at this stage for this compromise is seen by many in Washington as a fatal undermining of the Western negotiating position, for it presupposes a scrapping of the Pershings, the weapon that is thought to concentrate Soviet military minds on the dangers to them of their present arms build-up. The Americans received the German hints in stony silence, and Bonn has quickly retracted all talk of such a compromise. For America and Germany know that a failure to deploy the Pershings would mean that no weapons arrive in Germany this year as the cruises will not be in position until 1986. And the resolution of the other Nato partners could be damaged.

Dr Kohl has insisted he will do what is required of him by the Alliance, and has reacted angrily to suggestions that his Government is looking for a way out. Equally, he does not want to play the role of mediator between East and West, for he knows that such an attempt would arouse damaging suspicions in Washington.

Until recently one issue that had not arisen in Germany was the control of the missiles. Bonn has never asked for and does not seek a "second key". The country has long ago renounced nuclear weapons of its own, and believes that dual control would be tantamount to going back on this tenet, which would instantly worsen Bonn's relations with the Eastern block. However, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the maverick Bavarian leader, did make just such a call during the lazy summer months. It was firmly rejected by Dr Kohl, who said there was adequate consultation in the Nato nuclear planning group.

Germans have grown used to the armies of their allies on their territory. The United States military presence in the country commands overwhelming political support, and only the extreme left and extreme right want to throw out the former occupation forces. But within Germany, and especially among the Social Democrats and those on the political left, there is a growing feeling that for too long the allies, in particular the Americans, have had too much say in what should constitute the defence of West Germany.

The citizens of Bitburg still like and trust the Americans. They do not agonize over Pentagon politics, or see in the officers who live among them the embodiment of militarism, as radicals in the big cities do. But even in Bitburg, and in the other little towns wondering if they have been chosen to take the new missiles, there is a shaking of heads. A feeling that Germany could do without such weapons. It is a feeling the negotiators in Geneva cannot altogether leave out of their calculations.

moreover... Miles Kington

Fringe a bit thin at Auld Reekie

Edinburgh
There is a widespread legend that the Edinburgh Fringe is a hot nursery of talent, that every year new geniuses are discovered, wet behind the ears, and are then rushed down to London, heads hanging out of the train window, so that their ears can dry in time for their first triumphant London appearance. The list is endless, people say. Beyond the Fringe, Tom Stoppard, Rowan Atkinson . . .

As far as I can make out, the list stops right there. In the last 20 years I can't think of anyone else who has shot to immediate stardom or, at the very least, colour magazine status. The very first fringe company I was part of, the 1963 Oxford group, contained a couple of future Monty Python members and directors like Michael Rudman and Braham Murray, but it took them years and years to inch upwards to fame and fortune. Our revue, in fact, was transfered to the London West End for a disastrous two weeks which may well have set our careers back a while, or at least warned us not to expect too much too soon. One actor, whom I remember as a very funny man, was so sobered that he is today head of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

If anything, the opposite is true. There is a sort of excited buzz at the Fringe, which makes a lot of quite good things seem very good indeed. For three weeks, Edinburgh becomes a mini-version of New York, with that legendary excitement in the air that convinces people great things are happening. In the last six years, I have seen only a few Fringe shows which were so good that I thought they could survive the transition to London.

A one-man show by Chris Langham. A mime show by Bob Berky. A two-hander called *Wet Ham v Herts*. I saw all three in London and they were all still very good. But there was something missing . . . The air of Edinburgh, it must have been, which for these three weeks becomes a sort of hallucinogenic drug.

This year there are apparently more revues than ever, more cabaret and comedy and fewer Brecht and gay theatre companies, which seems to back up the theory about people giggling their way through a recession. The general standard seems pretty high, with nothing particularly outstanding. I very much enjoyed the Omelette Broadcasting Company's evening of totally improvised comedy, though to an actor with workshop training, I guess it would appear less than astounding.

There were lots of good things in a show called *Wow*. The National Theatre of Brent is excellent. Nola Rae is a very observant and beguiling mime, with a version of Hamlet performed entirely with her hands that should get this year's unusual Shakespeare award.

But was it all just the Edinburgh air? I don't quite think so. As by contrast I was very disappointed by the show which is said to be the hottest ticket in town, *Stand Up Comedy*. This is the label for three of our so-called New Wave comedians, Ben Elton, Andy de la Tour and Rik Mayall. Mayall could be a bit of a genius, I think, but the other two rely entirely on remorseless quickfire patter about the dole, the police and drugs, in a style devoid of timing or light and shade which would have seemed old fashioned in 1930, and makes Alexei Sayle look very good indeed.

Norman Tebbit is to the New Wave what mothers-in-law are to Les Dawson; only the jokes aren't nearly so good. I have to record faithfully that a lot of the audience fell about, rather as university union audiences roll about when the name of the union librarian is mentioned, or as rock audiences clap themselves when they recognize the start of a number.

What startles me most is that the one show I was really bowled over by in the comed[y] field was not New Wave or revue [or] improvised or mimed. It was the Brass Ban[d], five hugely gifted musicians from Californ[ia] who play immaculate versions of Tchaikovky, Brahms and other sacred stuff, whi[le] clowning around as relentlessly as a Wa[lt] Disney cartoon. I usually find it easy to resi[st] manic American comedy styles, but th[e] knockabout wit, surrealist humour an[d] wonderful musicianship of these five[,] especially the two trumpeters, who ha[ve] struck up a partnership like two Harpo Mar[x] – battered down my defences and left m[e] helpless.

The question still remains, though: Would [we] enjoy them as much in London? The luc[ky] thing is that, up here in Edinburgh, it seems [a] totally remote question. And now, if you w[ill] excuse me, I have another five shows to s[ee] before sundown.

Tradition up in smoke



The traditional blue Gauloises soft pack might represent the height of Gallic chic in Britain, but not in France. The French hate the idea of being written off by the rest of the world as a lot of baguette carrying, beret wearers driving around in prewar Citroens. In fact they feel much happier with shiny, up to the minute mid-Atlantic techno-flash, cars like lunar modules, improbably futuristic airports and bright pink skyscrapers.

All of which goes a long way to explain why Seita, the state owned French tobacco monopoly, found itself in the gloomy position of watching its own sales dropping in the face of booming imports of sharper American brands like Marlboro, which the French saw as more sophisticated.

So Seita decided to start selling a revamped pack, side by side with the old-style Gauloises. But rather than let a French designer loose on a pack that's almost as much part of the French style as the tricolour, they asked London-based Michael Peters to have a go. He had kept the blue, and the winged helmet trademark, but otherwise everything barring the contents, has changed.

In fact there are two different packs – one with a steam train on it, and this, slightly surreal veteran car, not, please note, a Citroen. France's law stops cigarette ads showing anything but the pack itself. Having two alternatives helps ring the changes.

In France they have already become the smart cigarette to smoke, Seita, which thinks the packs are helping it sell more cigarettes is happy, and there is talk about launching the new look here. Health campaigners, on the other hand will, not be quite so delighted.

● *"It is good design that makes people buy products, and which gives products a good name", Mrs Thatcher says. "It's essential for the future of our industry." But despite the importance which the Prime Minister and a growing number of industrialists attach to design, it is it seems still a cottage industry, the vast majority of whose practitioners are one-man bands working from kitchen tables.*

Of the 200 product design firms registered with the Design Council, for example, fewer than ten employ more than six designers. And of the 350 graphic design businesses on the Design Council's records, fewer than 15 employ more than 45 people.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: DESIGN

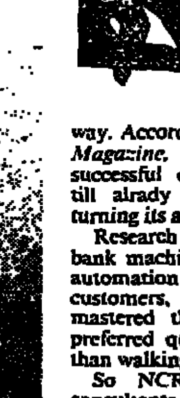


The memorial that moves

Apart from a motley collection of regimental memorials, some modest cairns and crosses, and the small Falklands Government plaque, there is no single national monument to those who died in the Falklands War last year. It is a lack that has inspired a London-based group of designers, architects and engineers, called Transfer, to come up with a design for a major landmark that would be strong enough to serve as a permanent memorial, but which would be light and portable enough to be flown out to the South Atlantic, and helicoptered into position.

They came up with a 40 metre high steel tripod, made up of telescopic aluminium alloy sections protected by plastic, and reinforced with carbon fibre which could fold into a Hercules transport plane. It would have the advantage of being capable of being erected in Britain before departure so that people who will never get to the Falklands could see it. And as for the significance of the tripod shape, Transfer says: "It would look as if it had just landed on the island, in exactly the same way as the men and equipment who took part in the action there. We thought that a simple, strong shape would be much more powerful than tons of marble".

Checking-out



The next profession to be joining the endangered species list looks like being airport check-in staff, at least if data equipment manufacturer NCR gets its way. According to a report in *Design Magazine*, NCR, with a highly successful computer operated bank till alrady under its belt, is now turning its attention to airports.

Research into how people used the bank machines told NCR that while automation might initially intimidate customers, once they had actually mastered the technique they often preferred queuing to use a machine than walking straight up to a human.

So NCR commissioned design consultants Douglas Kelley Associates to design a machine that could tackle the far more complex task of checking-in arriving passengers, selling tickets, accepting baggage and making reservations. The result is something called the Skylink, which is now making a sales trip around the airline executive offices of the world. Feed it a credit card, and it will sell you a ticket; put in a magnet coded ticket, and it hands out boarding passes.

At the design stage Kelley tried two alternative arrangements for the console: tall and thin like a space invader machine, and short and fat, which turned out to present fewer problems.

Even more important was the need to design the machine so that it could mollycoddle and soothe confused and jet-lagged passengers. The first thing the machine's screen asks you is what language you want to use. Then, to reassure you that you are not going to lose your credit card for ever just at the start of that vital business trip, it only grips half of it, gently, rather than swallowing it whole. It doesn't give you the card back until you have had your ticket, or boarding card, just in case you wander off absent mindedly without it.

Show trial

In November, the Barbican will be housing the biggest ever exhibition of the work of Britain's design schools. The whole of the centre's art gallery will be occupied by work from more than 600 students and ex-graduates. The point is to show the breadth and the quality of what they can do.

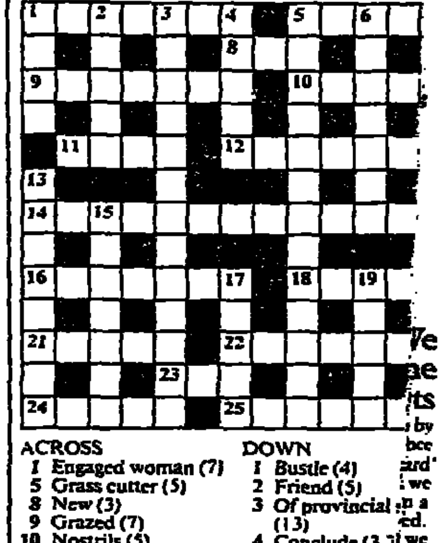
But this is not simply a celebration. According to Profesor Bruce Archer of the Royal College of Art, the whole of the art and design school system is on trial at the moment. "The Department of Trade and the Department of Education have both given us substantial sums to put this on, and I've no doubt that the reason is to give them a chance to examine our claims to be doing a good job."

Professor Archer thinks that after the golden age of the 1950s and 1960s the art schools, and their design courses in particular, lost their way. To find out what went wrong, and what can be done about it, he is organizing a series of conferences that will run with the exhibitions. They will be run like public inquiries, with inspectors – who include Sir Monty Finniston, the former British Steel chairman, and radio presenter Brian Redhead and opposing counsel who will be cross-examining witnesses.

But what it all comes down to is examining firstly just how good our designers are, secondly, how useful are they to us, and thirdly if they are so useful, why aren't they used more effectively?

Deyan Sudjic

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 139)



ACROSS
1 Engaged woman (7)
5 Grass cutter (5)
8 New (3)
9 Grazed (7)
10 Nostrils (5)
11 Mounted game (4)
12 Of the mind (7)
14 Demure (4,3,6)
16 Expelling (7)
18 Rear (4)
21 Infinitive (5)
22 Trembles (7)
23 Craft (3)
24 Wall painting (5)
25 Stiff fabric (7)

DOWN
1 Bustle (4)
2 Friend (5)
3 Of provincial [illegible] (13)
4 Conclude (3,2[illegible]
5 Wealth gather[illegible] (5,8)
6 Veneration (7[illegible]
7 Therapeutic relaxation (4,[illegible]
13 Statement of principle (8)
15 To such a deg[illegible]
17 Zest (5)
19 Unsoiled (5)
20 Largest conti[illegible] (4)

SOLUTION TO No 138
ACROSS: 1 Canter 5 Modify 8 Era 9 [illegible] 10 Gaelic 11 Gaff 12 Incident 13 [illegible] 15 Cavort 17 Plebeian 20 Gulp 22 [illegible] 23 Orator 24 Nor 25 Brolly 26 Motley
DOWN: 2 Aria 3 Traffic 4 Realise 5 [illegible] 6 Dread 7 Feigner 14 Palaver 15 C[illegible] 16 Vagrant 18 Beryl 19 Irony 21 Loose

Prize-winning Concise Crossword tomorr[ow]

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هكذا من الأصل

FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

The hidden dangers of heartburn

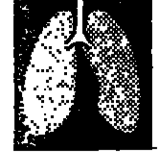


Most people accept an occasional bout of heartburn – that sharp, burning sensation felt just above the stomach – as a small price to pay for rich food and overindulgence. But anyone who suffers it frequently (three or four times a week) should go and see their GP because, although it may seem a trivial complaint, there may be a more serious reason for the heartburn.

This advice follows a study of 126 patients in the Belfast area who had regular bouts of heartburn. Heartburn is often thought to be caused by "reflux oesaphagitis", a condition in which stomach juices are propelled upwards into the channel leading from the mouth to the stomach. Because the juices are acidic they "graze" the delicate lining skin.

But examinations of the Belfast patients suggests that heartburn is a far from simple symptom. Of the 126 examined only 21 had no abnormalities. Forty-five per cent of the other 105 patients suffered from reflux oesaphagitis, and the others had a range of more serious complaints from active ulcers and hernias to inflammation of the lower part of the digestive tract.

A jet lag pill?



Taking a pill to counteract the effects of jet lag would be every international traveller's dream. And at the University of Surrey some fascinating research into the natural hormone malatonin suggests it might be possible within the decade. Malatonin, secreted by the pineal gland in the brain during night time, is known to regulate daily behaviour in animals.

In humans the effects of the hormone are not well defined although it is known to help people sleep. Jet lag results from lack of sleep and a disturbed 24-hour rhythm. In theory, any agent which could speed up the resynchronization of the human clock should minimize the symptoms.

Dr Josephine Arendt of the Department of Biochemistry at Surrey has been working on the possibility of using malatonin as this agent, though she stresses that the research is only in its theoretical stage.

Dr Arendt argues that if you take malatonin every day for three or four days before a long flight – at the time you would be going to bed at your destination – your body should gradually adapt to the new time zone.

Alternatively, you could take malatonin after the flight at local night time both to send you to sleep and to superimpose a new time artificially on your natural body rhythm.

Dr Arendt had recently flown the Atlantic and used malatonin three days before she flew. She suffered no jet lag.

Rising cancer toll

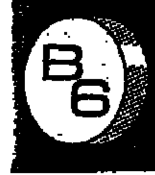


Death rate from lung cancer in women continues to creep up in the USA, according to the American Cancer Society which estimates that 17 per cent of all cancer deaths among women in 1983 will be due to lung cancer. This percentage is exceeded only by that for breast cancer which is running at 18 per cent for all cancer deaths.

In Britain, it is thought that lung cancer mortality will overtake breast cancer mortality in the next few years.

Although there are fewer smokers in this country, 33 per cent of the population in 1982 compared with 37 per cent in 1980, women are giving up smoking at a slower rate than men.

Animal ailments



Experts at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Public Health Laboratory Service have called on doctors and vets to cooperate to combat diseases passed on to man from animals. At the moment bacterial infections in meat poultry and milk which cause stomach upsets are the most troublesome of these diseases in this country. But a paper in last week's British Medical Journal expresses concern that other illnesses passed on from sheep and pigs could become important.

It points out that it has been known since 1940 that most salmonella infections in man came from animals, yet the problem is not yet under control. Bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis took more than 30 years to eradicate.

The authors propose that a special task force of doctors be set up to study the diseases and act quickly in an outbreak.

Vitamin peril

If you take extra vitamin B6 as a matter of routine you may be wise to make sure your daily intake doesn't creep up. The normal daily requirement of vitamin B6 for adults is only 2 to 4 mg. The vitamin is freely available at chemists, however, and many people add it to their diet. It is also frequently recommended in doses of 80-150 mg to help combat premenstrual syndrome.

But doctors in America are warning that, while these doses of the vitamin may be safe, taking larger doses on the basis that "more is better" could have disastrous consequences. They have seen seven people who became ill because they took as much as 14 to 20 times the usual daily supplement. Over a period of time the individuals developed clumsy, uncoordinated and numb limbs.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Lee Rodwell on the problems facing Britain's two million illiterate adults

The plight of society's write-offs



When the adult literacy campaign was launched in 1975 many people saw it as a quick "mopping up operation", a short term measure which would virtually wipe out adult illiteracy in Britain within a few years. The recent report by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU) dispelled this notion once and for all.

Large numbers of children are still leaving school so ill equipped in the basic skills of reading, writing and spelling that they face real difficulties coping with everyday life. The number of functionally illiterate adults is now officially estimated at two million. As if that was not disturbing enough, the report also indicated that the adult literacy programme is failing to reach the majority of those who could benefit from it: however hampered people felt by their inability to fill in forms, read job advertisements or write letters, only 15 per cent had ever attended courses to improve their reading and writing skills.

Some progress has been made in the past eight years. Before 1975, provision for adult literacy tuition was patchy and only an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 adults were receiving help at any one time. Now, every local education authority runs some kind of literacy scheme and approximately 80,000 adults a year are getting help with basic skills.

Those working within the field of adult literacy are well aware of the financial limitations imposed on them. Mr Alan Wells, head of ALBSU, says: "What we have done so far is merely scraping the surface. We will have to look at our priorities within the educational system. At present most of the resources are spent on those who have done well within the basic education system, while those who have not done well get next to nothing. It is like having a health service that only provides for the healthy".

Yet it is not a question of money alone. As Peter Lavendar, Norfolk's Adult Literacy co-ordinator says: "We are still not making learning fun. We are not getting the message across that you can still learn things, even though you found them difficult in the past. Adult education still has a middle class image. People don't necessarily want to go back to an institution, to a building with an "education" label".

Feedback to various literacy projects suggests that large numbers of adults are unaware of the schemes set up to help them; those who do know assume the teaching will be formal. Some lack the confidence to take the first step – it is still seen as embarrassing or shameful to admit to literacy problems – and others are deterred by practical difficulties such as the lack of a creche.

All kinds of different approaches are being tried to give adult literacy schemes popular appeal. Classes and courses are being augmented by reading clubs, and drop-in centres which offer immediate help in form filling and letter writing.

In Sheffield, classes have been held in a pub, in a bingo hall and in a health centre, places where people need not feel self-conscious if a neighbour spots them coming or going. Manchester has just appointed a media liaison assistant, Barbara Hawkins, who is looking at the possibilities of working with local radio and television. She says: "We have to widen our approach to attract students. It's no good distributing leaflets and posters to people who don't read. And you can't expect people to come simply because they've been through the school system and failed. They are quite likely to feel they don't want to come back to school and fail again."

If the adult literacy experts accept that they have to change their approach in order to reach more people, they also feel that society should change its approach to the whole question of reading and writing skills. Alan Wells says: "Literacy is a concept that changes all the time. A hundred years ago you were illiterate if you put an X and literate if you could sign your name.

"These days there is so much people have to be able to read in their daily lives – forms from local government departments, bills, notes from your child's school. No one ever suggests that there is anything odd about going to classes to brush up your French, even though you might have been taught French at school. We need to recognize that improving your reading and writing at 35 is a valuable and reasonable thing to do."

It is clear from a recent report by Her Majesty's Inspectors that the situation is likely to get worse, not better. The report, published last month, says: "Many primary and secondary schools have found themselves obliged by a combination of resource reductions and falling rolls to concentrate on the middle range of pupils with a consequence that the educational needs of the most and least able are not adequately reflected in either curriculum or organization". The inspector reported deficiencies in remedial teaching in primary schools and lack of support or appropriate curricula for slow learners in secondary schools.

Mr Arnold Rabinowitz, an educational psychologist, who is the coordinator of remedial studies for the Inner London Education Authority, feels that existing remedial education in some parts of Britain could be greatly improved. He said: "In many remedial classes children are just taught the mechanical skill of reading signs – I call it barking at print. They go through the motions, but the fact they are reading never sinks in and once they leave school, they can't do it without the teacher.

"You have to motivate children, use unusual teaching techniques. One of the things we do is to use a computer which gets children reading very quickly. You use a very simple program which flashes up a picture and requires you to type in the spelling. If you are right you get a thumbs up picture, if not a thumbs down. A computer can go on longer than a teacher can, it doesn't get cross, it doesn't show any signs of impatience."

Mr Rabinowitz also believes that schools should involve parents. "That way school is not separated from real life for the children who get immediate reinforcement and praise from the people who really count." He cited a recent project in Hackney to prove his point. PACT (Parents, Children and Teachers Together) was set up to get schools and the parents working together on children's reading. Since the scheme started, literacy in the schools involved has increased dramatically.

Yet even Mr Rabinowitz cannot foresee a day when adult illiteracy will be a thing of the past. He said: "Even the most educated people tend to rely on television for fiction rather than the printed word. Reading is now something you do for instruction, not pleasure. So is it surprising that many children fail to see the value of it until they have left school?"

Robert: I got desperate

When Robert Merry went for his first job as a crane driver at Vauxhall Motors in Luton, Bedfordshire, he had to ask his brother to fill in his application form. He left school barely able to write his name and address or read anything other than signs which said No Exit or Way Out.

Now 24 years old, he struggles to explain why he never learnt to read and write at school and why it took him four years before he decided to look for help.

"When I first went to school I got along quite well, but then I fell out with some of the teachers," he says. They put me on those Janet and John books and I just got bored. When I went to the secondary school I was going quite well but then I came up against the same problem. I just rebelled, I skived off for about two years. I never thought about the future, I didn't think about all the things I'd have to do when I left school.

"I did go to remedial classes, but I was way behind my age group. The teachers didn't seem that bothered. They knew I'd be doing labouring or some low-grade job. It wasn't too bad. I could read a very basic sentence and I could make out what trains were going to London or Bedford. You pretend a lot. If someone hands you a newspaper you make out you're reading it and you pick up enough from the news on television to keep a conversation going.

"But in the end I got desperate. I had to take a test because I wanted to upgrade my job and I didn't do too well. I was thinking of going on a TOPS course and the jobcentre suggested I contact an adult literacy scheme.

"I was really nervous – I didn't know what to expect. But it wasn't like school. No one forced you to do anything. I started to write from my own experiences, what it was like at work, things like that. And a year ago I started to read for pleasure. When I was a kid I wouldn't have dreamed of reading for fun."

Robert has now been working on his English for four years and he has his own theories why people fail to apply for the kind of help he has been getting.

"When people talk about illiterates you don't think that applies to you. Maybe you just feel you need to brush up your spelling or something. Also people are afraid it's going to be too much like school. But it isn't like that at all. Before, you think you're the only person like that in the world, so it's great to meet people who've been through the same kind of things. A lot of people treat you quite rough if you can't read or write very well. They have the attitude that you must be thick, you should have got it all at school."

Mark: They called me an idiot

In an old school building in Charles Street, Luton, a group of adults have enrolled for a course to improve their English.

For some, such as the Asians, English is a second language. Others include Mark Read, who has spent all his 19 years in Luton, 11 of them at local schools.

It is not the first time Mark has tried to improve his reading and writing. When he left school he did a one-year college course. When he left his job in a supermarket (because he could not check the prices and stocklists well enough to cope with filling the shelves) he joined a twice-weekly evening class.

He left before the course was completed and his English is still so limited that he cannot read a bus timetable or fill in forms without help. So why did he give up?

Mark says: "School was OK, it was just that I was a slow learner. When I was 11, I was sent to a special school for slow learners and I enjoyed it very much. I got on all right. Then I was sent to college for a year where they had special groups for English and I got on quite well there. Then I had a job under a government scheme working in a supermarket putting the food on the shelves.

"I found it very hard just checking the price tags, sticking on prices and reading off the list which told you what was on the shelves. I knew they were going to say something about it, so I left before they could and I was put back on the dole.



What future for Mark?

"Then I got in touch with Charles Street (the Special Adult Learning Programme's headquarters) and they sent me to classes at Stopsley twice a week, about five minutes from where I live.

"I went for a while but I got a girlfriend and other things got in the way. She didn't mind me going but I'd rather see her than go to class. She helps me to read if I get stuck on a word. Her English is OK. But some people have called me an idiot in the past. I went on an electrical course which had a lot of writing and when some of the other pupils saw my writing they called me an idiot.

"It's not too bad most of the time. I sometimes have a look at a paper and I watch the television news to keep up with things. When I go for my money they say sign the form here and I just sign my name".

"But now I want a job at Vauxhall – or any job that comes up. I want to get to the standard where I can do some exams to get more qualifications and try for better jobs. In most jobs you have to read off different bits of paper.

"This course is better because it's a daytime one. It's better than sitting at home on the dole and it's helpful to have your evenings free."

Whether Mark completes the course this time remains to be seen. Many of the students drop out. SALP recently researched why. The most common reasons were moving or getting a job or going on a full-time course. Other reasons included pregnancy, family problems, health problems and a dislike of learning.

Julie Stephens, who carried out the research, says: "Many of these answers do not show the underlying reasons that were often hinted at during the course of an interview – high cost of fares, housing difficulties, low motivation.

"Of all of these, in my opinion, low motivation is a major factor. Although they may agree that they need to improve their English, after a few weeks other probems take over and they stop coming to tuition."

Or as Mark would put it: Other things get in the way.

A victim of old habits

FIRST PERSON

Sometimes, when I tackle the ironing, I come across large white handkerchiefs with my name tapes sewn on. They date from my first entering a religious order, (I have twice been a member of a religious community, in an active community and in an enclosed order, for periods of four and a half years). In September, 1968 I had arrived at the convent with two suitcases containing what was left of my worldly possessions and those items considered indispensable to the religious life. They included three high-necked, long-sleeved, ankle-length nightdresses and 14 large white gentlemen's handkerchiefs.

I ceased to be a nun two years ago but the handkerchiefs have not worn out yet, so the past is still around. Each time I apply for a job, I wish that I could conceal my nine years in the religious life, but it is difficult to concoct a convincing explanation for the two mysterious gaps in my *curriculum vitae*.

Two unfortunate marriages, or prison sentences or long hospitalization for intriguing diseases seem hardly plausible, though at times they seem less embarrassing than the fact that I used to be a nun. Employers tend to react as if I am the victim in a Gothic horror story and not really a serious contender in the business of getting a job. The chances of an ex-nun getting a job are remote when she lacks the experience and the qualifications which the other applicants possess.

When I was in the enclosed order my work was of a routine domestic nature, cleaning and cooking with some non-skilled outdoor experience (which is another way of describing weeding and raking up leaves). Consequently, I cannot claim that I possess four-and-a-half years' relevant experience when I am applying for a teaching or social work job.

I have trained as a teacher and did teach drama for a year, 15 years ago, but preference obviously must be given to better qualified and more experienced applicants.

Signing on at the unemployment benefit office was a harsh encounter with the secular world after the insulated existence in a contemplative community, where we were prepared for nothing more demanding than singing plainsong in the convent chapel at High Mass. After three months of unemployment I managed to get a job as an education welfare officer and a new life in the twilight world of truant schoolchildren and clothing grants began. It seemed a bearable stopgap until something better turned up. Nothing did turn up. In today's economic climate stopgap jobs seem to become the last jobs before early retirement.

I have applied for all kinds of jobs including those in journalism, museums, research for television and once, in a reckless moment, I applied for the position of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons. I thought my previous experience of ceremonial in the convent chapel might be an advantage. It was not.

In the past, former nuns have written books about their lives in religious communities. Regrettably my experience was undistinguished and inclined to be monotonous (apart from accidentally causing a minor fire in the refectory one morning) – not enough to produce a musical like *The Sound of Music* or best-sellers like the James Herriot vet books. The most I could glean from the stubble in the cloisters was a light-hearted article about the problem of getting to the nearest Marks & Spencers when the sisters in an isolated convent needed to buy their underwear. The article appeared in a women's magazine and led to an offer of some second-hand bras from a generous reader who had grown out of hers.

My present job as an education welfare officer probably offers more scope for a book about occupational hazards. Certainly the transition from a convent in the country to the backstreets of a large town in pursuit of truant school children was astonishing.

But how to use all this vivid first hand material in a book which will not offend my employers, as any description of education welfare work would expose its ineffectiveness as well as its humour? No one wants a disenchanted education welfare officer, not even one with energy and imagination. Why should they?

Penelope Dent

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



● **Family Money:** From fees to uniforms, how much does it cost to educate a child?



● **Speed and spills on water:** Jet skiing and speed sailing

●

David Hughes on the search for an emperor's dinner service

Travel: Vertigo in the Pyrenees, vacancy in the Philippines

Sport: Youth v experience in the NatWest cricket final

GREAT WIN-A-CAR COMPETITION

Plus

All the news from home and abroad; Values: Children's shoes; wines of the month: Family Life on keeping pets; Review of rock records; Critics' choice of the coming week's events in the arts



THE TIMES DIARY

Blackballed

The Barbican concert hall is being stripped of its balls. Almost 2,000 of them, big ones and little ones, have been taken away by night from the hall ceiling, where they had been the principal architectural feature. The last handful will be removed this week, as part of the continuing efforts to improve the hall's acoustics. The balls were ruled out of court by the pianist Maurizio Pollini, a close friend of Claudio Abbado, principal conductor of the LSO, the Barbican's resident orchestra. Pollini went to test the acoustics at the Barbican one morning in the early spring, and his refusal to perform in the hall while the balls remained successfully knocked them for six. Pollini will now play at the Barbican in December, and anyone who is short of balls should apply to the Barbican's administrator, Henry Wrong, who has plenty to spare.

Pearl of wisdom

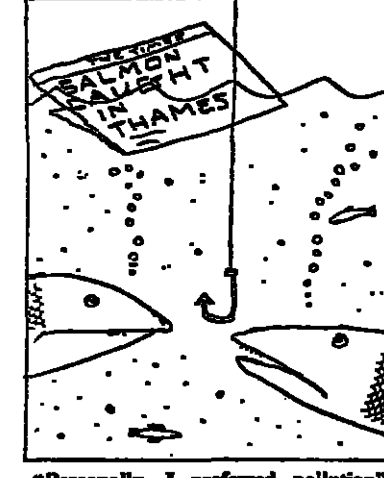
The power of the press does not extend to the Edinburgh fringe. The "diaries" of the nineteenth century courtesan, Cora Pearl, which *The Sunday Times* exposed as a hoax perpetrated by the author, Derek Parker, are cheerfully offered for sale outside the otherwise authentic one-woman musical *Cora*, starring Dana Gillespie. Had Gillespie performed some of the things described in the diaries, I doubt the Edinburgh elders would have permitted the show, even on the fringe.

● *A car-sticker on a Ford Cortina seen in Chelsea said: "Support the SDP – Vote Kinnock/Meacher".*

Mal de mer

Lord Balfour of Inchrye is one of many whose stories do not appear in *Tales out of School: The Early Misdeeds of the Rich and Famous* published yesterday by Collectors' Books in aid of Help the Aged. Balfour wanted the story of how he contrived to be expelled from naval college because he did not like the sea to appear anonymously. By the time he relented it was too late, but Balfour may find space in a sequel. Two hundred others who responded to the charity's appeal for anecdotes will not be so lucky. Their offerings were rejected as boring, with stars of stage and screen faring particularly badly. Any rejects who feel they could do better given a second chance will receive sympathetic consideration in this column.

BARRRY FANTONI



"Personally, I preferred pollution"

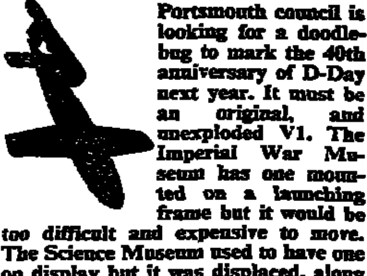
Let us spray

Bootsie and Pittypat rest in peace with 49,000 neighbours at Aspin Hill pet cemetery, Maryland, where the director, Martha Nash, takes her work very seriously. "We had a store-bought turtle here the other day", she says, "and seven funeral cars came to pay their respects. Recently we buried a squirrel, but the most unusual corpse was Pesky. A 3in by 3in box came with a note saying: 'Please give Pesky a decent burial. We have enjoyed his company for three years.' I opened the box, and there was a dead fly. I buried him with ceremony under the nearest azalea bush".

● *A supplementary benefit claimant wrote to the Thanet office: "I thought I would drop you a line to say why I have moved back into my mum until this is all over."*

Talking Turkey

According to its brochure, from Denizli, Turkey, "The Altuntur Hotel has been run centrum of Denizli where you can merchandise easily. Cover with every-where in it (ladders, halls, rooms, restaurant and lobby from side wall to wall with carpet. Decorated suitable callers and smooth goods ... You will find polite and smiling personnel just you come in. You can find every kind of drinking and relaxing on our americanbar in the lobby. And axcept your guest praudly. In Our restaurant which decorated on about characteriskick of Denizli. Beeing served you from Turkish and curapean kitchen what you want to order by the chosen waiters. On terrase wiew of extraordinary panorama of Denizli will give you exact relax."



Portsmouth council is looking for a doodlebug to mark the 40th anniversary of D-Day next year. It must be an original, and unexploded V1. The Imperial War Museum has one mounted on a launching frame but it would be too difficult and expensive to move. The Science Museum used to have one on display but it was displaced, along with a Japanese Zero kamikaze airplane, to make room for some bits and pieces of Concorde, and now they are not sure they can find it. A small delegation is accordingly to set sail for Normandy next week to treat with a farmer who allegedly found one in a tree and buried it in his back garden, where it has mouldered ever since. The negotiations with the wily Norman will be as nothing compared to the wheeling and dealing with bemused Customs officials on both sides of the Channel.

PHS

Old tensions behind the lost jet

The claimed shooting down of a South Korean airliner near Sakhalin has brought into focus an area of long-standing tension between the Soviet Union and the East Asian countries of Japan, the two Koreas and China.

The Russians have an endemic fear of "yellow hordes", dating from their subjugation by the Tartars in the Middle Ages and reinforced in this century by the Tsarist empire's humiliating defeat by Japan in 1905 and the more recent 20-year-old ideological conflict with Peking. European Russians are constantly aware of the disparities between thinly-populated Siberia and the one billion Chinese to the south.

Sakhalin, the area where the Korean Airlines jumbo jet disappeared yesterday, was under joint Russian-Japanese control until 1875, when it came competely under Tsarist jurisdiction. The Japanese victory over Russia in 1905 gave Japan the southern island after the Second World War.

At the same time the Russians also occupied the southern Kurile Islands, which lie to the south east of Sakhalin between the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido and the Soviet Kamchatka Peninsula. Moscow's refusal even to discuss Tokyo's claim to these islands has bedevilled relations between the two countries since then.

In 1978, the Russians showed their traditional fear of East Asian power by trying to prevent the signing of a treaty of friendship between Japan and China. They objected in particular to an anti-hegemony clause which they saw aimed at them.

While the Soviet Union adamantly refuses to consider surrendering even an inch of the South Kuriles, Moscow does want a treaty with Tokyo – on its own terms. The Russians may excoriate the Japanese for their involvement with the United States, but they have also shown an awareness of the need to involve Japan in the economic exploitation of the vast mineral wealth of Siberia.

This has led to joint work between the two countries on coal and offshore oil projects. Superior technology and financial resources are the strongest cards the Japanese have to play in their long-term dealings with the Russians, although Soviet ability to go ahead with the gas pipeline in the face of President Reagan's attempted sanctions has shown the limits of economic power when it comes to trying to put pressure on Moscow.

As well as involving the Japanese in the economic development of Siberia, the Russians would like to undermine the Japanese-American security treaty by reaching an agreement of their own with Japan.

The Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations with South Korea. After the surrender of Japan in 1945, the Russians occupied the northern part of the Korean peninsula and the Americans moved into the south. This division was sealed by the Korean War (1950-53), in which the Russians and Chinese supported the North Koreans under Kim Il-sung and the Americans came to the rescue of the South Koreans. For the past 33 years the two sides have been locked in classic Cold War antagonism on both sides of the 38th Parallel.

Today, the United States has nearly 40,000 soldiers and airmen in South Korea, while the Soviet Union has been the main supplier of weaponry to the North Koreans.

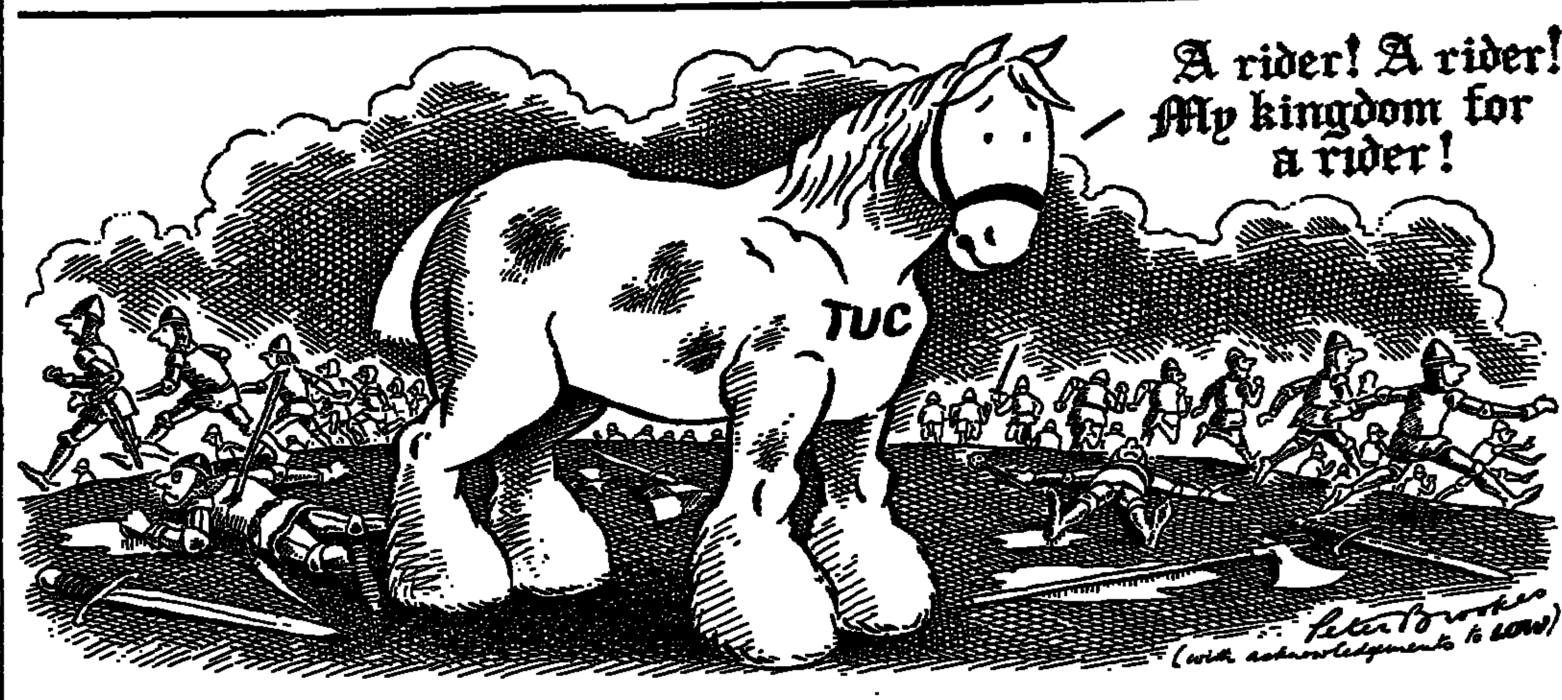
In 1978 another Korean Airlines jet flew off course over the heavily fortified Kola Peninsula in European Russia and was forced down on a frozen lake 300 miles south of Murmansk. The fact that the Russians allowed the passengers and crew to return to South Korea, instead of sending them direct to North Korea, was seen in Seoul as *de facto* recognition by Moscow of the South Korean government.

For some years the Russians have allowed South Koreans to attend international conferences in the Soviet Union and there have been two recent visits by Russian officials to Seoul since last autumn. Commentators in Seoul see these visits as a warning by Moscow to North Korea not to become too heavily committed to the Chinese. Kim Il-sung has skilfully played off the two communist superpowers against each other since he came to power at the end of the Second World War. The ideological rift between Moscow and Peking has given him even greater scope for this balancing act.

As the host of the 1988 Olympic Games, South Korea is hoping that both the Soviet Union and China will send athletes to Seoul, thus paving the way for the normalizing of relations between South Korea and the communist world.

Meanwhile, the tensions aroused by the fate of the South Korean airliner show how hard it is to break the web of suspicion and animosity between the Soviet Union and its East Asian neighbours.

Simon Scott Plummer and Denis Taylor



The beginning of the end for the unions?

by Paul Routledge

Margaret Thatcher's accession to power in 1979 coincided with a record high level of trade union membership in Britain. Aided by favourable public opinion and sympathetic labour laws enacted by the Wilson-Callaghan government, the number of people carrying a union card had risen to 12,200,000 – 52 per cent of the working population.

Much was made of it at the time. The unions take the numbers game very seriously; as representative organizations, they consider they must. The more members they have, the more clout they believe thet have; falling membership equals diminished influence.

There is also a kind of corporate self- confidence about the Labour movement. Burgeoning membership tends to make union leaders and members more bullish in their policy making. Pay claims are larger and pushed with more determination. Increased revenue from subscriptions puts unions in a stronger position to fight set-piece battles with employers. And there is a political spin-off as demands upon government become more ambitious.

The latest official figure for trade union membership given in the TUC General Council's report to the Blackpool congress next week is 10,510,157. This is for December 31, 1982, and the present level is certainly lower. It is difficult to calculate just how much, but, judging by the TUC's own financial arithmetics the true figure is moving below 10,000,000 – and hence just below the psychologically important 50 per cent share of the working population.

Len Murray, the TUC General Secretary, will no doubt insist at his pre-conference briefing that the British Labour movement is still the most representative in the free world. But how much longer can it stay like that?

As the accompanying table shows, the membership decline has gone practically across the board. Most unions have suffered a drop of about 10 per cent and for some it has been more savage. The seamen's union has been practically halved and the giant transport workers' has lost more members than its rivals ever dreamed of having. From a peak of around 2,200,000 touched in the late 1970s, it is now thought to be down to about 1,400,000.

Like the recession that has largely prompted it, the decline has gone across most industries, trades and services, although heavy industry has been hardest-hit. The construction union, UCATT, has suffered a 25 per cent drop and the engineering workers have lost at least 200,000 members. Their actual paying membership is down to 850,000, according to the AUEW annual return to the Government-appointed certification officer.

The public-service unions have not fared so badly. NUPE has remained practically stable over the last five years, although recent figures (until now, not published) disclose it is now 697,000. NALGO is still 30,000 above its 1979 total and is embarking on aggressive counter-measures to prevent Conservative local authorities such as Birmingham City Council from undermining its membership base by ending the "check-off" system of paying union dues. The two big civil service unions have each lost just over 10 per cent of their members in the wake of Whitehall job cuts and the postal workers have experienced a small decline.

However, all the public service unions face the threat of increased "privatization" during Mrs Thatcher's second term of office. The key element in any free-enterprise tender for public work is lower manning, lower wage costs or virtual de-recognition of the union. Sometimes all three are proposed and a sharp fall in public-service unionization is bound to follow. Small wonder that the privatization debate is expected to be such a big issue next week.

In the nationalized industries, industrial decline has been matched by union decline. Closures and cutbacks in coal mining, the steel industry, shipyards, on the railways, at British Airways and on the bus network have all contributed to a massive reduction in public-sector unionization. And the reduction here has contributed on an even greater scale to the decline of the closed shop. State industries are traditional strongholds of union membership.

The TUC has been here before, of course, but not for a very long time. At the turn of the century, membership of unions was a bare 1,250,000. It grew rapidly during the First World War to 4,500,000 and then steadily to 6,000,000 in 1920. The slump then drove membership down to a low of 3,300,000 in 1934. But after 1937, the annual tally of card-holders rose practically without exception for 43 years before reaching its peak.

Since then, it has declined steadily and it would be a rash man who would predict when bottom will be touched this time. There are some bright spots on the TUC's horizon. The Bank Worker's union, BIFU, has gone into the organized City sector with slick publicity that has paid off – although new technology could reverse those grains. Unions like the National Graphical Association with a pre-entry closed shop and substantial friendly society benefits have kept their members, but at a cost of terrific financial strain.

Set against this picture are the new technology firms – the so called "sunrise" industries – which have largely sprung up over the last five years when the public image of the Labour movement has been unsympathetic. They are proving impervious to the charms of the block vote and the branch meeting. One computer software company in the Home Counties of which I have personal knowledge was recently taken over by a rival. The employees were at a loss to know how to defend their interests, but suggestions that they "bring in the union" met with overwhelming opposition.

This experience was not derived solely from the admittedly widespread fear of unemployment from "upsetting the boss". In some new industries and services where there is no tradition of trade unionism, these are hard times in which to start one. The unions argue that few jobs are involved in the sunrise sector, and that it would make little difference if they could all be gathered into the family.

The trade union movement in Britain will probably always be strong in numbers, but we are probably witnessing the start of its long-term decline through a mixture of economic, political and social factors. The TUC desperately wants to be listened to, and that consuming passion is the underlying theme of next week's debates. And as its espousal of the numbers game for the distribution of seats on the ruling General Council has demonstrated, the TUC is putting its faith in the uncertain magic of size rather than the strategic value of industrial workers well-placed to exploit their power.

TUC membership: the falling numbers

Union	1979	1982
Transport and General Workers	2,086,000	1,503,000
Engineering workers	1,218,000	1,001,000
General and Municipal	967,000	825,000
Nalgo	753,000	784,000
Public Employees (NUPE)	692,000	702,000
Scientific and Technical (ASTMS)	491,000	410,000
Shopworkers (USDAW)	470,000	417,000
Electricians and plumbers (EETPU)	420,000	380,000
Construction workers (UCATT)	348,000	261,000
Mineworkers (NUM)	289,000	245,000
Teachers (NUT)	249,000	222,000
Civil and Public Services Association	224,000	199,000
Postal workers (UCW)	203,000	198,000
White collar engineering (TASS)	201,000	172,000
Railwaymen (NUR)	180,000	150,000
Bank workers (BIFU)	132,000	152,000
Boilermakers	130,000	115,000
Society of Civil and Public Servants	109,000	96,000
Iron and steel workers (ISTC)	104,000	95,000
Seamen (NUS)	47,000	25,000

Source: TUC official report — All figures to nearest thousand

Zimbabwe: anxiety but no white exodus

Harare

Zimbabwe's worsening human rights record is again under scrutiny after the re-detention of the six air force officers whose trial and acquittal on sabotage charges has become a *cause célèbre*. On this occasion, however, the implications for relations with the western democracies are more serious than ever with aid from the country's main donors apparently in jeopardy.

Over the next few days British and US diplomats in Harare will be making efforts to ascertain just what the Zimbabwe government's intentions are – whether it has been decided to hold the officers, four of whom hold dual British-Zimbabwean nationality – indefinitely, as provided for by the emergency powers, or whether they will be released.

The officers are said by lawyers to have taken their re-detention better than relatives and friends, who on Wednesday were moved from elation at their acquittal in the High Court to despair when they were served new detention orders. One lawyer said: "We were not expecting that they would be released immediately and neither were they. But we think there are distinctions between our case and other recent precedents which may persuade the authorities to free them."

Those who hold this opinion believe the government will be prepared to distinguish between the airmen, provided they agree to leave the country, and other detainees freed by the courts such as the former Zipra treason trialists who, it is suggested, could provide a coalescing point for internal opposition if released.

There have been four previous cases in which one or more people have been brought before the courts on security-related charges, acquitted and then re-detained on the orders of Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home Affairs. Of these the six ex-Zipra men, and two alleged South African spies, Philip Hartlebury and Colin Evans, remain in custody.

In two other cases individuals have been released after Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, interceded.

Relatives of the airmen, lawyers and western diplomats are pinning their hopes that Mr Mugabe was not party to the new orders and will have them released. Last November in an essay designed to counter Zimbabwe's deteriorating image abroad, Eddison Zvogbo, the Minister for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, said Mr Mugabe found detention without trial "barbaric" and would resort to it only "in the most compelling circumstances".

Nevertheless, there is ill-concealed outrage, among whites generally and those close to the officers in particular, that having been falsely accused, tortured and held in custody for more than a year, they should now be incarcerated at all.

If they are not released most observers expect a rash of resignations in the Zimbabwe Air Force. The officers, especially the three most senior, are admired by colleagues and their treatment has already provoked a number of top-ranking men to resign. From an establishment strength of 340, the officer corps has fallen since independence to 175, still more than 90 per cent of them white. It is still easy for a serving officer to leave Zimbabwe's armed forces – on giving just three months' notice – and, which is not always realized, commute up to a third of pension outside the country. The system was designed before independence to encourage whites to stay on in the armed forces. It may now, as military sources point out, have the opposite effect of deciding them to go.

Most observers believe it is too early to say what effect the affair will have on the white community. At times of stress, talk in the comfortable suburbs invariably turns to emigration, but when these periods pass, most folk get back to living a life which they acknowledge still has great attractions.

The exodus of whites predicted at independence has never materialized and emigration figures show a steady trickle of between 1,000 and 1,800 (race is not specified in the figures but the vast majority are whites) leaving every month. The most recent figures, for April, show a slight decrease on the same month last year. Though the attractions for whites may be less now, and there may yet be a significant outflow, it seems unlikely that the re-detentions will precipitate it.

Clearly though, the government's stated attitude to the rule of law disturbs whites and may bring it into conflict with a judiciary which has shown absolutely no indication of bending to Dr Ushewokunze's criticism.

The Home Affairs Minister has in the past criticized judges for not interpreting the spirit of the law and said it would be a travesty of justice if the government had to be bound by legal technicalities. In an address to law students at the University of Zimbabwe in March he said: "Blind acceptance of the rule of law can only frustrate our efforts to radically purge our society of the injustices of the colonial past."

Dr Ushewokunze and Mr Mugabe have both said that the government will detain individuals who it has reason to believe constitute a threat to security. In an interview with the respected magazine *Moto* recently the minister went on "I do not believe I ought to jeopardize security in order to keep on the good side of the jurists in Geneva."

Stephen Taylor

David Watt

Britain, still a misfit in the modern world

According to the latest Gallup, West Germany is now regarded as Britain's best friend in Europe. An opinion poll published in last week's *Sunday Telegraph* finds that 27 per cent of the British public put Germany first, with France second at 9 per cent and Holland third, with 8 per cent. Fifteen years ago it seems, Germany rated only 12 per cent, though it was still in the top three. "Don't knows," on the other hand, have risen from about 30 per cent to a resounding 50 per cent.

The *Sunday Telegraph*, which is so ardent a supporter of the Reagan Administration and whose stable remained for many years after the war one of the last bastions of anti-German sentiment in Fleet Street, not surprisingly uses these figures as a peg on which to hang an editorial homily about it being all very will to make friends of our enemies, but let's not make enemies of our friends (i.e. the Americans).

My own reaction is rather different. It is that the polls confirm that in general the British have straight-forward though rather narrow views on which side their international bread is buttered, but virtually no real feeling for or interest in anything abroad for its own sake.

They are perfectly correct in saying that West Germany is our "best friend" if by that is meant the European country that can most reliably be expected to take international positions that will positively advance British interests. The French can certainly never be expected consciously to advance anyone's interest except their own, and the trouble is that though French interests may march with ours at various times and on various issues, there is no consistency about this. Holland, Italy, Norway and Switzerland are more likely to pursue policies more compatible with our own, but they lack on most subjects the power to alter the balance in our favour. Our relations with West Germany, by contrast, have weight and importance as well as some congruity to recommend them.

On substantial issues, the Germans do not, of course, always see eye to eye with us. Within the EEC for instance, the strength of the German farm lobby puts them on opposite sides of most arguments about the Commom Agricultural Policy. Their position at the frontier between East and West gives them a very different perspective of Nato strategy from any other member nation's, including our own.

They are more unwilling to put their relations at risk and in order to avoid their territory being fought over if things go wrong they insist upon a militarily absurd "forward defence" combined with the assurance of an early American nuclear retaliation against the Soviet Union.

Mrs Thatcher would no doubt argue that the monetary conservatism of successive German governments and their obsessive fear of inflation puts them on the same (angelic) side of the economic argument as ourselves. Other British governments, more Keynesian, have at various times regarded the Germans as a drag on the international economic system. But what is not in doubt is German agreement with us on the big issues – the maintenance of an open world economy and the supreme importance of the American connexion.

It is this last aspect of the matter that chiefly distinguishes the Germans from the French. The Franco-German axis, forged in the 1960s by Adenauer and de Gaulle, was in some respects an anti-British affair and constantly confounded the delusion of British governments, during that decade, that the Germans would come to our assistance and force the French to accept our membership of the Common Market.

Neither under Adenauer nor any of his successors have the Germans ever been likely to sacrifice the American alliance to their relations with France. It is this entirely justified perception which lies, no doubt, in an obscure and half-articulated form, at the root of the Gallup poll's main finding.

Whether all this amounts to "friendship" is quite another matter. Many writers and statesmen of the hard-boiled school have argued that the whole friendship metaphor, like all analogies between states and individuals, is dangerously misleading if not wholly inadmissible. If Burke was right in talking about the impossibility of drawing up the indictment of a whole nation, why should the designation of a whole country as a "friend" make any more sense?

The answer is that there is real meaning to the word, provided that not too much weight is put on it. We are capable, alas, of fighting anyone including our own (presumably friendly) countrymen if the issues are important enough. But a combination of long, settled peace, close cooperation and cultural sympathy do produce a genuine ease of relationship between countries and ensure, as in marriage, that allowances are made and faults forgiven that would otherwise cause disruption.

I doubt whether Germany quite qualifies under this heading if she can only muster 27 per cent of the British to pronounce the magic word "friend", and this is our own fault more than anyone else's. The Gallup poll contains some other startling figures besides the main ones. People now travel hugely and 34 per cent of the poll's respondents have been to Germany but only 19 per cent (virtually the same proportion as 15 years ago) could speak any foreign language well enough to be able to understand a newspaper, and of these only 6 per cent could understand German.

The study and admiration of German culture and literature which were widespread among educated people in this country in the latter half of the 19th century have never recovered from two world wars. We do not,in consequence, begin to understand the Germans. We tend to regard them as disciplined Prussian automata or neurotic angst-ridden romantics and either way (or both) we incline to believe they are dangerous.

Naturally there is a grain of truth in stereotypes, but their gross crudity distorts the popular judgment and makes the assessment of a dozen important calculations – from the tactical nuclear weapons debate to the significance of the Green movement or the prospects of the German economy – far more difficult. This is a pity in itself but also (if one wants to take a robust, pragmatic view) because in the end it means that even our own figuring of the national interest is superficial and likely to be mistaken.

A nation, half of whose citizens have no particular view about which foreign countries are friendly and which are not, and 20 per cent of whom, as Gallup also shows, would rather take their holidays (like Mrs Thatcher) in the undemanding environment of Switzerland than anywhere else abroad, is not necessarily best equipped for the modern world.

Philip Howard

Verses to delight the Laureate

Daily newspapers have a problem with poetry. Melpomene, the Muse of Poetry, does not really get on with Ephemeris, the patron Muse of News, of death and disaster, sensation and the activities of Roland Rat, television superstar. Even if we try to publish verse, we have trouble indenting the lines correctly, and a mistake matters more than it does in a report, say, of the contest for the Labour Party leadership.

Prose is words in their best order; poetry is the best words in their best order; journalism is noisy words written in a hurry in any old order. Thomas Barnes, the first great editor of The Thunderer, used a militant and at times intemperate vehemence new even to a generation accustomed to strong language. It was not poetry, but it was great journalism.

The prudent answer for a newpaper invited to publish poetry is "no". This does not stop all the amateur poetasters and versifiers in the country submitting their work to *The Times* with a view to publication. And truly awful much of it is. The worst tends to be written about members of the Royal Family by Americans. You are asking for trouble if you publish unsolicited verse in a newspaper. So here goes:

In a little Wadi
Where the thistles blow,
There's a donkey's body
Lying down below

All the month of June, dear
Maturing in the heat,
Very very soon, dear,
'Twill be fit to eat.

Nasty, but striking, would you not say, Melpomene? Strange and sulphurous. It comes from a collection of verse written 40 years ago by a man who has been dead for a dozen years. It is now being privately published in a limited edition. Axiom 64 for the prudent literary editor: do not publish unsolicited verse; it only produces more of the nuisance. Axiom 65: do not review privately printed limited editions; there are enough publicly published books to keep you busy.

I break both axioms because you cannot make a columnet without occasionally breaking axioms; because I think the verses are clever; and because they come from a reputable source, the most reputable available after Melpomene herself. Sir John Betjeman sent them to me. He is publishing the slim collected verses of his Oxford friend, Michael Dugdale under the title *An Omelette of Vultures Eggs* (sic, with no apostrophe), has written a foreword, and is signing the hundred copies.

Most of the poems were written in Palestine during the last war, while Michael Dugdale was serving there with the Royal Engineers. The combination of war and the Holy Land inspired Dugdale to verse that is black, sometimes macabre, always witty and clever. Death and holiness; vultures and carrion, sergeant-major. The Poet Laureate says: "I commend these poems as exquisitely polished examples of prosody, especially when read aloud. In my mind's eye I see Michael holding up his hand for attention and in my ear I hear the decisive tones in which they were composed."

He remembers Dugdale as tall, thin, and angular, and wearing spectacles. "He spoke in a harsh, clipped voice, and was very much a gentleman, with exquisite manners. He was witty, informed, and with a gift of expression that made him an exceptionally brilliant talker."

In the short eye of journalism poetry matters less than car sales and Hattersley, Kinnock and Roland Rat. In the long eye of literature poetry is the most important stuff written, and it is a pleasure to have recovered these pieces from oblivion. So just for today, up Melpomene, down Ephemeris. But let us not take it as a precedent. Do not send your unpublished verses. Don't ring us, we'll ring you.

Vulture, Vulture, burning bright
In the Brothels of the Night
What dead Hand or what dead Thigh
Can soothe your sensuality?

An Omelette of Vultures Eggs *is distributed by Read Judd of 48 Charing Cross Road, London.*

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

ABUSE OF LAW IN HARARE

The acquittal of six air force officers by a Harare court on Tuesday showed that the independence and fearlessness of the Zimbabwe judiciary most admirably survives; their immediate redetention was a disgraceful demonstration of the contempt for human rights and legality that the government of Mr Robert Mugabe is increasingly showing.

There are rare occasions when an executive might be justified in continuing to detain acquitted men: at times of severe civil emergency, for instance, and if there is a real and evident danger that the detainees might instigate disorder if they were at liberty. This is emphatically not the position in the present case. The air force officers are being detained not as a reasonable precaution, but in punishment for crimes of which they have been acquitted. Mr Mugabe's government substitutes its writ for the courts and is scornful of "legal technicalities". Thus the protection all Zimbabwean citizens deserve from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment without due process disappears; liberty depends on the whim of an individual.

The acquittal presented Mr Mugabe with three opportunities. He could have shown his support for an independent judiciary; the judge was an African who had played a leading part in the independence struggle. Secondly, he could have expressed abhorrence at the torture of suspects by the police, the reality of which was accepted by the judge.

Thirdly, he could have made some conciliatory gesture towards the white population. He did none of these things.

Mr Mugabe brought Zimbabwe to independence in 1979 amid great good will. He made reassuring speeches about pragmatism (in spite of his Marxism), reconciliation and working with all sections of the population – he included whites and followers of Mr Joshua Nkomo in his cabinet – and respect for the law. There has since been a falling-off, and a formidable indictment can now be mounted against his government.

As well as the torture of suspects and detention without trial (nine other acquitted men have been redetained in addition to the air force officers, including six supporters of Mr Nkomo – another opportunity for reconciliation lost), there must be added the atrocities committed by Mr Mugabe's Shona-speaking Fifth Brigade in its action against opponents of the government in Matabeleland early this year. Mr Mugabe promised an inquiry into this, but no report has emerged and no one has been punished. He has also moved against the press, expelling a foreign correspondent and forbidding his own self-censoring press from publishing material relating to terrorism or anti-insurgency operations by his army.

Mr Mugabe is, of course, beset by difficulties. The existence of an unabashedly prejudiced regime in South Africa is a provocation; and there is no doubt that South Africa has encouraged active sabotage in Zimbabwe. Failure of the charges against the air force officers should not be allowed to conceal the fact that a large part of Mr Mugabe's air force was destroyed in a daring subversive operation. Also Mr Ian Smith's regime set an example of illegality – in its inception, for one thing – and of detention and torture. The Fifth Brigade followed the traditions of the Selous Scouts.

There are reasons for Mr Mugabe's intemperance, but not excuses. It is also true that, although he is himself a strong leader, he must react to the pressure exerted by more extreme members of his party. But there will be an inevitable price to pay unless this latest wrong is righted and the men released. The flight of whites from Zimbabwe would be accelerated, to the economic detriment of the country. There would also be a drying-up of aid from overseas. It may be a failure of sympathy, though a natural one, on the part of the British to react more strongly to the redetention of white air force officers than they did to the redetention of Nkomo followers, but the condemnation applies to all such cases. The British government will meet strong opposition at home to continuing military and development aid to Zimbabwe unless the detention is countermanded.

Mr Mugabe has intentions to move eventually towards a one-party state. Hopes that this might be accomplished with due regard for human rights and the right to dissent are fading. Zimbabwe looks like becoming an increasingly harsh and isolated place.

TRAINING IS THE THING

September 1 was a bench-mark in British social policy. It was vesting day for the Youth Training Scheme, an ambitious measure which falls only a little way short of the conscription of an entire age cohort. Comparable in its scope to raising the school-leaving age, the scheme guarantees for each 16-year-old *not already in full-time work or education* a place on a state-sponsored programme of training and work experience. At the least this is the latest and biggest attempt by Mrs Thatcher's Government to rescue a generation of British youth from aimless unemployment. At best here are the beginnings of a long-term effort to raise the quality and skills of the labour force to the levels of our trading competitors.

The scale of the scheme is striking. The Manpower Services Commission aims for 460,000 places by Christmas, involving at least 5,000 employers and costing £1 billion a year. In the past big initiatives in social policy have often disappointed; there is some understandable scepticism about the effect of a plan on this scale. Certainly there will be in some parts of the country (what even friends of the scheme concede to be) a shambles. Doubt remains about the take-up of places: by the end of July only 46,000 young people had signed on, but now with the end of the holidays momentum will surely gather. Employers public and private have made impressive efforts in organizing placements. However, certain trade unions continue to show a callous lack of responsibility in their refusal to cooperate in providing opportunities for young people in work at a manageable cost to the public funds.

Judgment on the YTS must of course be deferred: the scheme has not deserved the early drizzle of carping it has had – negative complaint of the sort that often greets any plan of social reform that is patently less than perfect. By September next it will be possible to reach a conclusion. One stark – but reasonable – test will be the number of young people who at the end of their training and work experience remain unemployed. We must be *realistic: if that figure is more* than one third then YTS will have disappointed. But it will not have failed if at the end of their training the young people have acquired the wherewithal to make their way in the harsh climate of the 1980s. The scheme will not necessarily lead to jobs: it ought to stimulate some trainees to return to college or continue vocational training. The Manpower Services Commission has before it a hefty task of inspection, ensuring that employers (especially small businesses) do train and not abuse the scheme as a source of cheap hands.

Mr Norman Tebbit has decided that reluctant trainees may have to be goaded. Just like the unemployed who refuse "reasonable" job offers, the trainees face a partial loss of social security benefits if they persist in rejecting placements. Trainees are to be paid £25 a week, substantially above the basic benefit payable to an unemployed 16-year-old living with his parents; recusants will lose 40 per cent of their benefit for a salutary six weeks. But YTS trainees are not yet Mr Tebbit's equivalent of the Bevin Boys – young men conscripted during the Second World War for work in the mines on the orders of Mr Ernest Bevin the Minister of Labour. The penalty element is fair only as long as designated careers officers ensure a range of choice among placements.

The crude political impulse behind this major act of collective provision costing such a large sum of public money is maintaining social peace – YTS is an anti-riot device keeping 16-year-olds off the unemployment record and off the streets. The short term expedient must also be used as a vehicle for a longer-term policy: equipping the work force of the 1980s and 1990s with the new array of skills required by an economy open to *sharp competition from far east,* far west and the Continent. A gap has long been apparent. Britain imparts to too few of its young people skills of any kind let alone new skills; we retrain too few of our adults compared with the Germans and Japanese. YTS could be a step on the path back to sustained competitiveness.

Time is short. Economic recovery – even partial – will expose shortages of skilled workers in the new engineering and electronics sectors and elsewhere. YTS should lead into a larger plan for training which begins before the age of 16 in the secondary schools and continues not only to 18 but throughout employment: in such a plan the distinction between school and further education college, between education and vocational training are deliberately blurred.

Such an expanded YTS need not cost some vast extra infusion of public money: large sums are currently expended under regional and inner-city rubrics which, properly focused on work people and their trainers, could produce a better result for both individual and society. Such a plan requires untrammelled thought about the future of employment married with administrative competence in managing "skillcentres" and the like. Some ministers are uncomfortable with the Manpower Services Commission, bothered by its capacity for independent thought. But the commission is the only agency they have and it should be encouraged rather than sat upon.

Brideshead Catholicism

From the Reverend Dr Gerard McKay

Sir, Clifford Longley's article yesterday (August 22), with its suggestion of a secretive and obscurantist minority hijacking the Church's legislative processes in order to impose its will furtively on the enlightened majority, may make exciting journalism but it does not correspond with the facts of the case.

When raising the question of the obligation of abstinence from meat on penitential days in the new code of canon law, Mr Longley uses this to complain about the lack of consultation in the preparation of the code. If he had read *Communicationes*, the official commentary of the commission for the revision of the code, he would have found the original discussion of the matter that took place in 1979. A text was agreed on in early 1980 and this substantially is what is in the new code. Nothing was sneaked in at the last moment when the rest of us weren't looking.

Mr Longley, admittedly along with many others, also misinterprets the significance of the canons on abstinence. He seems to think their principal purpose is to take us back to an illiberal and illogical practice: eating fish is no sacrifice, he tells us. In fact, the consultors constructed the canons to remind us abstinence is a necessary part of Christian ascesis; it was traditionally expressed by not eating meat and, recognising that tradition has to adapt according to one's culture and circumstances, bishops therefore had to have the power to make whatever commutations were locally necessary.

The Church's rules on abstinence are actually exactly those under which we have been living since Paul VI promulgated his *Motu proprio, Paenitemini*, on February 17, 1966. The 1983 code has, in effect, codified this legislation. According to canon 6 n.2 of the new code this means the present local disposition will remain in force, unless specifically withdrawn, because the new code revokes only legislation, universal or particular, that is contrary to its prescriptions.

The bishops, therefore, are free to let the present situation continue if they wish; equally, they are free to introduce new regulations if they feel circumstances have changed from the time of the promulgation of *Paenitemini*.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD McKAY,
Roman Catholic Scottish National Tribunal,
22 Woodrow Road,
Glasgow.
August 23.

Lost for words

From Miss Marghanita Laski

Sir, In his letter to you of August 19, Mr Denis Mahon quotes the Conservative manifesto (but it could have been any other recent public statement of noble aims) on the wish to encourage support "for the arts and the heritage".

Since we all of us inherited more or less the same language, I doubt I am alone in finding "heritage" a word redolent of Gifte Shoppes selling Bibles bound in plastic ivory and Shakespeares in plastic morocco, with crinoline-lady lavender bags and witch-balls in macramé slings; or, as I have just come across in a Texas-set thriller, of motels in tourist centres regaling tour parties with Heritage Buffets, which are evenings of Euro-ethnic food with old-country fancy dress optional.

Surely this is not the word we want for naming all that the once-creative dead of our nation have most valuably left for us, and which we want to learn how to appreciate and safeguard. But what – decent, dignified, neutral – is the right word?

Yours faithfully,
MARGHANITA LASKI,
Les Forges de Montgaillard,
11330,
France.
August 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A black moment in Zimbabwe

From Mr Humphry Berkeley

Sir, I have been in favour of black majority rule in Rhodesia ever since I first visited that country and met both Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, in 1958.

I was prohibited from entering Rhodesia by Mr Ian Smith after his illegal declaration of independence in November, 1965. I first re-visited Zimbabwe when Mr Mugabe, as Prime Minister, lifted the prohibition order in April, 1980. I held no brief for Mr Smith in 1965 and I hold no brief for him now.

The Zimbabwe which I wished to see was a democratic country with no racial or tribal discrimination and no arbitrary actions on the part of the state contrary to the concept of natural justice.

I find it appalling that six white air force officers should have been tortured in prison in Zimbabwe and then found innocent by a black Zimbabwean judge, whom I have known for many years, and then rearrested.

Mr Mugabe and his Cabinet have a clear duty to govern Zimbabwe without tribal or ethnic prejudice.

I am sure that there are in this country many people, like myself, who greatly deplore recent events in Zimbabwe and who hope that our belief that Zimbabwe could become the kind of country which I have described above was not a vain one.

Yours faithfully
HUMPHRY BERKELEY,
Three Pages Yard, Chiswick, W4.
September 1.

Trade sanctions as a bar to learning

From Mr John Gillard Watson

Sir, Notification was recently received here that the *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, vol. 49, "Proceedings of the 43rd Session of the Institute", held at Buenos Aires in December, 1981, had been seized by the Customs. This was on the grounds that importation was forbidden, but an application could be made for an import licence.

The application was duly made to the Department of Trade and Industry, but was refused by the International Trade Policy Division. The reason given was that the ban on Argentine imports imposed on April 7, 1982, would remain "until such time as we can bring Argentina to restore normal trade relations with the United Kingdom." It was argued that "any shift in our position would send entirely the wrong signals to the Argentinians and hinder our efforts to achieve a mutual lifting of sanctions."

Since then notification has also been received that five volumes of *Comercio Exterior Argentina 1979*, published by the Instituto de Nacional de Estadistica y Censos, have been seized similarly. Both sets of items are liable to forfeiture and legal proceedings will be taken for the condemnation of the goods as forfeited if we venture to make a claim that they are not liable to forfeiture – a claim which, it is evident, will fail in view of the above-quoted letter.

I do not question the object of the Government in maintaining trade sanctions, but is it not obvious that so far as the items cited are concerned it is this country, and not Argentina, which is damaged?

It cannot be maintained that to forbid scholars access to the proceedings of the ISI session of two years ago and to forbid not only scholars but business firms access to the trade returns of four years ago can in any way promote our interests; nor could an intelligent interpretation of the embargo, allowing the import of material of benefit to this country, be in any way a source of aid and comfort to the enemy. Both items are sent free of charge.

If this absurd situation is not put right without delay by the Government there is evidently every intention that the whole of the learned and business material in what is presumably a shipload, at present held in a Dover warehouse, will be forfeit and, in plain English, destroyed. Where then will the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade and Industry get the most recent figures on Argentine commerce? Will the inquiring businessman, and the scholar be told to fly to Switzerland to look things up?

Yours etc,
JOHN GILLARD WATSON,
Librarian
Institute of Economics and Statistics,
St Cross Building,
Manor Road,
Oxford.
August 27.

Spending in the public eye

From Mr David J. Critchley

Sir, You report (August 24) that the Treasury paper on the financing of public spending has been "prepared under conditions of extreme confidentiality". Even the spending departments have been kept at arm's length. Does it contain something that you and I should not know?

Enough! Publish the report forthwith. Nail copies to church doors and town halls. Give them away in post offices. Then at least we will be able to come to a considered judgment on the matter.

But what are we promised? "A limited exercise in guided public debate." What boundless contempt for our ability to make up our own minds!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID J. CRITCHLEY,
Ch. du Connétable 7,
Cologny,
1223 Genève,
Switzerland.
August 25.

Defence review

From Mr Stevenson Pugh

Sir, Three times in the past two weeks you have aired questions fundamental to our defence policy which should have encouraged many other readers, beside myself, to hope the current defence review may initiate a genuine, radical re-think.

It is essential to start by grasping the paradox that a conventional attack of the kind your contributors described would be more totally genocidal for the victim than a nuclear attack and would offer an enemy the bonus of being able to occupy the ground thereafter. We have seen many times now that a conventional attack which cannot be defended by conventional means tends to isolate the victim. So we have a clear example where threat of nuclear response would be the only defence and where that could only be convincing if the victim himself possessed that capability.

The first point is, therefore, that we must keep up an independently targeted and controlled nuclear force, preferably based offshore. Let's make no pretence about it having any strategic significance in the nuclear context; it's simply the sting in our tail. That should come cheaper and, incidentally, not be a factor at Geneva.

The second point, the re-think on the Rhine hopefully opening a new look towards the open sea (in three shades of uniform and with the support of the Alliance) marches with point three, which is a renewed perception, now shared by a far wider international forum than Nato, that the Russian bear is indeed a threatening beast which is far more dangerous at soft spots worldwide than on the short, tough and, to him, unthinkably sensitive tripwire between the two Germanies.

It is a good start that your questioning about BAOR immediately drew from General Sir David Fraser (August 19) so succinct a summary of all the accepted wisdoms that we could see at a glance what a congealed pudding it has become. Shades of the old Duke of York!

Of course we must acquire more flexibility to get the enemy in our sights wherever he pops up and, where we cannot do so militarily, give every other kind of support to threatened people worldwide – and charge it to defence. For example, echoing Lord Carrington's recent remarks, we should be vastly increasing and not trimming the BBC World Service and funding it from a department much more hard-headedly committed to the struggle than the Foreign Office.

Yours faithfully,
STEVENSON PUGH,
Docton Mill,
Hartland,
Devon.
August 19.

Miracles take longer

From Mr Kenneth Gilbert

Sir, Professor Michael Beenstock (Economic notebook, August 11) provides a complex argument to show that there is no miracle in the improvement in productivity in the UK. Those of us in business do not expect miracles but we do see that productivity gains are real and are not the result of some abstract mathematical relationship.

They are obtained, for example, by eliminating unnecessary work, by careful investment in more efficient machinery and by ensuring that employees work when they are at work: in simple terms, by better management and a growing awareness at all levels that we have to earn a living. There is also a determination to hold on to these productivity gains when we have economic recovery.

We have just had another case of workers sleeping on the night shift. If this practice ceases does not productivity improve irrespective of any other factor? The man on the Clapham omnibus would think so, but then he is unlikely to be a professor of finance and investment.

Yours faithfully,
K. GILBERT,
26 Gallows Hill,
Kings Langley,
Hertfordshire.
August 18.

Body and mind

From Dr R. Littlewood

Sir, As both an anthropologist and a psychiatrist, I have been observing with some interest your focus on "holistic" medicine, a concept of therapy which aims to heal the whole individual in his psychological and social context, as opposed to the conventional fragmentation of the western patient into his constituent functions and dysfunctions.

This aim seems to be associated with the rather vacuous and uninformed assumption that non-western treatments such as traditional Chinese medicine always heal "body, mind and spirit" (August 18). Surely all the healing systems, biomedical or traditional, are holistic in that any specific technique only derives its meaning within the context of certain assumptions about man's nature and human society.

Traditional medical interventions in the non-industrialized world are frequently purely physical and often startlingly arbitrary and brief. Chinese medicine may treat disharmony between parents and children by simple moxibustion – burning paper scrolls on the body of the putative patient: no support or interpretations on the part of the healer and complete passivity on the part of the client.

Thanks to the attitude of our medical mandarins, alternative medicine is essentially private medicine and its merits are identical with the supposed attractions of private treatment – an intimate and empathic consultation conducted in a leisurely and congenial atmosphere. Curiously, the sudden awareness of the "alternative" approach coincides with the systematic dismantling of our health services.

The discovery that the cause of civil violence is apparently refined sugar (August 5) also coincides with our refusal to allocate resources to the penal system. Both instances are characterized by a feeling that we are estranged from some hypothetical state of nature by artificial attempts to control our own destinies.

Perhaps it would not be too fanciful to suggest that current interest in the "holistic" approach is merely the reflection which monetarism casts on medicine?

Yours etc,
ROLAND LITTLEWOOD,
Department of Psychiatry,
Guy's Hospital,
St Thomas Street, SE1.
August 19.

Liberal Party policy

From Mr R. E. Wraith

Sir, Mr Colin Darracott's letter (August 19) is welcome if only because he rejects the notion that the Assembly could be the final authority on the manifesto. Since not all Liberals seem to share his view it seems important to be clear that the Assembly is neither a representative nor a delegate body but is largely self-appointed. It is attended by those who can afford it and are also free at a particular time. This would *normally* exclude, among others, parents, teachers, those who have to take their holidays at times required by their employment, the poor and the disabled.

This is not to deny that the Assembly can be a useful opinion forum, especially as prior consultation between party headquarters and constituency associations is well, if somewhat tardily, conducted. But the actual votes cast at the Assembly represent no more than the personal opinions of those who happen to be able to attend. Their decisions are "democratic" only in an attenuated sense.

Cruise missiles are currently very much in the minds of those who are dissatisfied. But on a lighter note did not an Assembly of fairly recent years resolve that all public transport should be free? This would have put us far ahead of Mr Ken Livingstone, but would even its sponsors have wanted it to go into an election manifesto?

Yours etc,
R. E. WRAITH,
45 Ventress Farm Court,
Cherry Hinton Road,
Cambridge.

EEC expenditure

From Sir John Acland

Sir, This year I returned to a northern Scottish river to fish and found that one stretch of it had been very considerably altered by a banking-up operation which had involved the building of a substantial stone wall round a bend of the river some 400 to 500 yards long.

On enquiring why this had taken place, I was told that it was to preserve the farmer's land round which the river ran. Apparently, the total cost of the operation was borne by the EEC and those concerned locally said that it had amounted to some £180,000. Certainly, from what I saw and from a description of the equipment employed over a long period of time, it could not have cost less than £120,000.

The object, as I say, was to avoid erosion of the land, but the total area involved amounted to only some three acres and a very limited amount of this would have been eroded annually. The value of the land in that particular area was generously estimated at a maximum of £2,500.

Constant reference is made to the bureaucratic waste occasioned by the EEC *modus operandi* and it would be interesting to know how the logic of expending this large sum of money for something of such small value in comparison can possibly be explained. If this sort of thing occurs with any regularity, it is no wonder that the taxpayer resents the contribution this country is required to pay the EEC.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ACLAND,
Feniton Court,
Honiton, Devon.

Illegal indemnity?

From Dr Timothy J. Rimmer

Sir, Together with other doctors and members of other professional bodies I have recently been offered an insurance policy which covers any inconvenience resulting from the loss of my driving licence for any reason – including drinking and driving offences.

A policy covering loss of licence for health reasons would be fair enough, but the withdrawal of a licence for bad driving is supposed to be a punishment and, therefore, a deterrent.

A holder of one of the above policies is impertinently declaring that he may well drive under the influence of alcohol (and perhaps kill someone) but will no longer suffer any inconvenience in the event of being caught. This would leave precious little to deter him or her from committing this crime which is the cause of so many deaths on our roads. I therefore suggest that such policies are morally unacceptable and should be illegal.

Otherwise, why not offer, for example, policies to the "law-abiding citizen" to cover financial inconveniences in the event of being caught either not declaring all his income on the tax form or making a dishonest insurance claim?

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY J. RIMMER,
8 St Catherine's Court,
Clarence Road,
Windsor,
Berkshire.
August 11.

Private line

From Mr James Pretty

Sir, Your leading article on national monopolies (August 22) mentions prices, quality of service and profitability as functions of a regulatory authority. Quality of service can include many things, but one aspect, availability, surely needs special mention. Are people in small isolated communities, who may already have lost their village shop (and with it the post office) and bus service to lose their telephone kiosk also, because it is unprofitable?

Alternatively, the regulatory authority will need power to insist in detail on the maintenance of several thousand of these amenities. More likely, perhaps, the Government will pass the buck and require local authorities to subsidise private Telecom whenever it claims that a local service is unprofitable, and then of course some other amenity will be cut.

If a public service industry is nationalised, whatever the disadvantages, it can pursue its proper objective of providing a public service, which under private ownership must remain secondary to the amassing of profits.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES PRETTY,
24 Merton Road,
Watton,
Thetford,
Norfolk.
August 22.

Riches of the land

From Miss A. M. Burrell and Dr Berkeley Hill

Sir, In his letter defending the record of British agriculture (August 9) the Deputy President of the National Farmers' Union quotes an average annual rise in retail food prices of only 9.5 per cent for the period 1977-82, a fall in real terms. But choose a less unusual year, free from the aftermath of a major drought, as base year, and the picture changes.

Over the years 1970-82 retail food prices increased at an average annual rate of 13.6 per cent, marginally faster than the rate of general inflation. Considering the significant yield increases over this same period, due in part to publicly-funded research and advisory work and to land mechanisation improvements stimulated by grants and tax incentives to farmers, it seems a pity that consumers have not benefited from at least a modest fall in real food prices.

Too great a concern with statistical detail, however, only diverts attention from the fundamentals behind agricultural support. From a broader perspective, it is clear that Community agriculture is too large and produces too much food at the price levels set under the CAP and that these prices cause consumers to pay more than they would in an unsupported market.

One indicator that EEC agriculture is too large is that the resource cost (*excluding* environmental and amenity costs) of surplus food production is greater than its economic value on world markets. Opportunities to solve this surplus problem in the most obvious way, by lowering support prices, are blocked because of the assumption that, without such support, farmers' incomes would be unacceptably low.

While in certain Continental countries there may be grounds for this view, in the United Kingdom it is more difficult to demonstrate that widespread poverty among farmers would result (although the Low Pay Unit has shown that it is currently a reality for some farm workers).

On the other hand, from a wealth standpoint, farmers who own land are at the moment among the best-off members of society. And it is generally accepted that support for product prices has played a large part in bringing this about through raising land prices; in the longer term capital appreciation must be counted as one of the returns to farming.

To change the support system so that those farmers in genuine need become its main beneficiaries would be unacceptable to powerful interest groups in British agriculture. If done quickly, lowering product prices would involve considerable adjustment costs, including a fall in land prices. And even then, contrary to the facile assumptions of some environmentalist critics (feature, August 2) of high-cost farming, it is by no means obvious that the appearance of the countryside would be enhanced as a result.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. BURRELL,
BERKELEY HILL,
School of Rural Economics,
Wye College (University of London),
Nr Ashford,
Kent.
August 18.

Breakfast fare

From Mr William Grandy

Sir, Unlike Mr N. A. Oppenheim (August 31) I found your reference to Sir William Wallace being hanged, beheaded, disembowelled and quartered most appropriate.

I was eating a kipper for breakfast.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM GRANDY,
16 Settrington Road, SW6.
August 31.

From Mr Callum Beaton

Sir, Mr N. A. Oppenheim's letter spoiled my lunch!

Yours faithfully,
CALLUM BEATON,
Wood Edge,
42 Cronks Hill Road,
Meadvale, Reigate,
Surrey.
August 31.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

August 31: Mrs John Dugdale has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

The Queen will open St Bartholomew's Church Centre and the Interpretative Centre, Passmore Edwards Museum at East Ham on December 14.

The Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception for the board of American Express and American Express International Banking Corporation at St James's Palace on November 29.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Council for National Academic Awards, will attend an awards ceremony in Edinburgh on November 23.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment and The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot) will visit Headquarters, The Prince of Wales's Division at Lichfield on November 25.

Princess Anne will attend a reception to launch the Charing Cross Medical Research Centre Appeal at St James's Palace on December 8.

The Prince of Wales will visit the Glamorgan Heritage Coast Committee project in Mid Glamorgan, on November 21.

The Prince of Wales, president, International Council of United World Colleges, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will visit Atlantic College at St Donat's on November 21.

Princess Alexandra will visit London Docklands to open the Enterprise Zone roads and the new Asda superstore on the Isle of Dogs and at Beckton on September 22.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. Beecham and Miss P. A. Hammerson

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr and Mrs Simon Bischheim, and Patricia Ann, daughter of Mrs Sue Hammerson and the late Lewis W. Hammerson.

Mr D. A. Bowen and Miss J. H. Powell

The engagement is announced between Alun elder son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Bowen, of Llandeilo, and Jennifer Helen, younger daughter of Mr J. E. Powell, MP, and Mrs Powell.

Mr M. G. Bromley-Martin and Miss A. F. Birley

The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Captain and Mrs David Bromley-Martin, of Bosham Hoe, Sussex, and Anna, daughter of Major Peter Birley, of Hyde Crook, Dorchester, and of the late Mrs M. A. Birley.

Mr B. A. Everall and Miss A. H. Watson

The engagement is announced between Brian, younger son of Wing Commander and Mrs Stuart Everall, of Longacres, Frithsden Copse, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Watson, of Drovers, Mayfield, Sussex.

Mr G. R. F. Kynaston and Miss G. S. M. Binney

The engagement is announced between Roger, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. O. F. Kynaston, of Croxdale, Durham, and Gail, only daughter of Commander and Mrs T. V. G. Binney, of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr H. G. Lee-Warner and Miss A. C. de Rivaz

The engagement is announced between Harry Granville, only son of Mr and Mrs Robert Lee-Warner, of Lynes Barn, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, and Anne Chevalley, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth de Rivaz, of Ash Cottage, Icomb, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

Mr I. N. MacIntyre and Miss C. A. E. Medhurst.

The engagement is announced between Nigel, only son of Brigadier and Mrs A. D. MacIntyre, of Sevenoaks, and Carol, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. T. Medhurst, of Otford, Kent.

Mr A. G. Muirhead and Dr K. S. M. Bryden.

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs G. F. Muirhead, of Larchwind, Wilton Lane, Jordans, Buckinghamshire, and Kirsty, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Bryden, of Beith, Ayrshire.

Mr A. R. Panes and Miss C. D. Lang.

The engagement is announced between Anthony, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Austen Panes, of Wimborne, Dorset, and Diana, younger daughter of Mrs Mary Lang and the late Mr David Lang, of Plymouth, Devon.

Mr S. Sterling and Miss E. Margo.

The engagement is announced between Simon Sterling, BSc (Hons), son of Mr and Mrs Leon Sterling, of Hampstead Garden Suburb, and Edwina, daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Margo, of St John's Wood.

Mr P. A. R. Wetherell and Miss B. J. Pritchard-Barrett.

The engagement is announced between Peter, only son of Mr Ian Wetherell, of Javea, Spain, and Mrs June Wetherell, of 9 Queen's Elm Square, London SW3, and Belinda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Pritchard-Barrett, of Rookery Farm, Kelsale, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

Mr A. K. V. White and Miss F. E. Allen

The engagement is announced between Keith, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs K. G. White, of SHAPE, Belgium, and Fiona Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs J. Allen of Churt, Surrey.

Mr S. E. Wood and Miss C. M. Walton.

The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs Walter S. Wood, of Felton, Northumberland, and Catherine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs George E. T. Walton, of York.

Marriages

Mr J. Hayter and the Hon Mrs E. Guest

The marriage took place on Tuesday, August 30, quietly in London between Mr John Hayter and the Hon Mrs Emma Guest.

Mr N. L. Boyle and Miss D. E. Walker

The marriage took place on August 27 at St James's Church, Merton, of Mr Nigel Leslie Boyle, only son of the late Mr Leslie Boyle and Mrs Margaret Boyle, and Miss Dawn Elizabeth Walker, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril Walker.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Ray Whitney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of the High Commissioner for Barbados.

Butchers' Company

The Master, Mr R. J. Lickorish, presided at a Court luncheon of the Butchers' Company held yesterday at Ironmongers' Hall. The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr Jack G. Blandford and the reply was given by Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme.

Service dinner

Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers gave a luncheon yesterday at the Tower of London for fusiliers who fought in the First World War. The Deputy Colonel of the Regiment (City of London), Major-General B. C. Webster, presided.

Birthdays today

Sir Peter Boon, 67; Mrs Heather Brigstocke, 54; Mr Jimmy Connors, 31; Professor David Daiches, 71; Sir Arthur Drew, 71; Lord George-Brown, 69; Sir Edward Goschen, 70; Mr Michael Hastings, 45; Air Marshal Sir Paul Holder, 72; Mr P. B. Lucas, 68; Lord Paget of Northampton, QC, 75; Professor Sir Desmond Pond, 64; Sir Alexander Ross, 76; Viscount Simon, 81; Mr Victor Spinetti, 50; Professor George Temple, 82; Right Rev David Young, 52.

Lomond School, Helensburgh

Term starts on Tuesday, September 6. R. Scott is school captain and captain of rugby. Mr Peter McHugh succeeds Miss E. A. Kinnear as head of history.

Spectacle Makers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Spectacle Makers' Company for the ensuing year, to take office office on October 5: Master: Mr Michael Rawling; Upper Warden: Sir Richard Meyjes; Renter Warden: Professor Herbert Dartnall.

Latest wills

Mr Claude McGeorge Frost, of Bromley, Kent, left estate valued at £209,575 net. After a personal bequest of £1,000 he left the residue to charity, Help the Aged.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bourke, Dr Thomas Eamon of Portaliffe, Killeshandra, co Cavan, estate in England, Wales and Republic of Ireland............ £222,394

Cooke, Miss Rosa, of Worthing, West Sussex. £236,942

McNeil, Patricia Maureen, of Llanfaglan, Gwynedd, intestate. £250,366

Pitt, Mr Robert Herbert, of Wells, Somerset. £256,667

Prince's relapse

Bad Driburg, West Germany (AFP) – Prince Claus of The Netherlands, the husband of Queen Beatrix, has suffered a serious relapse of nervous depression and is undergoing treatment in a clinic at Bad Driburg, Westphalia, it was reported yesterday.



Miss Teresa Needham who, at the age of 18, narrowly failed to become a chess grand master in the Seventh Masters International in London yesterday. She was playing the Danish international master Gert Iskov (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Australian diplomat to be replaced

From Tony Dubondin
Melbourne

Sir Victor Garland, the Australian High Commissioner in London, is to be replaced by a career public servant, possibly as soon as November, according to informed sources in Canberra.

The sources said that Mr Alf Parsons, deputy secretary of the department of Foreign Affairs, would replace Sir Victor as part of a general plan to replace officials appointed by the Fraser Government.

Two other diplomats are to be recalled by Mr Hawke's Labour Administration. They are Mr John McLeay, the Australian Consul-General in Los Angeles, and Mr Jim Webster, Australian High Commissioner in New Zealand.

Both men were junior ministers in Mr Malcolm Fraser's Government: Mr McLeay, Minister for Administrative Services, and Mr Webster, Minister for Science and the Environment.

Sir Victor was Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs from 1979 until 1980 under Mr Fraser. He has held the post in London since 1981.

● LONDON: Official Australian sources in London last night could not comment on the Australian reports (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Rare postcards in the Strand

An exhibition of pictorial postcards selected from one of the world's finest collections opened in London yesterday at Stanley Gibbons Gallery in the Strand.

Examples range from the first postcard issued in Austria in 1869 to those commemorating the royal wedding of 1981. Some of the rare cat postcards of Louis Wain and the popular Mabel Lucie Attwell cards of children are included.

Stubble burning is sensible operation, Jopling says

From John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, played host to the media on his farm at Thirsk, North Yorkshire, yesterday.

This year he has harvested about 250 acres of wheat and barley and so can claim first-hand knowledge of the problem of straw-burning. Mr Jopling said that burning was a matter for good sense, not legislation.

The farm is equipped to collect and stack 100 bales at a time, and it uses or sells as much as possible. "We use a tremendous amount, more, I would think, than most people, but even so we have a disposal problem and we have had to burn some this year", he said.

"I think there is a lot of confusion between straw and stubble burning, provided you take proper safeguards, stubble burning, as distinct from straw, is a sensible operation."

Mr Jopling said that this year was the first time he could remember finishing harvesting before the end of August. But rain was needed badly if the sugar beet was to have any chance of providing a decent crop, and he was not optimistic about potatoes because planting had been so delayed by the wet spring.

Mr Jopling said that it was very much a working farm rather than a country estate. In recent years it had been managed largely by a neighbour, Mr John Dearlove, but from now on his son, Nicholas, who graduated from Newcastle University, will gradually take over control.

Besides grain, sugar beet, potatoes, and peas, the farm has a small suckler herd and a beef fattening unit. The potatoes are contracted for sale to United Biscuits in Billingham for the manufacture of crisps.

Mr Jopling and his wife, Gail, commute every weekend when Parliament is sitting between London, and the farm, and his constituency, Westmorland and Lonsdale.

Having studied agriculture at Newcastle, then part of Durham University, Mr Jopling would like to play a more active part on the farm, but the past 12 years on the Conservative front bench have made that almost impossible.

"Yes, I do wish I had the time to be a full-time farmer. But I am totally committed to politics – make no mistake about that".

Mr Jopling denied that had had always wanted to be Minister of Agriculture. "Quite honestly I have discovered in politics that he who sets his mind on something is nearly always disapointed. When I entered politics, I never even thought that one day I would be a member of a government."

Move to bring uplands under new controls

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Radical proposals to protect the character of the English and Welsh uplands are to be put to the Government later this year by the Countryside Commission.

Coming from an influential Government-financed quango, they are certain to infuriate farmers and landowners. Some of the proposals may well be opposed by planning authorities as unworkable.

The proposals, as disclosed to *Farmers' Weekly*, include powers for planning authorities to prevent the building and acquisition of second homes. All farm buildings and roads would be subject to planning control, as would new forestry plantings of more than 50 acres.

No further grants would be made for draining or ploughing moorland, but new grants would be introduced for conservation projects. There would be a public right of access to all common land and, to discourage over-grazing, limits would be placed on the number of cattle and sheep that qualify for the EEC subsidies known as hill livestock compensatory allowances.

Uplands are defined as all areas above 800ft – about 13 per cent of the land area of England and Wales. The proposals will be seen as a tacit admission that hill-farming is desirable only for social reasons and is not economically justifiable.

The gulf that separates conservationists from farmers and landowners is illustrated by a coincidental statement from the North Yorkshire Branch of the Country Landowners' Association, which calls for fences to be allowed along main roads across the Yorkshire Moors.

The association says that so many sheep are being killed by traffic that farmers may be forced to remove their flocks from the moors. It rebuts the North Yorkshire Moors National Park Authority's fear that fencing would lead to more grazing and a consequent change in the character of the moorland by pointing out that there are statutory powers to control the number of sheep.

At present large tracts of moor are undergrazed because of the increasing number of sheep killed, it says. "The absence of fencing will result in the most dramatic of all agricultural change, namely the removal of sheep from the moor".

OBITUARY

DR HARRY COLLIER

Research on the physiological effects of drugs

Dr Harry Collier, who died on August 29 at the age of 71, was an industrial pharmacologist of a kind that was until recently quite rare: he believed passionately that the develop-ment of new and beneficial drugs must hang on an understanding of how drugs function physiologically. Thus, both in his research appointments at four successive drug companies since the war and through bodies such as the Society for Drug Research, he was a persistent (and sometimes stubborn) proselytizer of the spirit of the Cambridge school of pharmacology, in which he learned his trade in the 1930s.

In particular his later work on drug dependence was of considerable popular interest, dealing as it did with the scientific bases of questions which were becoming of increasing social importance.

Henry Oswald Jackson Collier was born on March 14, 1912 and educated at the Royal Grammar School, Worcester, from where he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Here he graduated BA with First Class Honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1933 and went on to do research in the Department of Zoology, being awarded his PhD in 1938.

From 1937 to 1941 he was an assistant lecturer and demonstrator in Comparative Physiology at the University of Manchester and in 1941 he joined Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals) Ltd as a parasitologist. From here he was seconded to research in chemotherapy at Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

In 1945 he went to Allen & Hanbury's Ltd at Ware to set up a new pharmacology department for the firm. This he built up and ran until 1958 when he left to join Parke-Davis at Hounslow as Director of Pharmacological Research. Here he remained until 1969.

Collier had thus enhanced his reputation as a scientist while working in an industrial environment. During the 1960s, while at Parke-Davis, he devoted much of his personal enthusiasm to an exploration of the function of small peptides such as bradykinin, recognized in the blood but whose function was then unknown.

During this period, the natural materials known as prostaglandins were discovered and recognized to be a novel kind of locally produced and locally effective hormone, "the coinage of the body's defences" as Collier later described them.

No doubt because of his own work with bradykinin, which can constrict the bronchi of the lung as can some prostaglandins, Collier was one of the first to recognize the biological as well as practical importance (perhaps in the search for anti-asthmatic drugs) of these materials. In 1968, indeed, he even suggested that anti-inflammatory drugs such as aspirin might function by interfering with the production of naturally occurring hormones such as the prostaglandins.

The demonstration that this is indeed what happens came three years later, in Dr J. R. Vane's Nobel-winning study at the Royal College of Surgeons.

In the latter part of his life Collier's interests turned more specifically to questions of the mechanics of drug dependence and he published a number of papers on these and kindred topics, many of which evoked considerable popular interest. Among these, published in *New Scientist*, were "Our Chemical Comforts" (1956), "New Chemical Comforts?" (1965), "Is LSD Dangerous?" (1966) and "The Essence of Pot" (1967).

Collier's last six years (as director of the Stoke Court research laboratory of Miles Laboratories Ltd), after normal retirement age, gave him a chance to show that life with a pacemaker can still be productive. His flair was that of provoking younger colleagues with questions that needed answering; his disappointment, that questions were too often shrugged off.

After his final retirement last year he returned to academic work as an Hon Professor of London University at Chelsea College where he set up and directed a research unit to study the mechanisms of drug dependence. There he showed that adenosine, a substance which occurs naturally in the brain, can interfere with the development of opiate dependence and its later manifestations. This may well prove to be an important step towards finding some means of preventing opiate dependence.

A highly literate man, Collier's interests outside his professional concerns ranged widely over the cultural field, and he was particularly fond of poetry and drama. This interest allied with his own expertise he had on several occasions put at the service of authors writing radio plays and other material on drug themes, who were able to consult him on the veracity of their treatment of the effects of drugs on their characters.

Of his marriage in 1936, to Irene Marjorie Richter, there were two daughters and a son.

Britain denies damage to Elgin Marbles

By Michael Horsnell

A claim by a Greek professor that the British museum had caused irreversible damage to the Elgin Maries was rejected yesterday as political propaganda.

Officials at the museum said the allegation that damage had been done to the statue of the caryatid from the Elgin collection by coating it with plastic film had been timed to increase pressure for the collection's return to the Parthenon by Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture.

Miss Mercouri is expected to call for the return of the Elgin Marbles in a speech on Monday during the International Congress of Classical Archaeology.

Earlier this week, Dr Theodore Skoulikidis, professor of physical chemistry at the Athens Polytechnic, who is on the Acropolis conservation committee, said that he had a letter from Dr David Wilson, the director of the British museum, admitting that he had covered the caryatid with a water-soluable polymer to protect it from decay.

It had been established, Professor Skoulikidis added, that the coating of ancient marbles with plastic speeds up decay, and he claimed that the British Museum was having difficulty with the caryatid.

Dr Wilson was working abroad yesterday, but Mr Brian Cook, keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities, denied that such a letter existed.

Mr Cook said that the Greek Government had been informed nearly 18 months ago in a letter from himself to Dr George Dontas, then keeper of the Acropolis, that the Caryatid had been treated in the late 1960s with a water-soluble polymer to protect it.

A 10 per cent solution of Polyethylene glycol had been used after cleaning – a widely used and well-tested method of conservation developed by the Victoria and Albert Museum – and that had left the caryatid "in perfectly good condition for a piece of marble 2,500 years old"

Mr Cook added that tests using molton polyethene on marble in high concentrations of sulphur dioxide, such as are found in Athens, had been performed by the professor. However, they were scientifically misleading for that was a different technique from that applied to the caryatid and was normally used on limestone. "It is news to me that we are having problems", Mr Cook said. "It is a pound to a penny that on Monday Miss Mercouri will call for the return of the Elgin Marbles, and it is no coincidence that a few days beforehand Professor Skoulikidis brings this matter up."

The seventh Earl of Elgin, then ambassador to the Sublime Porte in Constantinople, brought the marbles to Britain at the beginning of the nineteenth century. There had been six Caryatids – female figues used as support pillars – and Lord Elgin shipped home the best preserved of them. One has been lost; the other four remain in Athens.

Science report

Protective antibody recognized in breast milk

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The protection from infections conferred on babies while they are breast fed, and for some time after they have been weaned, is well recognized. Now a group of scientists has identified a specific antibody in breast milk that protects infants against a specific disease; but it does not prevent their becoming carriers of the infection.

The finding was made for cholera, which kills about five million people a year in developing countries, mostly children under the age of five. The discovery has important implications for immunization programmes because doctors are examining the possibility of deliberately increasing in lactating women, in areas of risk, the level of protective antibodies.

The discovery was made by a team working with Dr Roger Glass, of the United States Centre for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, at the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Research, in Dhaka. The results are reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The research was started in 1980 against a background of scientific observations that showed two general phenomena. Compared to bottle-fed babies, nursing babies were less prone to diarrhoeal infections and tended to get less severe bouts when stricken. Second, in the developing countries where this form of illness was a prime cause of infant death, it was demonstrably clear breast milk protected against common diarrhoeal infections.

Although the circumstantial evidence for protection was regarded as conclusive, Dr Glass said no one had been able to show that specific breast milk antibodies protected against diarrhoeal illnesses. Nevertheless, the fact was that there were five times more children between the ages of two and nine being treated in hospital for cholera among non-breast fed infants.

Two antibodies found in breast milk were investigated for providing immunity against the cholera organism. The work involved two stages.

An examination was made to determine whether the two antibodies protected breast-fed babies from harbouring cholera bacteria in their intestines or from getting the disease; and, second, to discover if protection could be enhanced by feeding mothers and babies B-subunit, a non-toxic substance produced by the cholera organism but modified in the laboratory which had been shown to trigger an immune reaction by the body.

Since cholera is a highly infectious disease, the work had to be conducted under ecacting conditions. The research also showed that the concentration of protective antibodies varied greatly in breast milk, and the proportion of children likely to become ill were significantly lower when the antibody levels were high.

Moreover, there were often unequal concentrations of the two antibodies. But the two protective agents appear to behave synergistically because the proportion of children who became ill again correlated strongly with the combined levels of antibodies.

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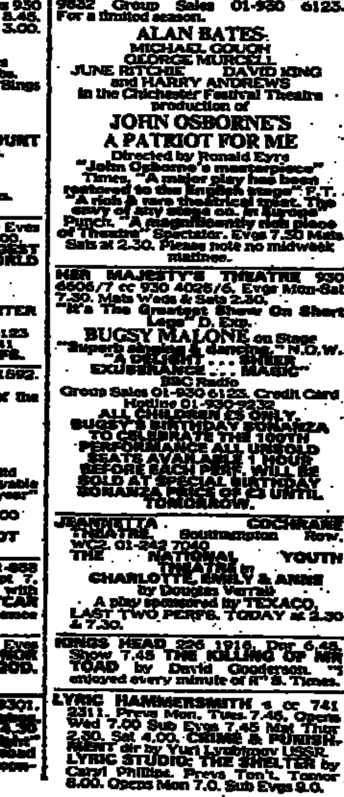
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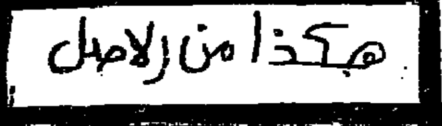
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(continued on page 22)



هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Cinema

A great showman, and never mind the message

The Leopard (PG)
Gate Notting Hill

The Twilight Zone (15)
Warner West End; ABC Shaftesbury Avenue; Studio Oxford Street

Koyaanisqatsi (U)
Lumière

The misadventures of Luchino Visconti's **The Leopard**, and the reasons why it has taken 20 years to arrive in London in its authentic state, were described by Geoff Brown on this page yesterday. Even now it is not quite original, for it was shot in 70mm Technirama; but if they have not quite recaptured the visual brilliance some of us remember from the 1963 Cannes Festival, where it won the Palme d'Or, the Technicolor laboratories have still done pretty well in restoring the marvels of Giuseppe Rotunno's photography.

In other respects, far from dating, the film actually looks better than it did on its first appearance. It may be that there is simply nothing of equal stature about at the moment for comparison (the film suggests incidentally what poor Cimino, with many more millions but not a fraction of Visconti's flair, was trying for in *Heaven's Gate*). It may be too that in the intervening years we have adjusted our views of Visconti. We have ceased to trouble our aesthetic conscience about whether or not he was a great artist with a big humanist message to be read, and have settled for the fact that he was a great showman, entertainer, story-teller and *metteur-en-scène*.

He was a highly intelligent adapter, too. The script, written with a team including his regular collaboration Suso Cecchi d'Amico, is a very satisfying reading of Lampedusa's novel, turning words into images and moods. The final ballroom scene, an hour-long display of marvellous visual bravura, is a clever cinematic equivalent to the Prince's long soliloquy which ends the book.

The story is set in Sicily at the period of the Risorgimento. Don Fabrizio, Prince of Salina (Burt Lancaster), is a survivor of a dying aristocratic race. He is at once fighting to prolong the reign of his clan and class, and mourning its extinction. Everywhere he sees decay, not just in the self-contented poverty of the country and in the old order, but in the revolution itself. The old regime finds accommodations with the new, the revolutionaries become the new bourgeois.



Visual bravura of Rotunno's restored photography in *The Leopard*

The Prince himself negotiates the marriage of his nephew Tancredi (Alain Delon) to the daughter of a rich parvenu and political opportunist (Paolo Stoppa), "without prestige, but with power, which is more important". The Prince himself perceives the contrast between the girl's peasant lustiness and the interbred decadence of his own people. "We were the lions and the leopards. The jackals and hyenas will take our place. But we all, the lions, leopards, jackals and sheep, think we are the salt of the earth."

The energy of Visconti's treatment comes from its recognition that the Prince's melancholy is not an isolated and temporary sickness of history. It is a continuing problem. Each generation in turn must find itself swept from the present to the past, losing its grip on time.

Certainly Visconti himself shares the Prince's bitter-sweet nostalgia. He uses his Technirama screen to record the life of that lost era in fascinated detail: the family prayers in the great house, and the handkerchief which the Prince meticulously lays to kneel on; the things these people wore and ate; their beds, their sports, their manners. The images are richly evocative: the cortège of sombre carriages taking the family over the dusty brown landscape on the seasonal migration which even civil war cannot interrupt; the vista of worshippers in the great cathedral and beyond, the open door with carriages passing in the raw sunlight; the storeroom with all the chamber pots of a princely home ("A house where you know all the rooms is not worth living in"); the cloud of dust stirred up by a crinoline as a girl runs through a derelict apartment.

It might be a museum; but Visconti gives it his characteristic theatrical vitality. The scene is in constant movement, propelled by a determined, formal choreography. Nino Rota's music, inclining to a pastiche of Verdi (there is a waltz which is actually claimed to be an unpublished Verdi composition), provides an almost uninterrupted commentary. It is intended as a compliment to the film to say that much of it (certainly Delon's young princeling) has the look of operetta, and that you half expect the players at dramatic moments to burst into song.

With all the bravura and sensual delights, the film is immensely enjoyable. All that dates it is the sight of a starry cast still so young: Burt Lancaster, improvingly dubbed into Italian; Alain Delon; a voluptuous Claudia Cardinale; and a positively infant Pierre Clementi as the Prince's young son.

The Twilight Zone, which is brand new, actually looks more dated, because of its origins in twenty-year-old nostalgia. It is a tribute to Rod Serling's popular television series of the early Sixties, with four separate episodes, each by a different director.

Three of the episodes are taken from old *Twilight Zone* television scripts; significantly the one that is original to the film, written by its director John Landis, is the least successful. The initial idea (suggested by a *Twilight Zone* episode, *A Quality of Mercy*) is good, but it never acutally arrives at a dramatic conclusion. Vic Morrow plays a loud-mouthed, middle-aged racist, who finds himself translated into the roles of a Jew in Occupied Paris, a Negro about to be lynched by the KKK in the Deep South and a fugitive in Vietnam. To be fair, the shooting of the episode was more than unlucky. Vic Morrow and two Vietnamese children were killed in a helicopter accident. The helicopter shots have been tactfully omitted from the final film; but the incident cannot have been *creatively encouraging*.

Steven Spielberg contributes a whimsical tale about old people in a retirement home transformed back into childhood. George Miller, who made *Mad Max*, directs a messy story about a man who is the only passenger on an aircraft to see a gremlin on the wing.

The most ingenious episode, directed by Joe Dante, is about a monstrous little boy who can have everything he wishes for except happiness, and has turned his house and adopted family into things from the world of animated cartoons that is always running, jumping and squeaking on the television sets everywhere in the house. Dante and his designers are very successful in giving the place and the people the look of animated drawings, but even this episode fails to resolve itself satisfactorily. The short-story omnibus is a form that has never succeeded in the cinema: the stop-and-start build-up of one sequence after another – particularly when they are all so much in the same vein, as here – just seems not to work. *Twilight Zone* did better on television.

Godfrey Reggio spent seven years of loving labour making **Koyaanisqatsi**, so that there is a sense of guilty ingratitude in not feeling more enthusiastic about it. It is the sort of skilful non-narrative montage of fine photographic effects that makers of short films offer from time to time; *Koyaanisqatsi*, though, is feature length. It is mainly a tribute to the cinephotographer Ronald Fricke's lenses and filters and helicopters and slow-motion and time-lapse effects.

Meticulously counterpointed to the scholarly monotony of Philip Glass's music, the work is intended as "an intense and unique look at the superstructure and mechanics of modern life ... [integrating] images, music and ideas". It is rather a matter of sensations more than ideas. The mushroom cloud, the spent rockets, the contrast of derelict humanity and industrial wealth, all the accusing faces (inevitable if you go around pointing 600mm lenses at people) and some rather sensible Hopi Indian prophecies do not actually add up to a significant statement on the human condition. "Koyaanisqatsi" is, it seems, a Hopi Indian word meaning "life out of balance".

David Robinson

Television

Ours is darkness

The British are a secretive lot. As a nation we revere reserve as a virtue so it is not surprising that our Government reflects this inclination to keep things quiet even when knowledge of them is obviously in the national interest.

BBC1 is currently probing this dense area of anti-democratic inhibition in Secrets, and is making a good job of it. Last night the producer Sue Bourne focused on state secrets and in particular on industrial pollution and alcoholism. Both are obviously against the national interest but not in the sense, say, of details of our latest anti-tank weapon, though secrecy appears to have just grown and grown.

The Anscombes, Alan and Sylvia, farm outside Huddersfield overlooking an ICI factory which is high enough on the hazard list to warrant an emergency disaster plan for the area. They are primarily concerned with what comes out of its chimneys. The council knows but will not tell – it only tells those it thinks should know, and frankness from ICI is precluded by law.

The Anscombes are convinced the emissions are harmful. Mrs Anscombe has headaches and nausea. She and her husband, dutifully logging every apparent transgression, have carried on a 15-year fight to find out. Other people are concerned, too, but the council's environmental officer, Mr John Greenwood, says the authority does not see the point of a liaison committee with residents – though he concedes, in general, that there should be a stronger right to know.

Then there is alcoholism. In 1979, a government report warned that it was a national epidemic. Neither Labour nor Conservative governments have released it. Enterprising foreigners have got hold of it and published it. Enquirers after copies have included the parliamentary library and the Department of Health. *Panorama* did a programme on it without being prosecuted (it is classified), and you can get it at some libraries though you could be prosecuted for that.

Those horrid foreigners are much more open. The Dutch, we learnt, consult – and citizens can readily find out what is going on and coming out of where. It seems that democracy, in what we like to think of as its cradle, has some way to go.

Dennis Hackett

Promenade Concert

RPO/Groves
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Yo Yo Ma took the Prom audience by storm on Wednesday night in a passionately felt, forcefully projected performance of Dvorak's B minor Cello Concerto. Whether it was the sort of climate best suited to the work's healthy growth is another matter; but for sheer vigour of commitment and lack of compromise his reading well deserved its long applause.

It was the sort of playing which invited the audience to catch its every breath with the soloist, from the almost abrasively assertive opening, from its barely breathed second theme, through its prima donna act in the Adagio, to the brutally vivacious finale. And if, particularly in the latter two movements, the music itself was threatened with eclipse, then so too, but more mercifully, was the Royal Philharmonic. It was a little higher on its toes than earlier in the week, but still unnecessarily ragged in ensemble.

Where the soloist was inclined to take too little as read, the orchestra was allowed by Sir Charles Groves (replacing, for unannounced reasons, Yuri Temirkanov) to take rather too much for granted. This reluctance ever to push the innermost content of the score quite as far as it can go took the edge off a performance of Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony which, though undistinctive in character, had broad cumulative power.

Those who watch as well as listen closely will notice time and time again how this orchestra's latent character and imagination flash to the surface as soon as eye-contact is established with its conductor. But too often, again, the head remained bowed to the score, and attributes like the fine, sharp-edged tone at the start of the scherzo, or the subsidiary detail in the Adagio, slid out of focus.

The strings, too, needed to listen with far more imagination to the sound they were making in the slow movement in order to engage that of the audience. As it was, both here and in the finale, duty seemed to weigh down delight, and even fine woodwind and side drum solos could only take their place in a rather laboriously linear reading.

Hilary Finch

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Social niceties get short shrift

Rosenkavalier
Assembly Hall

Perhaps the shadow of Frank Dunlop, director-elect of the 1984 Edinburgh Festival, is already cast over a corner of this year's events. Mr Dunlop is a man of the theatre; his predecessors, virtually without exception, have been men of classical music. And so at the Assembly Hall this week and next there is a *Rosenkavalier* with neither singers nor orchestra but instead the actors of the Citizens' Theatre, Glasgow.

A note in the festival programme tantalizingly recalls the first sketch for *Der Rosenkavalier* found after Hofmannstahl's death. He devised it, much under the influence of Molière, with his friend Count von Kessler and opened it where Act II now begins, in the house of Faninal. Were the Citizens to play this fragment? Hopes of such a rarity were dashed by the sale outside the theatre of ENO's regular libretto. Inside the Citizens were offering the familiar Hofmannstahl text in translation (by Robert David MacDonald) with the music by Strauss R. (two quotations only) subjugated to that of Strauss J.

Philip Prowse, both director and designer of the play, has a good deal more success with his set than with his actors. Nothing could be further in flavour from eighteenth-century Vienna than the interior of the Assembly Hall, which is pure Fort Knox, Calvinist variety. Prowse has turned his open stage into a vast sugary wedding cake surmounted by a myriad of candles, white carnations and narcissi. Above are billow-white canopies and in the centre is the rumpled bed where Octavian and the Marschallin have spent their night of love.

At the start it is a visual joy, from the centre stalls at least; upstairs the view might not be so good. But it scarcely helps to observe the social niceties of Hofmannstahl's comedy. Against all probability the Marschallin, Herr von Faninal and the Act III Gasthaus share the same furniture. "Do you call this a chambre separée?" is a question in the last act melée, and the audience is entitled to guffaw. But the social niceties, on which Hofmannstahl was an expert, are not exactly the strength of this production.

Gary Oldman's Octavian, a bullet-headed stripling, far from being "a Young Gentleman of Noble Family" has scarcely an ounce of aristocracy in him, although it does help when he puts on a silver wig for the presentation of the rose. The first moral of this *Rosenkavalier ohne Musik* is that Octavian should be played by a woman as Hofmannstahl and Strauss directed.

The real hollow in the centre is Ochs himself. On the evidence of the first of the public performances Robert David MacDonald's Ochs has no more style than his own translation. He starts with the physical disadvantage of being too old and too slim: thin Ochses are no more credible than emaciated Falstaffs. Hofmannstahl recognized as much from the beginning when he complained that a spectre-like Ochs would be "the death of the opera". Mr MacDonald, his face pock-marked and carbuncled, his lips liver-coloured, looked more and more like Bela Lugosi and less and less like Baron Ochs as the evening progressed.

The successes included Katherine Kitovitz as the Marschallin, who brings a touch of imperial Vienna and in her melancholy monologue on the passing of time at last treats Hofmannstahl seriously. Yolanda Vasquez is a pretty and mettlesome Sophie while Ciaran Hinds and Johanna Kirby bring a touch of *commedia dell' arte* to the Italian intriguers.

Mr MacDonald may follow Hofmannstahl's text faithfully but he rarely makes contact with his spirit. Words from the 1980s – "goer", "spat" – lie uneasily with Sheridanesque references to languishing and the vapours. After the first performance of *Der Rosenkavalier* at La Scala Hofmannstahl commented sadly that his text had a major defect: its charm and individuality disappeared in translation. And not only at La Scala....

John Higgins

Murderer, Hope of Women
King's Theatre

A funny thing happened to Glen Tetley's new ballet on its way to Edinburgh. It lost the score by Schoenberg to which it was meant to be danced, and turned from being a ballet based on Oskar Kokoschka's play *Murderer, Hope of Women* into a production of the play directed by a choreographer, spoken by dancers and intermittently reinforced by the bangs of a percussionist in the pit.

This curious *volte face* looks like a deliberate attempt to shock, but I suspect there may be a more simple explanation: the woolly-*minded changing and chopping of* ideas during rehearsals. On the other hand, the work is shocking, not for its mild pornography but for its waste of the talent of performers and producers who normally show themselves on a different level from this.

One must not blame the disaster on the dancers. True, they had no skill in speaking their lines; and an appalling mixture of accents is made worse by the stylized rhythms that have been inflicted upon them. But there is also the point that, as a playwright, Kokoschka is a pretty good painter. If he were not, nobody would have given a moment's thought to reviving this rubbish.

I dare not try to summarize the plot, firstly because I think Kokoschka hardly had one, secondly because if he did Tetley has made no sense of it, and thirdly because you would hardly believe it if I described what they did and said.

However, the main themes do reveal themselves as blood and lust, neither of them convincingly expressed either in the text or in the production.

Tetley presents the women as leopards on heat, the men as ragamuffins and the heroine (Lucy Burge) as Isadora Duncan dressed by Klimt. The murderer she hopes for is Albert van Nierop, painted in woad, given a punk hair-do and draped by Nadine Baylis with some of her all-purpose netting which also turns up in the other costumes. The iron cage of Kokoschka's original production has for some extraordinary reason become a forest glade: an unlikely setting for all these goings-on.

Grasping desperately in an attempt to find any flotsam from the wreck, all I can get hold of is *the self-conscious attempt to* shock, with a mixture of crudity, semi-nudity and punk elements which I saw deployed better in a very minor workshop production by Michael Clark at Riverside Studios last weekend. I also noticed once or twice some movements remembered from *Ziggurat*. They served as a reminder of the days when Tetley was making real ballets for this company.

Probably for the first time in my life, I envied those members of the audience who, free of professional commitment, could leave the theatre as soon as it became clear how things were going.

It is odd that Kokoschka's paintings have ended up making so little contribution to this production, since Ballet Rambert seems to be on a real painterly kick this week. There is Bridget Riley's creation – which I shall be *reviewing tomorow – and this* programme began with Robert North's ballet inspired by the paintings of Picasso. I must say that the latter, for all its ingenuity, really has so little dance interest that it cannot bear repeated viewings.

In this context, Christopher Bruce's recent creation *Concertino* alone holds to the company's traditions by trying to make its dramatic points through the relation of dance and music. On seeing it again, I still find the exact nature of that drama confused, but it holds the attention safely and shows that the Rambert dancers, although they cannot act, can still dance. What a pity that the programme as a whole gave them so little opportunity to do so.

John Percival

Songmakers' Almanac
Queen's Hall

Concertgebouw/Haitink
Usher Hall

The breadth and strength of music-making at this year's festival could scarcely be better demonstrated than by Wednesday's two main concerts. At the Queen's Hall there were three singers, a pianist and a narrator; at the Usher Hall the Concertgebouw were at full strength, including four Wagner tubas, for Bruckner's Ninth Symphony. Totally different forces, and yet both produced music of the highest quality while making sure that this year's theme of turn-of-the-century Vienna was never far from mind.

The Queen's Hall programme, devoted to the life and times of Alma Mahler, was never going to be a run-of-the-mill Lieder recital of the reverential kind usual at 11 am. It opened with a song not by one of the composers whose faces gaze down from the walls of the key *Vienna 1900* exhibition but by Tom Lehrer, "Alma". "The body which reached her embalmer/Certainly knew how to live." For the next two hours, steered by Janet Suzman, taking what must be an extremely welcome break from *Cowardice* at the Ambassador's in London, we followed the course of that body beautiful and especially its marriage to Gustav Mahler.

Graham Johnson, who doubles as a most engaging accompanist, has devised an adroit scenario of quotation and narration with the songs, including a couple of none too distinguished ones by Alma herself, sliding in pat on cue. The mood, marvellously handled by Miss Suzman, changes from gentle mockery to hot-house Vienna, where Alma can have what and whom she chooses, to total involvement with the death of Alma's first child and then Mahler himself. And, just in case anyone leaves in too melancholy a mood, there is the close with Alma up and away first to Walter Gropius and then to Franz Werfel.

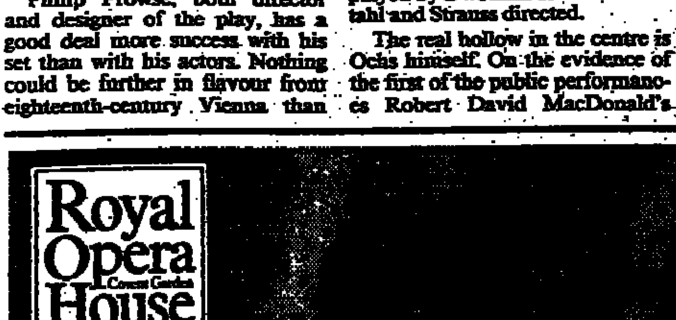
The singers, all right on form, were Anthony Rolfe Johnson, sweet-voiced and serious, Richard Jackson, a polished speaker and a sturdy baritone, with Felicity Palmer, whose tones change colour swiftly with the prevailing mood. The Songmakers' Almanac will surely be repeating this unconventional programme, compiled and delivered with such polish and imagination.

At the Usher Hall Alfred Brendel was the soloist and Bernard Haitink the conductor in Beethoven's First Piano Concerto. Brendel too is incapable of being convention-bound. Some of his tempi may be quirky but the view and the playing are ever fresh, flecked with humour and filled with delicacy. He was justly cheered by a capacity house.

The Concertgebouw are among Edinburgh's oldest and most favoured visitors. When they first came in 1948 they brought Bruckner and this year they bring him again. And why not? He displays the Concertgebouw's resplendent brass and Haitink's special skill at sculpting a massive musical structure, which he does without turning to the score. The Scherzo was held back a little so that the Trio could go at whirlwind pace; otherwise there was no exaggeration, just the revelation of Bruckner's "farewell".

When John Drummond leaves Edinburgh at the end of next week he can look back on this day's work with pride.

John Higgins



5th Sept - 15th Oct
FEDOR DOSTOEVSKY'S
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
Directed by Yuri Lyubimov USSR
Designed by David Borovsky USSR
Lyric Hammersmith
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GATE BLOOMSBURY
1 ANOTHER TIME ANOTHER PLACE
2 The Ploughman's Lunch
GATE MAYFAIR
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NT NEXT WEEK AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE
5 September to 10 September
Olivier: Mon, Tues 7.15, Wed 2.00 & 7.15
Christopher Hampton's TALES FROM HOLLYWOOD
"A fascinating play about the colony of German writers who found themselves exiled in Tinseltown in the 1940s ..." (Michael Billington, Guardian, at the play's premiere in Los Angeles last year)
Olivier: Thurs, Fri 7.15, Sat 2.00 & 7.15
Sheridan's THE RIVALS
"Sumptuous, elegant, sensitive, melancholic and very funny" (F. Times)
Lyttelton: Mon 7.45, Tues 3.00 & 7.45
Hart & Kaufman's famous YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
"Superbly plotted comedy" (Times)
Lyttelton: Wed, Thurs, Fri 7.45, Sat 3.00 & 7.45
Eduardo de Filippo's INNER VOICES
"Ralph Richardson ... mesmerising" (New York Times)
Cottesloe: Mon 7.30
Marston's THE FAWN
"A great English comedy" (Observer)
Cottesloe: Tues, Wed, Thurs 7.30
Gay's THE BEGGAR'S OPERA
"Exuberant comedy of low life" (Time Out)
Cottesloe: Last 3 perfs Fri 7.30, Sat 2.30 & 7.30
Peter Gill's SMALL CHANGE
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MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Equity rally tails off

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Aug 15. Dealings end, Today. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

The equity market decided to take its cue from the 20-point overnight rise on Wall Street yesterday with share prices opening on a firm note in an early flurry of activity.

But as the day wore on the rally showed signs of running out of steam and by the close a near 6 point lead on the *FT* Index had been cut to only 1.2 at 708.6 by the close.

It appears British investors are taking American hopes of a cut in their interest rates with a pinch of salt – a point reinforced by Wall Street's failure to resume its advance when dealings resumed yesterday.

With just one day of the long three week account left to run investors were in no mood to chase prices higher in London.

Only government securities managed to hold on to their early gains ending the session with rises of up to 50p at the longer end of the market as the pound rose back above the $1.50 level on the foreign exchange. It ended the day 0.8 cents higher at $1.5025.

Tate & Lyles' £43m rights issue had little affect on sentiment with the shares putting up a good performance closing only 4p lower at 356p. But BP's interim proved disappointing and after a quick flip to 440p closed unchanged at 436p.

Most blue chips ended well below their best levels of the day. **Associated Dairies** rose 2p to 168p, after 140p, still reflecting recent figures, while **BOC Group** lost 2p to 217p, after 220p, and **Courtaulds** a similar amount at 99p, after 102p.

Shares of Phoenix Properties & Finance added 1p to 39p yesterday with dealers reporting heavy activity on the options market. The group is apparently eagerly awaiting the findings of its appeal to proceed with a leading property development near Gatwick which analysts estimate could be worth about £13m. The group currently boasts assets of only 25p a share.

The insurance composites were a weak market after Wednesday's report in *The Times* of a an unrealistic motor premium price war. **Guardian Royal Exchange**, which reported on Wednesday, lost 19p to 486p, **General Accident** 3p to 338p, **Eagle Star** 8p to 453p, **Royal Insurance** 7p to 506p and **Phoenix Assurance** 4p to 316p. Only **Commercial Union** resisted the trend rising 2p to 169p.

Still bolstered by hopes of a sell-off of its Unipart subsidiary shares of **BL Limited** continued to scale new heights adding 5p to 78p. The City estimates, that a sale of the spare-parts subsidiary could bring in a much-needed £100m to the parent group now almost wholly owned by the Government. Shares of BL have risen 13p so far this week. Only a few months ago they were trading at about the 30p level.

Bid speculation was again good for another 6p on **Inter-City Investments** at 81p. Recently Wearwell, the East London textile group controlled by Mr Asil Nadir, the Turkish entrepreneur, bought more than 50 per cent of the shares, despite earlier denials from Mr Nadir that he had any interest in the company.

Among builders **Costain Group** were a firm feature climbing 8p to 220p ahead of figures out shortly, but **Barratt Developments** lost 4p to 212p, after 210p, still awaiting the findings of the inquiry into timber-framed houses. Rediffusion's success in sharing in a contract to supply the Government with flight simulators worth £30m was good news for BET, up 5p at 248p. Earlier this year BET bid for the minority of Rediffusion.

Yesterday's improvement in the fortunes of the equity market offered several investors just the opportunity they required to unload several large lines of stock. More than 500,00 shares in Argyll Foods changed hands at 120p, while in insurances around 200,000 shares in Legal & General were sold at the 478p level.

Shares of **Baraoora Tea** rose 12p to 125p after announcing the group had received an approach that might lead to an offer for the whole of the issue share capital of the company. The Anglo-Indonesian Corporation owns about 20 per cent of the equity with the British-Borneo Petrolem Syndicate holding a further 14 per cent.

But the biggest shareholder is James Finlay with just under 30 per cent of the shares. At this level the group, which operates tea estates in Bangladesh, is worth £1.8m.

As expected Tongaat-Hulett is bidding for the outstanding 26.9 per cent of Tongaat Corogroup it does not own. The terms are expected to be announced today.

Shares of Tongaat Corogroup were suspended at a year's high of 433p on Tuesday after Huelott made its minority bid for the South African clay brick maker. At the close of business last night Huelett was unchanged at 535p.

Finance for the West had reduced its stake in Exploration from 928,000 to 828,000 representing 6.86 per cent of the equity. Exploration's biggest shareholder is the El Oro Mining

Shares of British Aerospace celebrated the signing of the Alarm missile deal with the Government with a 3p rise to 180p before closing unchanged at 177p. The deal is thought to be worth about £300m and won in the face of stiff opposition from the United States.

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C — E

F — H

I — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) September 1	Market rates (close) September 1	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4880-1.4850	$1.4835-1.4845	0.02-0.07c disc	0.20-0.25c disc
Montreal	$1.8370-1.8450	$1.8420-1.8430	0.10c prem-par	0.13-0.03c prem
Amsterdam	4.50-4.53fl	4.50½-4.51½fl	1¾-1¼c prem	4-3½c prem
Brussels	80.85-81.35f	81.05-81.15f	8 prem-2c disc	8 prem-2c disc
Copenhagen	14.48-14.55k	14.51½-14.52½k	254-368ore disc	109-234ore disc
Dublin	1.2800-1.2875p	1.2805-1.2815p	36-47p disc	104-121p disc
Frankfurt	4.03-4.05m	4.03½-4.03¾m	1½-1¼pf prem	4¼-3¾pf prem
Lisbon	185.50-187.00e	186.00-186.50e	150-420c dic	475-1170c disc
Madrid	227.75-228.75p	228.00-228.20p	205-420c disc	1005-1315c disc
Milan	2400-2413lr	2406½-2408½lr	14½-16½lr disc	47½-50½lr disc
Oslo	11.20-11.24k	11.21¼-11.22¼k	290-370ore disc	880-960ore disc
Paris	12.18-12.17f	12.10¾-12.11¾f	3-4c disc	15-17c disc
Stockholm	11.83½-11.87½k	11.85-11.86k	185-280ore disc	495-565ore disc
Tokyo	366½-370½y	367½-368½y	0.84-0.74y prem	2.75-2.60y prem
Vienna	28.25-28.45sch	28.37-28.42sch	10-6gro prem	29-24gro prem
Zurich	3.25½-3.28½f	3.26¼-3.27¼f	1½-1¼c prem	4½-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.3 at 85.5.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9½ Low 3

Week Fixed: 9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅝	2 months	9⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	9½	3 months	9¹³⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9²⁷⁄₃₂-9½	1 month	10³⁄₃₂
2 months	9²⁵⁄₃₂-9⁹⁄₁₆	2 months	10⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	9²³⁄₃₂-9⅝	3 months	10¹⁄₃₂
6 months	9⁷⁄₁₆-9½	6 months	10³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¼-9⅞	7 months	10¼-10
2 months	10¼-9⅞	8 months	10¼-10
3 months	10¼-10	9 months	10½-10¼
4 months	10⅜-10⅛	10 months	10½-10¼
5 months	10⅜-10⅛	11 months	10½-10¼
6 months	10¼-10	12 months	10½-10¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9²³⁄₃₂-9¹⁹⁄₃₂	6 months	9²⁵⁄₃₂-9⅝
3 months	9²⁵⁄₃₂-9²³⁄₃₂	12 months	10¼-10⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9½-9⅜	3 months	9¾
7 days	9½	6 months	10
1 month	9⅝	1 year	10⅜

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 9½ Close 8

1 week	9¼-8	6 months	10¹⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆
1 month	9¾-9⅝	9 months	10⁵⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆
3 months	9²⁷⁄₃₂-9²³⁄₃₂	12 months	10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9²⁵⁄₃₂ 6 months 10³⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6925-1.7075
Bahrein	0.56-0.5630
Finland	8.5765-8.6165
Greece	137-139
Hongkong	11.2620-11.3020
Iraq	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4335-0.4685
Malaysia	3.5005-3.5305
Mexico	220-235
New Zealand	2.2870-2.3070
Saudi Arabia	5.1685-5.1985
Singapore	3.1825-3.2135
South Africa	1.6685-1.6835

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1638-1.1648
† Canada	1.2337-1.2340
Netherlands	3.0190-3.0210
Belgium	54.26-54.31
Denmark	9.7200-9.7300
West Germany	2.6960-2.6970
Portugal	123.75-124.75
Spain	152.65-152.75
Italy	1611-1612
Norway	7.5100-7.5200
France	8.10-8.1050
Sweden	7.9400-7.9500
Japan	246.45-246.60
Austria	18.94-18.95
Switzerland	2.1975-2.1995

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8104-0.8107

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 9½-9⅛; one month, 9²³⁄₃₂-9²¹⁄₃₂; three months, 10⅛-10⅞; six months, 10⁵⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $415.50 (an ounce); pm, $416.60 close, $416.25-417 (£277.5-278).
Krugerrand* (per coin): $420-430.50 (£286-287).
Sovereigns* (new): $96-99 (£65.75-66).
* Excludes VAT

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 708.6 up 1.2
FT Gilts: 79.51 up 0.18
FT All Share: 451.35 up 0.99 (Datastream estimate)
Bargains: 20,546
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 100.26 up 0.52
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1212.91 down 3.25
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,228.35 up 38.92
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 955.24 down 10.70
Amsterdam: 149.9 up 0.5
Sydney: AO Index 706.5 up 5.2
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 926.80 up 12.70
Brussels: General Index 132.20 down 0.23
Paris: CAC Index 134.5 down 0.2
Zurich: SKA General 287.3 up 2.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.4990 up ½ cent
Index 85.5 up 0.3
DM 4.0425 up 0.01
FrF 12.1550 up 0.0425
Yen 370 up 2.0
Dollar
Index 129.4 down 0.1
DM 2.6940
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4975
Dollar DM 2.6955
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.564324
SDR£0.699531

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅜
3 month interbank 9¹⁵⁄₁₆ – 9¹³⁄₁₆
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10⁵⁄₁₆ – 10³⁄₁₆
3 month DM 5¹¹⁄₁₆ – 5⁹⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F15¼ – 15
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9⅜
Treasury long bond 100²⁵⁄₃₂ – 100²⁹⁄₃₂
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $41..80 pm $416.60 close $416.25-417 (£277.50-278) up $2
New York latest: $416.60
Krugerrand* (per coin): $429-430.50 (£286-287)
Sovereigns* (new): $98.99 (£65.75-66)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Aga, Alexanders Hldgs., Church and Co., Hamilton Oil Great Britain, Mellerware Intl., Westwood Dawes.
Finals: Consolidated Plantations, Whitworth Electric.
Economic Statistics: Car and commercial vehicle production (July – final). Unemployment and unfilled vacancies (August – Prov). Housing starts and completions (July). House renovations (second quarter). United Kingdon official reserves (August). Capital issues and redemptions (during the month of August).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Bridgend Processes, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (11.00).
Cable & Wireless, Savoy Hotel, Strand, WC2 (noon)
Celestion Industries, Browns Hotel, Dover Street, W1 (noon)
Hallas Group, Windsor House, Southmoor Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester (11.00)
Shaw Carpets, Post House, Ossett, Nr. Wakefield, (noon)
Stroud Riley Drummond, Bankfield Hotel, Bingley (11.30)

Meaney takes top Rank job

The **Rank Organisation** completed the formation of its new board of directors yesterday with the appointment of Sir Patrick Meaney as chairman. He was formerly chairman of Thomas Tilling, which was recently taken over by BTR.

The current chairman, Mr Russell Evans, will step down from his £73,000-a-year job in November. His three-year service contract will be honoured, Rank said yesterday.

● **Lucas Aerospace** which lost a fiercely-fought contest to build a new anti-radar missile for the RAF, has been awarded a multi-million contract to build parts for its successful rival.

British Aerospace Dynamics, which won the £250m deal with its ALARM missile, has awarded the electrical division of Lucas Aerospace, at Bradford, a three-year sub-contract.

Redundancies part of new chairman's strategic plan

More job losses and yard closures warning at British Shipbuilders

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

A new long-term plan for the future of crisis-torn British Shipbuilders will be presented to the Government before Christmas, Mr J. Graham Day revealed yesterday as he took over as chairman of the state industry.

He warned, however, that the redundancy programme, involving 9,000 job losses, would continue, that more might be necessary, and that yard closures could not be ruled out.

Mr Day, a 50-year-old Canadian and former barrister, also called for a new attitude among workers – "from the managing director to the tea lady" – and much improved efficiency and productivity in the yards. Without changing attitudes "no amount of Government help or market revival will shield us from the cold blast," he said.

Mr Day was one of three nationalized industry chairmen who formally assumed their roles yesterday. Mr Robert Haslam, former deputy chairman of ICI and still chairman of Tate and Lyle, took over at British Steel from Mr Ian MacGregor who moved over to the National Coal Board in place of Sir Norman Siddall.

In a further expected move, BSC announced that the deputy chairman, Mr Robert Scholey, had been appointed chief executive.

Mr Day's strategic plan, which will be presented to Mr Norman Lamont, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, will consider whether the BS structure and product line is appropriate in the badly depressed world market, put forward ways to close the infamous gap between British and Far East ship prices and reduce the corporation's losses.



Mr Graham Day (left), the new British Shipbuilders' chief, with fellow nationalized industry chairmen Mr Ian MacGregor (top right) and Mr Robert Haslam.

The latter totalled £128m last year and while they would be less this year, said Mr Day, there was no chance of breaking even.

Sir Robert Atkinson, Mr Day's predecessor, failed to win wholehearted support from Mr Lamont for a £200m emergency package of measures to tide over the industry until orders improve.

The Minister promised only that he would study requests for assistance on a case-by-case basis, a response that was not greeted favourably by Sir Robert, who had also made known his opposition to the piecemeal privatization of the warship yards, a move high on the Government's denationalization list.

How much of Sir Robert's proposals, including an acceleration of orders from other nationalized industries and a rethink of the shipbuilding intervention fund, Mr Day will take on board is not yet clear.

He said yesterday, however: "I am more than happy to take up Mr Lamont on his case-by-case basis and I look for an early opportunity to explore it. Th[e] failure to agree on how the cris[is] might be dealt with was partly d[ue] to timing."

Mr Day confirmed that the [...]-month pay freeze imposed by [Sir] Robert would be maintained [but] he hinted that [th]ere could be considerable roo[m] for manoeuvre on negotiation [of lo]cal-level incentive schemes. [I]mprovements in pay had to c[o]me from greater efficiency, he i[n]sisted.

Mr Day, o[ne] of the youngest and – at £80[,0]00 a year plus a performance-[re]lated bonus – the highest paid [na]tionalized industry chairmen, w[as] careful yesterday not to be d[ra]wn too deeply into the priva[tiz]ation controversy although [he] warned that if warship de[sig]n capability was put into priv[at]e hands, the BS shipyards would have to pay more.

"The m[ai]n issue is the market for merch[an]t vessels. My attention will [b]e focused on that and the retur[n] of the warship builders to the pr[iv]ate sector I don't see as an issu[e]. I see myself as an experie[nc]ed professional line manag[er] not particularly hung up on any [p]articularly ideology."

Mr Day, who was chief execu[ti]ve of the BS organizing com[mi]ttee in 1975 but left ann[oy]ed at delays in the nationalize[d] legislation, said: "I was una[bl]e to convince a number of peo[pl]e in the 1970s but I think if so[me] of the market realities had be[en] perceived then, we would be i[n a] more solid position today."

He added that he agreed with [Mr] Cecil Parkinson, the Secretar[y of] State for Trade and Industry, [th]at "political and social con[si]derations are for the government and I am hired as a commercial manager to make commercial decisions."

Since 1979, the UK flag merchant fleet has halved and BS has faced a world slump aggravated by allegedly gross price cutting by the South Koreans which has led to British prices being as much as 35 per cent higher.

Idle assets, page 15

City Editor's Comment

Now the invisibles come to light

The revelation yesterday that Britain last year ran a surplus on her international balance of payment nearly £1,500m higher than previously suggested serves as a pointed reminder of the pitfalls that lie in wait for the unwary, by they policy maker or speculator, who dare to put their trust in official statistics.

Instead of a current account surplus of £4,081m shown by the most recent trade figures only a week ago, the balance of payments "Pink Book" reveals a 1982 surplus of £5,428m. This, we are told, results from the discovery of £1,456m of extra invisible earnings, mostly income on investments abroad, due to "later and more complete information".

The record surplus in 1981, initially put at just over £6,000m, has by the same token, also been revised up to £6,547.

These revisions are not simply of historical interest. They imply that the trade statistics for this year too are seriously underestimating Britain's performance on invisibles–the services provided by the City, shipping, tourism and the like–and thus giving an excessively gloomy picture of what is happening to our external balance.

According to the Whitehall statisticians, the invisibles balance has been running in the black to the tune of around £250m a month so far this year, reflecting a sizable improvement on the £150m a month initially estimated for last year. In fact, we now know the true figure in 1982 was £275m a month. If, as forecasts from the Committee on Invisible Exports suggest, invisible earnings are indeed set for a substantial increase this year, big upward revisions for 1983 are in prospect.

The first of these will come with the second quarter's balance of payments estimates released in a week's time.

Only a few days ago, it seemed that the Government's forecast of a £1,500m external payments surplus this year would be proved hopelessly optimistic, with a cumulative surplus of only £478m, in the first seven months. That gloom now looks somewhat misplaced.

Britain's invisible exporters, thus, have every reason to feel pleased with themselves (even though a large part of the City's extra earnings last year, for instance, reflected windfall gains from the lower pound). Excluding government transactions, the private sector invisibles surplus of more than £7,000m in 1982 far exceeded the £4,600m contribution made by North Sea oil.

Nevertheless, the unexpected boost to invisible earnings may only postpone rather than avoid the plunge into current account deficit presaged by the catastrophic deterioration in Britain's trade in goods.

Between January and July this year, we ran a deficit on visible trade of £1,200m, despite the contribution of North Sea oil, compared with a surplus of £2,120m in 1982 and more than £3,000m in 1981. Imports of manufactured goods exceeded exports for the first time since the Industrial Revolution. And this has happened at a time when Britain is experiencing its slowest recovery from recession since the war.

Given British consumers' huge appetite for imports, a quickening of economic growth would be almost certain to produce the first current account deficit since North Sea oil came on stream. With oil production expected to peak within the next couple of years the old spectre – a balance of payments constraint on growth – lies waiting in the wings.

Lloyd's record profit fails to allay fears

By Andrew Cornelius

Sir Peter Green, chairman of the Lloyd's of London insurance market, yesterday appealed for a return to sanity in world insurance markets, after reporting that more than 90 per cent of Lloyd's profits are coming from investment income and capital gains, rather than pure underwriting.

Giving details of record overall profits of £264m for 1980, the last completed trading period, Sir Peter said that the figures are, from a professional point of view, a cause of some concern. Lloyd's keeps its accounts open for three years to assess its liabilities more accurately.

He said it is a sobering thought that pure underwriting profit in 1980 accounted for only £22m, or 8.25 per cent of the overall profit and did not cover management expenses.

"These figures clearly demonstrate what market leaders have been saying in the last few years, namely that rates are far too low and that we should not be conducting a business which is so dependent on the investment department to produce a bottom line profit," Sir Peter said.

A prolonged fall in interest rates would undoubtedly produce an unwelcome result for the Lloyd's business, he added.

This year's global accounts for Lloyd's have been returned to the Department of Trade in the same form as insurance company accounts for the first time to meet the requirement laid down in the Insurance Companies Act 1982.

Premium income in 1980 totalled £1862m, reinsurance premiums reached £1791m and investment income came to £398m. Out of this, Lloyd's paid £1518m in claims, £2113m in reinsurance, and £156m in expenses.

Despite the bad publicity surrounding the recent scandals in the 300-year-old insurance market, Sir Peter said that 2,200 new names are expected to join Lloyd's next year.

He said that, fortunately, Lloyd's business seems likely to keep pace with this growth.

Mr Derek Farley, chairman of the Lloyd's Motor Underwriters Association, gave a warning that although the 1980 motor accounts produced a healthy £41m, underwriting profit there will be a fall in profits in 1981 and 1982 after severe competition in the market had forced rates down.

£43m cash call at Tate & Lyle

By Michael Prest

Tate & Lyle, the sugar refining and sweetener group, became the latest company to seek funds from sharholders when it made a one for four rights issue yesterday to raise £43m. The issue price is 310p, and yesterday the shares fell by 4p to 356p.

The issue, which will bring Tate £41m after expenses, increased the total raised by rights issues so far this year to £3,225m compared with £3,018m for the whole of 1982.

Tate shareholders were told that pretax profits for the year to October 1 should be around £55m, some £15m more than in the previous year. The issue's attractions were further increased by the likelihood of the dividend going up to 15.5p net co[mp]ared with 13.5p net last year.

The underwriters were [K]leinwort, Benson, the mercha[nt ba]nk, and the stockbrokers we[re] W. Greenwell. It is understoo[d t]hat the sub-underwriters had ta[ken] up their full allocation by the c[los]e of business yesterday.

The company says th[at] the proceeds will be used to [m]ake acquisitions and expand the sweetener industry wor[ld]wide. For some time Tate has m[ad]e no secret of its interest in North America, but last nig[ht] the company said that it [ha]d no particular purchase in m[ind]. Tate owns a sugar refinery at [Yo]nkers, in New York State, [a]nd an artifical sweetener maker, Zymaize, in Canada.

In support of its request for funds, Tate points out that for the last few years its resources have been concentrated on eliminating overcapacity and modernizing British sugar refining operations.

Tate is the country's only refiner of cane sugar, most of which is imported from the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries under agreement with the Common Market.

At the same time the company has reduced the proportion of earnings from commodity trading, once a major cyclical factor in its results, and has improved the return on capital employed and cut borrowings.

£1,350m boost for UK trade surplus

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Britain's surplus on overseas trade in goods and services last year was £1,350m higher than first thought, according to the Government's balance of payments *Pink Book* published yesterday.

It shows that last year the country ran a balance of payments current account surplus of £5,428m, compared with an estimate of £4,081m published a week ago. The record 1981 surplus has also been revised upwards from £6,005m to £6,547m.

The revisions stem almost entirely from new estimates of invisible earnings from services such as banking, insurance, shipping and tourism. These have bumped up the invisible surplus by £1,456m last y[ea]r and £404m in 1981, with smal[l] increases for earlier years.

A big reassess[me]nt of Britain's trading perform[an]ce so far this year – is now [like]ly. New – and almost certainl[y] higher – figures for invisible ea[rni]ngs for the first six months of [thi]s year are due to be published n[ext] week.

These are [lik]ely to show the Government [fa]r closer to its £1,500m ba[lan]ce of payments surplus fore[cas]t for the year as a whole than [e]arlier figures had suggested, d[esp]ite a sharp deterioration in tra[de] in goods.

Investme[nt] in overseas stocks and shares [ha]s jumped £900m in 1979, whe[n] exchanging controls were abo[lis]hed, to an unprecedented £[..]70m last year.

Flurry of buying lifts dollar

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Reports that the Soviet Union had shot down a South Korean airliner ironically led to a flurry of dollar buying yesterday afternoon, revitalizing the US currency which had been flagging on profit-taking.

Indications that the US economic growth may begin to slow led to profit-taking in the dollar earlier and more than outweighed the continuing concern about US money supply growth putting pressure on interest rates.

The bout of dollar buying after reports of the airliner incident stemmed mainly from New York but was not sustained. After recovering to DM2.6970, against the Deutschemark the dollar eased and it closed in London at DM2.6940 – a fall of nearly 1 pfennig on the day.

Sterling climbed back through $1.50 to the dollar at one stage, but ended the day ½ cent up at $1.4990. It was also firmer against continental currencies and its trade-weighted value rose 0.3 to 85.5.

The pound was 1 pfennig firmer against the Deutschemark at DM4.0425.

The markets are still worried that US money supply growth in the next few weeks will push M1 further outside the Federal Reserve's targets.

A warning that rapid money growth will lead to accelerating inflation was given by Mr Milton Friedham, the Wall Street guru, in yesterday's *Wall Street Journal*.

Dow halts sharp slide

WALL STREET

New York (AP–Dow Jones)–Stocks recovered rapidly from a sharp slide yesterday after reports that a Korean airliner had been shot down by a Soviet fighter.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down about two points. It fell more than seven during the morning session.

Advancing issues gained to a 5-to-4 lead over declines. The trading pace had slowed from the early activity.

Mr Harry Laubscher, Paine Webber, market analyst said: "The market acts better than anticipated considering the news about the jetliner being shot down. But gold was not carried away a[nd] stock prices did not fall very f[ar]. Thus, the market should move [to] the area of overhead suppl[y] around the Dow 1,225 level."

Ge[ne]ral Motors was up ¾ to 71¼; Monsanto up ¾ at 112½; Tex[as] Instrument up ½ at 116¾; NC[R] up ⅛ at 120¾; Caterpillar up ⅜ [at] 39⅞; International Business M[ach]ines off ⅜ at 118⅞; General El[ect]ric off ⅛ to 50⅝; International Paper off ¼ at 53¾; and Jo[hn]son & Johnson up ⅛ to 41⅛.

BP profits pave the way for sale

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

A decision to sell-off a further £500m worth of the governments holding in BP could be announced when Mrs Thatcher opens the new BP Magnus oilfield on September 14.

BP, which yesterday announced increased second quarter profits on £219m compared with £74m the previous quarter, said that a prospectus for the sale of a further seven per cent of the Government holdings is ready for publication.

The sale would raise £500m for the Exchequer. An earlier sale – by the Labour Government – raised £564m and the sale of a second tranche of the Govenment holding by Sir Geoffrey Howe, when he was Chancellor, raised £290m.

Yesterday's figures indicate that there would be a scramble for the shares in the City.

Production is already on target in the Magnus field and the Forties field is back in full production after an explosion and fire early last month.

BP Chemicals has trimmed its losses. BP Minerals losses were cut by £4m to £2m; BP Coal broke even and BP Nutrition increased its profits from £6m ot £8m.

The company has economized on staffing and operating costs and its shipping fleet has been cut by a third. Refinery capacity throughout Europe has been reduced and a review of refining capacity is continuing with further closures and job losses not yet ruled-out.

Investors' notebook page 14

Cut-price coal for CEGB

By Our Financial Staff

The freeze in electricity prices for industrial and domestic users which is due to expire next April may be extended for another year after a new agreement on coal prices to the power industry was signed yesterday.

The Central Electricity Generating Board has reached agreement with the National Coal Board which, from November this year, cuts by five million tonnes to 70 million tonnes the amount of coal the CEGB guarantees to take and limits price increases to 2.7 per cent.

The CEGB previously accepted price increases at the inflation rate, currently running at 4.1 per cent.

The CEGB and NCB have also agreed that after 1985 there will be no guaranteed minimum uptake of coal, although the the CEGB will use "its best endeavours" to continue to take up to 95 per cent of its coal from the NCB.

Of the 70 million tonnes to be bought in the coming year, five per cent will be at the price related to world market prices.

Both the NCB and the CEGB are satisfied with the new agreement, which comes before the coal industry's annual wage talks and is seen as giving the new NCB chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, a strong bargaining counter in his first negotiations with the National Union of Mineworkers.

BPCC plan for Odhams site in doubt

By Our Financial Staff

British Printing & Communcation Corporation's £20m deal to redevelop the former Odhams printing plant site in Watford for retail use was thrown into confusion last night when Watford Council said that it is unlikley to grant planning permission.

A spokesman for the council said that the plan to build a J Sainsbury hypermarket on the 20-acre Odhams site is clearly contrary to the district plan and the county plan. "Our council has been dead set against out-of-town centre hyermarkets because of the detrimental effect on the town centre," the spokesman said.

The council statement followed criticism of the Odhams deal by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank adviser to John Waddington in its attempt to fend off an £18m takeover bid by BPCC.

Kleinwort accused BPCC of exaggerating the benefits to flow from the proposed redevelopment of the Odhams site.

The strong impression given by BPCC is that this redevelopment will give rise to a substantial cash inflow to BPCC, Kleinwort said.

Mr Maxwell countered last night by stressing that he is confident that planning permission will be obtained for the redevelopment. He said an appeal would be likely if the BPCC proposal was turned down.

Mr Maxwell also said that BPCC's cash and profit forecasts are not in any way dependent upon the proceeds of the Odhams deal. He said that the major coup by BPCC was the closure of the Odhams printing plant and not the proposed redevelopment.

The BPCC bid for Waddington closes a week today.

● The **Merchant Navy pension Fund** has acquired buildings occupying two-thirds of an acre of prime land in the heart of the City in what amounts to the largest City property deal this year. The fund is paying £32m for the freeholds of adjacent properties on Old Broad Street and Great Winchester Street.

Hawley bid for Cope shares

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group had made an unusual tender offer for shares in Cope Allman International to take its stake up to a strategic 29.99 per cent. The offer comes just a few months after Cope successfully fought off a consortium bid.

On Wednesday Hawley acquired the 7.65 per cent shareholding in Cope held by Hollis Bros and ESA at 72¹⁄₁₀p per share. This deal took the Hawley stake up to more than 20 per cent.

A further 13.6 per cent in Cope is held by Mr David Wickins of the British Car Auction Group and if he does not accept the offer, Hawley and BCA will control 44 per cent of the shares.

The Takeover Panel says it has been given firm assurances that they are not acting together.

James Capel comes first in 'hit-or-miss' annual ritual

Top spot unchanged in analysts survey

By Derek Pain

The agony is over. Today, after all the lobbying and lunching and, of course, volumes of research the City's growing army of analysts know just how they have fared in that yearly ritual, the Continental Illinois survey.

For 10 years the American bank's survey has been the one all-embacing guide to an analysts' standing. And altough the men and women who spend their time studying companies and industries say they do not like being put under the microscope, there is no doubt that the Continental Illinois exercise is a serious weapon when it comes to pay bargaining and head hunting.

But the hit or miss natures of the survey – fund managers provide information for the ratings – has been criticized. Continental adds to the doubt by pointing out that only 19 institutions have replied each year since the survey was launched.

A total of 199 managers

ANALYSTS RANKINGS

	1983	1982	1981
James Capel	1	1	1
Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee	2	2	2
Phillips & Drew	3	3	3
Wood Mackenzie	4	5	5
Laing & Cruickshank	5	4	4
W Greenwell	6	8	7
De Zoete & Bevan	7	10	8
Simon & Coates	8	6	9
Savory Milln	9	13	13
Hoare Govett	10	7	6

Source: Continental Illinois International Investment Corporation

representing about half the [fun]ds managed in London replie[d] this year. The bank said: "We s[till] feel that our sample has a great [dea]l of validity and is a reasonabl[e o]ne."

The stockbrokers Jame[s] Capel and Scrimgeour Kemp-[Ge]e are once again in first an[d s]econd place with Phillips a[nd] Drew third.

Star analysts, as defin[ed] by the Continental rating syste[m] are Mr Geoffrey Carr, Mr Nick Bubb, Mr Gerald Horner and Mr John Hewett (Scrimgeour), Mr Ian McBean and Mr Philip Augar (Wood Mackenzie) and Mr Keith Percy and Mr Kenneth Inglis (Phillips and Drew).

Most surprising result is that Mr Colin Mitchell (Buckmaster and Moore) has after nine years lost the top spot among the beer analysts. Mr Mitchell is on holiday and due back at his office on Monday.

Over the survey's 10 years only 14 analysts have survived from the first and only 15 have stayed top of their sector for at least eight of the 10 years.

What about the next 10 years? Continental believes the changes under way at the Stock Exchange could have a significant impact on analysts.

"Those stockbrokers who have decided to emphasize research are now well established with top teams in place. Newcomers to the research market may find it increasingly difficult and expensive to carve a niche in any significant sector."

The bankers add: "It does mean, however, that a combination of negotiated commissions and increasing turnover outside the market could mean less commission income to support any but the best research analysts."

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Authorised		Issued and fully paid
£		£
600,000	Ordinary Shares of 10p each	505,841

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the issued share capital of Good Relations Group plc to be admitted to the Official List. It is expected that dealings will commence on 5th September, 1983.

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Laurie, Milbank & Co.
Portland House, 72/73 Basinghall Street, London, EC2V 5DP.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Reliable Cadbury unwraps 9% rise

Cadbury Schweppes
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £33.5m (£30.7m)
Stated earnings 6.49p (6.0p)
Turnover £762.7m (£656.5m)
Net interim dividend 1.50p (1.40p)
Share price 105p
Dividend payable 24.10.83

Cadbury Schweppes has become one of those boringly predictable groups. Profits, with just the occasional mad flurry, move forward with steady precision.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman, duly unwrapped another Cadbury-style set of figures yesterday when he announced that interim pretax profits had advanced by a commendable 9.1 per cent ot £33.5m, much in line with City expectations. So for the full year maybe £100m, against £89m seems likely.

Cadbury remain deep in an extensive capital spending programme which should peak this year. Meanwhile, this is pushing up interest charges – £4.6m higher at £11.6m at the interim mark.

Much of the interim lift has come from America where the soft drinks to sweets company has spent heavily on acquisitions and subsequent reorganization.

American profits at the trading level more than doubled to £5.1m, with confectionary sales buoyant, but the soft drink side is enduring "dull" trading. However, Cadbury is establishing itself in new markets such as apple juice where it is now the brand leader.

Australia and South Africa continued to advance and in Britian, despite a bout of chocolate price cutting, margins have improved across the range and trading profits rose nearly £2m to £21.7m.

Overall interim sales progressed 16.2 per cent with trading profits (£42.5m) up 18.7 per cent. At 105p the shares are historically yielding 6.7 per cent.

RIGHTS ISSUES IN AUGUST (m)

Evode Group	4.0
Unitech	6.6
Aurora Holdings	9.0
Group Lotus	2.3
Dicksons Group	21.1
Parkdale Holdings	1.1
Steinberg Group	4.1
Chamberlain Phipps	2.9
Midland Bank	160.0
Cambrian & General Securities	10.3
Fleming American Investment	19.8
Nesco Investment	0.9
Tate & Lyle (September)	43.0
Total:	285.1

Source: Samuel Montagu

British Petroleum

British Petroleum
Half-year to 30-6-1983.
Net income £484m (£251m).
Stated earnings 16.1p (13.8p).
Turnover £15,529m (£14,218).
Net interim 7p (6.25p).
Share price 436p. Yield 4.8%
Dividend payable 17-11-83.

If there were any fears that BP's second-quarter results would scupper the Chancellor's plans for an early sale of another £500-worth of shares, yesterday's interim statement has duly dispelled them. Improved profits, a higher dividend and generally rosier outlook than prevailed six months ago, all point to the likelihood that the sale will be completed as soon as possible – quite probably this month.

The figures show that the long-awaited turnround in the troubled downstream markets for oil and chemicals is finally beginning to materialise, reflecting both the firming-up of the oil market after the March OPEC meeting and BP's own efforts to hack its business back into some form of competitive shape.

Although currency 'fects have magnified the appare: improvement, oil trading on t: underlying replacement basisimproved from a £15m loss i:the first quarter to a £123m pr:t in the second quarter. The Ge:an and British markets both offered improvements after th horror stories of the last tw: years, although this was partial offset by the profit constrates f the French product-pricing :ntrol system. Chemical losses co:inue, but at a reduced level.

Perhaps equally significt is the fact that, after spending :uch of last year wholly dependet on Sohio for its profitability, the:st of the BP group is beginning:o make some sort of return again

In the last nine months f reported figures, BP has made net profit of £287m, while Soh. has turned in £470m. In the fin nine months of last year, b: contrast, BP lost £97m, while Sohio produced £441m.

There are signs that capital spending has been cotrolled to help generate extra cash-flow. Spending other than on Sohio was £704m in the first half, whereas two years ago the then chairman, Sir David Steel, was talking of expenditure of £2,000m a year.

The company, no doubt mindful of these taunts a while back about its lack of cash-flow outside North America, made a point yesterday of saying BP had a cash surplus of £290m in the first half and as a group repaid nearly £650m of outstanding debt.

The company is on course for replacement-cost full-year profits of £900m plus, with the added spice of the Chinese and Alaskan exploration wells this autumn to keep investors happy if the sale comes in the next few weeks.

Cambridge Electronic

Cambridge Electronic Industries
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £3.95m (£3.12m)
Stated earnings 7.1p (5.9p)
Turnover £50.1m (39.7m)
Net interim dividend 1.8p (1.5p)
Share price 263p Yield 2.8
Dividend payable

One of the troubles with being a high flyer is that any apparent drop in altitude can cause alarm. And so it was yesterday with Cambridge Electronic Industries, the group carved out of Philips two years ago. On hearing that interim pretax profits have risen by a mere 27 per cent to £3.95m the market promptly marked the shares down 10p to 263p.

There is no doubt that for those expecting a huge advance from last year's full pretax profits of £7.5m this first six months looks disappointing. But the underlying position remains sound.

The order book is running at about 8 per cent above that of last year, and the balance sheet is healthy despite the extra turnover – up from £39.7m to £50m – absorbing more working capital and the oddity that, with a positive net cash position, falling interest rates result in lower income.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that Cambridge Electronic is feeling the competitive pinch. Prices were raised by only about 4 per cent across the board. And turnover excluding Elec-Trol was up by 18 per cent.

The jump from operating profits of £296,000 to £645,000 in specialist engineering owed a lot to one mysterious export order, and defence profits were more or less static at £1m.

Electronic and electrical components rose from £1.53m to £2.26m.

Tate & Lyle

Tate & Lyle's £43m rights issue is the latest in the apparently relentless stream of money raising. Shareholders have been asked in the first eight months of this year to dig into their pockets for £3,255m, compared with £3,018m for the whole of last year. On top of that, Unlisted Securities Market issues have amounted to £140m, against £119m.

Whatever doubts analysts may have entertained about the equity boom, shareholders have clearly felt otherwise. And the ability of investors – whether insitutional or private – to find the cash reflects interestingly on the periodic scares about liquidity shortages. It was not difficult, therefore, for Tate & Lyle to get its timing right.

Tate clearly has attractions, however. The forecast of £55m pretax for the year, some £15m more than last year, is possible quite simply because the business is in the best condition for six or seven years.

Tate's management has achieved one of the most creditable restructurings the depression has seen in this country.

After spending about £40m on modernizing the British cane refining, still the historic heart of the business, and making as much as £70m gross from disposals, Tate has achieved significant improvements in productivity.

Computer link for research

Paris (AFP) – Three leading European computer groups, the French Bull Company, British ICL and West German Siemens, have linked, to set up a joint research centre, the Bull Company said yesterday.

The centre, due to begin work early next year, will research in the field of artificial intelligence which should enable computers to participate in decision making with the help of non-numerical information.

The three companies will carry out long-term research with a view to products for manufacture in about 1990 or 1995, but this will not result in the manufacture of joint equipment.

The centre is to be sited in South Bavaria in Germany, and results of the research will belong to the three companies which will be free to exploit the findings.

The three companies will continue with their own independent research programmes.

Charterhouse profit increases by 18.5%

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Charterhouse Group, the investment and merchant banking company, has pushed up half-year profits by 18.5 per cent to £11.6m before tax on the back of a strong performance from its development capital division.

Development capital benefited from further realizations in the United States where Charterhouse sold more shares in two succesful investments, Dreyer Grand Ice Cream and Paco Pharmaceutical Services.

Combined with a good result in the United Kingdom, France and Canada, this division improved profits before interest from £4.23m to £9.38m in the six months to June 30.

The merchant bank also reported higher profits after transfers to secret reserves – up from £2.62m to £3.10m.

Banking and development capital between them more than made up for a flat performance from the rest of the group and the absence of profits from Charterhouse Petroleum where the group's stake has been further reduced from 19.5 to 12.5 per cent. The group now only includes Charterhouse Petroleum dividends into its profits.

The manufacturing division made virtually unchanged profits of £3.09m after a sharp downturn at Newage Engineers, whose overseas markets for alternators in Africa and the Middle East have turned sour.

Profits from services fell from £2.39m to £1.76m reflecting the disappointing first half from Spring Grove, the towel rental company.

Helped by a much lower tax charge, earnings per share have risen by 55 per cent to 4.56p but the half-year dividend is being raised by only 5.2 per cent to 2.025p. Mr John Hyde, chief executive, said the group wanted the dividend to be covered twice by profits. Last year the dividend was covered 1.8 times.

Charterhouse had a strong second half in 1982 so although profits in the first half of 1983 are £1.8m ahead, it remains cautious about the whole of this year, forecasting profits at least as good as 1982.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Oct	797–95
Nov	800–90
Oct/Dec	791–90
Jan/Mch	814–12
Apl/Jne	832–30
Jne/Sep	851–50
Oct/Dec	871–69
Jan/Mch	891–89
Apl/Jne	911–10
Vol:	118
Tone: Quiet.	
SUGAR	
Oct	173.50–73.25
Dec	181.50–81.00
Mch	192.00–buyer
May	197.25–97.00
Vol:	326.8
Tone: Steady.	
COCOA	
Sep	1430–24
Dec	1467–66
Mar	1469–68
May	1480–79
July	1495–90
Sep	1505–04
Dec	1615–13
Vol:	8,104
Tone: Weak.	
COFFEE	
Sep	1705–1703
Nov	1694–1693
Jan	1682–1680
Mar	1651–1650
May	1621–1620
July	1603–1602
Sep	1588–1580
Vol:	3,836
Tone: Easier.	
GAS OIL	
Sept	255.25–255.75
Oct	258.00–258.25
Nov	261.25–261.50
Dec	262.75–263.00
Jan	261.50–262.00
Feb	258.00–259.00
Mar	254.25–257.00
Apr	251.00–258.00
May	249.00–260.00
Vol: 1,826	
Tone: Slightly easier.	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1063.5–64.5
Three months	1090.5–91
T/O	15,500
Tone: Steadier.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1031.5–32.5
Three months	1058.5–59
T/O	5,500
Tone: Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8600–10
Three months	8725–28
T/O:	545
Tone: Steadier.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8605–15
Three months	8730–35
T/O:	125.
Tone: Steadier.	
LEAD	
Cash	263–63.5
Three months	273–73.25
T/O:	4,125.
Tone: Tone: Steadier.	
ZINC	
Cash	570–71
Three months	586.5–87
T/O:	3,450
Tone: Very steady.	
SILVER	
Cash	814–15
Three months	834–35
T/O:	47 lots
Tone: Quiet.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1100.5–01
Three months	1129.5–30
T/O:	4,650
Tone: Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3348–51
Three months	3435–38
T/O:	388
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Sep	415.00–417.00
Oct	419.50–420.30
Nov	423.00–424.50
Dec	427.10–427.30
Jan	430.60–431.20
Feb	434.60–435.00

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept		54089
Dec		284097
Mar'84		—
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Sept		4615002
Dec		19615026
Mar'84	-	515045
Comment: Stronger.		
D-MARK		
Sept		123715
Dec		373788
Mar'84		-3797
Comment: Stronger.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept		64082
Dec		84646
Mar'84		—
Comment: Weaker.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept		3948790
Dec		19578928
Mar'84		668898
Jun'84		88878
Sep'84		-8846
Comment: Strong		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept		699030
Dec		2168984
Mar'84		108948
June'94		128921
Sep'84		-8910
Comment: Quiet		
GILTS		
Sept		13410110
Dec		110310308
Mar'84		-10228
June'94		-10214
Sept'84		-10200
Comment: Mixed		

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Sfb	£122 95	118 65
Nov	£124 90	118.80
Jan	£127 85	122.20
Mar	£130.80	124.90
May	£133.16	127 30
Jly	£136.40	-

Total lots traded
Wheat: 268
Barley: 228

Cadbury Schweppes p.l.c.

"I am confident that in 1983 the Company will show real and consistent progress"

Interim Results for 24 weeks ended 18th June 1983

	Half Year 1983 £m	Half Yr 19[illegible] £[illegible]	Year 1982 £m
GROUP SALES:			
United Kingdom	365.5	346.[illegible]	817.2
Europe	99.8	78.0	178.7
America	162.0	113.6	305.1
Australia	84.7	77.4	172.1
Other Overseas	50.7	41.2	104.7
	762.7	656.5	1,577.8
GROUP TRADING PROFIT:			
United Kingdom	21.7	19.8	51.5
Europe	3.6	3.6	9.4
America	5.1	2.4	19.6
Australia	8.0	6.3	12.9
Other	4.1	3.7	11.4
	42.5	35.8	104.8
Interest payable less investment income	(11.6)	(7.0)	(21.1)
Share of associated companies' profits less losses	2.6	1.9	6.0
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	33.5	30.7	89.7
Taxation	(13.5)	(10.9)	(34.8)
Profit attributable to minority interests	(2.6)	(2.1)	(6.0)
Extraordinary items	—	—	(9.6)
Profit attributable to Cadbury Schweppes p.l.c.	17.4	17.7	39.3
Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares	(6.7)	(6.2)	(6.2)
Final Dividend on Ordinary Shares and Preference Dividend	—	—	15.7)
Profit retained	10.7	11.5	7.4
Earnings per ordinary share of 25p			
Net basis	3.90p	3.99p	108p
Pre-tax basis	6.49p	6.01p	17[illegible]p

Notes:
(1) Overseas currencies are translated at middle market rates at 18th June 1983.
(2) The analysis between regions has been revised to reflect the contribution to central costs made by overseas companies.
(3) The accounts for the year 1982 set out above are abridged. Full accounts for that year, on which the auditors of the Company made an unqualified report, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

INTERIM DIVIDEND The Directors have declared a net Interim Dividend of 1.50p (1982 1.40p) on the Ordinary Shares. The Dividend will be paid on 24th October 1983 to shareholders on the Register of Members at the close of business on 21st September 19[illegible]

Statement by Sir Adrian Cadbury, Chairman

Against the comparable period of 1982, sales in the first half of 1983 increased by 16.2% based on growth in all Regions. Group profit before taxation at £33.5m was 9.1% above the 1982 figure.

Trading profit increased by 18.7% to £42.5m showing an overall improvement in margins with a well-based recovery in the U.K. from 5.7% of sales in 1982 to 5.9% this year. The Tea & Foods Division led this recovery and achieved excellent results in a difficult market. The improved margins in the U.K. were attained by continuing cost reductions arising from increasingly effective implementation of the Region's investment programme and its drive for higher productivity. In consequence, trading profit in the home market was 9.6% up on 1982.

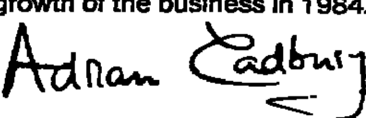
The contribution of the overseas businesses to Group profits has increased materially with the American Region justifying the priority given to investment and growth in North America by more than doubling its trading profit in the first half year. This progress comes from good management of both existing and acquired businesses.

The Australian company maintained its outstanding record with trading profit 27% up on the comparable half year. The main advance in the trading profit of other overseas companies came from South Africa which also increased its trading profit by 27%. The European Region held its trading profit — with good returns from recent acquisitions in France and Spain and continuing investment in the development of the German market.

During the first half year the Group continued its investment in improving operating efficiencies and in effective selling and marketing. Although increasing the future cash flow involves a short term increase in borrowings, the Group's investment priorities are kept under careful review, while maintaining the policy of investment in the long term strength of the business.

Whilst, as always, the final outcome for the year will depend on sales in the important last quarter, I am confident that in 1983 the Company will show real and consistent progress.

As I informed the last Annual General Meeting, the Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive, Mr. Basil Collins, comes to retirement at the end of this year. He will be succeeded as Deputy Chairman by Mr. Robert Henderson and as Chief Executive by Mr. Dominic Cadbury. The handover will take place as planned between now and the end of the year thus ensuring the uninterrupted growth of the business in 1984.



Copies of the above Statement will be sent to all Shareholders and further copies are available from the Secretary.

Cadbury Schweppes p.l.c., Leconfield House, Curzon Street, London W1Y 7FB

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

East of Scotland Onshore
Year to 31.5.83
Pretax profit £433,000 (419,000)
Stated earnings 2.43p (2.32p)
Net dividend 2p (1.85p)

Cattle's Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £922,000 (£607,000)
Turnover £35.4m (£34.7m)
Net interim dividend 7per cent (4.8 per cent)

Arrow Chemical Holdings
Half-year to 1.7.83
Pretax profit £186,000 (£133,000)
Turnover £3.2m (£3m)
Net interim dividend 0.5p

British Vending Industries
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £155,000 (£152,000)
Stated earnings 1.1p (0.97p)
Turnover £9.6m (£9.5m)
Net interim dividend 0.35p (same)

J. and J. Makin Paper Mills
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £954,000 (£641,000)
Stated earnings 30.28p (18.69p)
Turnover £19.9m (£18.5m)
Net dividend 5p (same)

Continental Microwave (Holdings)
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £407,000 (£331,000)
Stated earnings 36.54 (33.37)
Turnover £3.8m (£2.7m)
Net interim dividend 5p (7p)

Fleming Cleverhouse
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £510,000
Stated earnings 3.62p

Noble & Lund
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £273,000 (profit £30,000)
Loss per share 4.79p (profit 0.34p)
Turnover £219,000 (£803,000)
Net interim dividend None (0.175p)
Share price 19p up 1p Yield 2.6%

Micro Business Systems
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £814,000 (£353,000)
Stated earnings 12.5p (6.7p)
Turnover £6.8 (£2.7m)
Net interim/dividend 1p (nil)

Morgan Crucible
Half-year to 3.7.83
Pretax profit £4.3m (£4.4m)
Stated earnings 4.7p (5.5p)
Turnover £78.8m (£76.3m)
Net interim/dividend 3.5p (same)

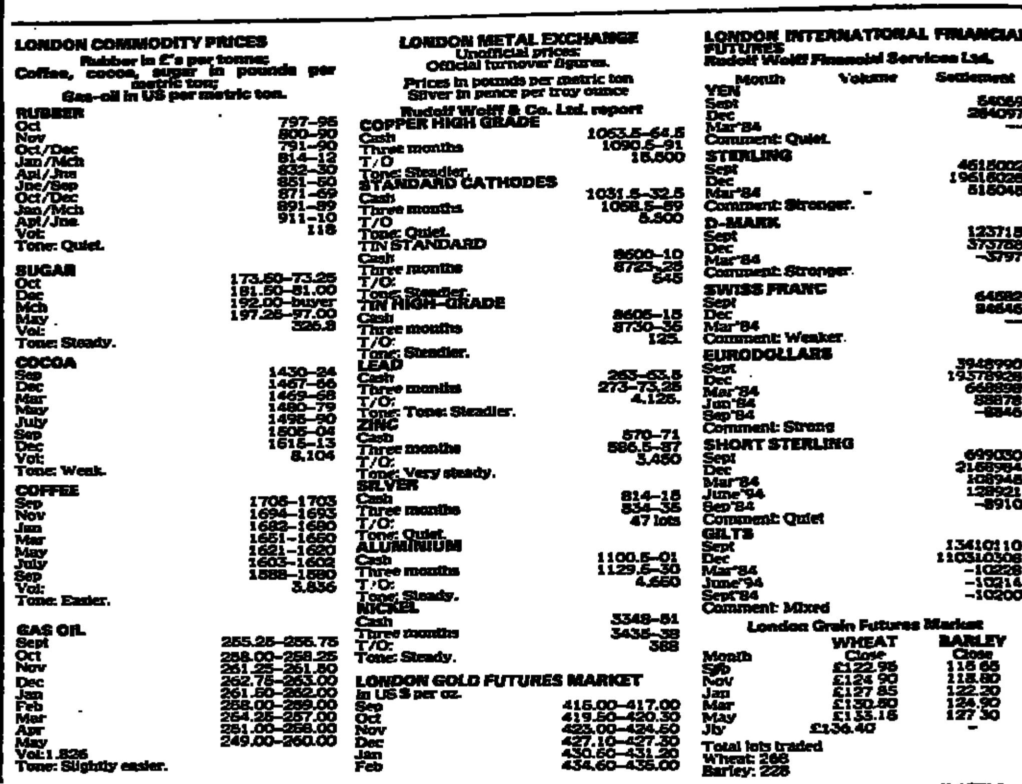
● **Marsh & McLennon:** – The company said that its Fireman's Fund Insurance offshoot has completed the sale of Crusader Insurance to Cigna Corporation. Crusader was 75 per cent owned by Marsh, with the rest owned by Marsh, with the rest owned by a subsidiary of American Express.

● **Kraft Productions:** – Formal details of the issue of 1.47m new ordinary shares to a consortium have been published. The consortium has a number of acqulstions under consideration, including a specialist furniture manufacturer and retailer. The company is also looking at the possibility of acquiring investment properties owned by members of the consortium.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Barclays	9½%
BCCI	9½%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
NatWestminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.



Interim Report 1983

Results
Group profit before tax and extraordinary items at £11·6 million showed an increase of 18·5 per cent over the profit for the comparable period of the previous year. Profit after tax and minority interests benefited from the substantially reduced tax charge.

Development capital activities performed well with particularly good results in the United States.

The results of the manufacturing and services subsidiaries were slightly lower though some companies turned in improved figures.

The bank, Charterhouse Japhet, was able to increase its disclosed profit (after transfer to inner reserve) to £3·1 million.

On 21st June 1983 the group sold part of its holding in Charterhouse Petroleum thus reducing its equity shareholding from 19·5 per cent to 12·5 per cent. The profit on this sale, less the tax attributable thereto, has been dealt with as an extraordinary item.

Prospects
Many of the group's operating activities are continuing to do well and the Board expects that the results for the full year will at least match those for 1982.

Dividend
The directors have declared an interim dividend of 2·025 pence (1982 — 1·925 pence) per fully paid ordinary share, a 5·19 per cent increase over the previous year. This will absorb £3·374 million (1982 — £3·191 million) and will be paid on 3rd November 1983 to shareholders on the register on 6th October 1983.

£'000	Half year ended 30.6.83	Half year ended 30.6.82	Year ended 31.12.82
Profit before interest payable			
Development capital	9,379	4,232	9,715
Manufacturing	3,088	3,099	7,723
Services	1,763	2,391	5,462
Oil exploration and production	—	2,904	3,683
Banking (after transfer to inner reserve)	3,104	2,618	7,470
Unallocated central costs	(1,000)	(900)	(1,800)
	16,334	14,344	32,253
Interest payable	4,725	4,549	9,391
Profit before taxation	11,609	9,795	22,862
Taxation	3,384	4,845	6,595
Profit after taxation	8,225	4,950	16,267
Profit after taxation and minority interests	7,657	4,722	15,095
Profit on currency translation	444	460	2,919
Extraordinary profit	1,377	635	3,357
Profit attributable to shareholders	9,478	5,817	21,371
Retained profit	6,021	2,543	12,627
Earnings per ordinary share	4·56p	2·94p	9·19p

Notes
1. The half year results shown above are unaudited.
2. No profit figure is shown for "Oil exploration and production" following the reduction in the group's holding in Charterhouse Petroleum from 48·4% to 19·5% on 14th September 1982. Dividends received since that date are included in "Services".

The Charterhouse Group plc
25 Milk Street, London EC2V 8JE Telephone 01-606 7070

هكذا من الأصل

The last in our series of victims of the recession – 3: Andrew Cornelius looks at shipping

Idle assets – tale of a stricken industry

The news that the number of ships lying idle in June fell for the first time in two years led to considerable excitement in the industry.

Immediately the figures for world idle tonnage were released, the General Council of British Shipping, which speaks for British Shipowners, was inundated with calls demanding to know whether the recession which has decimated the world shipping industries was at last coming to an end.

The council has had its work cut out trying to temper the excitement. Such optimism was "a problem", Mr Richard Tookey, council president and chairman of Shell Tankers (UK) says. "We could say 'yes', there are one or two signs that things are getting better, but there is a hell of a long way to go."

Modest increases in tanker and dry cargo shipping rates, coupled with signs that the leading Western economies are pulling out of recession, have helped to bolster the more optimistic mood among shipowners. But the

Charter rates are at rock-bottom

council and the rest of the industry are looking for more sustained evidence that the deepest and severest recession to hit the shipping industry is over.

An analysis of world shipping fleets makes grim reading. Charter rates are at rock-bottom, and the lay-up and scrapping figures are at near peak levels.

The number of ships laid-up fell by 31, representing 2.54 million deadweight tonnes, by the end of June, but there were 1,694 ships (97.94 dwt) still lying idle round the world. This represents 14 per cent of world tonnage against 15 per cent at the end of May. Of those ships lying idle 447 were tankers – equivlent to 22 per cent of the world tanker fleet – and 1,247 were dry cargo ships, equivalent to 7 per cent of world tonnage.

At the same time, the cost of hiring a ship has been falling. The tramp trip charter index (1976=100), which measures single voyage rates by general cargo carriers, shows that rates have fallen to 1977 levels, despite rising costs. In July, the index stood at 89, a drop of 22 points on the previous month, and that compares with a peak of 275 in April, 1980.

The crisis has left a deep scar in company balance sheets. A survey by Drewry Shipping Consultants this year showed that $18,000m is owed by world shipping companies on existing ships and that

A dramatic increase in maritime fraud

the figure could be doubled to $35,000m if ships on order are taken into account.

Drewry estimated that the world tanker fleet above 20,000 dwt was valued at $47,000m at today's building costs and only $15,000m at second-hand prices, which have subsequently fallen even further.

Nowhere is the problem more apparent than at the once mighty P & O shipping and construction group. Last year P & O made paltry pretax profits from its shipping operations of £0.5m on turnover of £585. During the year P & O sold 22 ships to reduce its fleet size to 69. Only 50 per cent of group assets and turnover are tied up in shipping, against more than 60 per cent at the beginning of 1982.

Now P & O, much weakened by its shipping businesses, has beome a takeover target for Trafalgar House. A vital part of the P & O defence against the bid has been that the group has successfully diversified into new – and more profitable – businesses such as construction and property.

The bid is now before the Monopolies Commission, but it highlights the feeling among shipping analysts that from an investment point of view the most attractive part of the "shipping" sector is the non-shipping element.

British & Commonwealth and Ocean Transport and Trading, the two other leading publicly quoted British shipping groups, have also raced to move out of shipping and into growth areas.

The problems have been equally severe for shipping lines in Greece, the Far East and the US. One of the early victims of the recession was the Canadian-based Cast North Atlantic Operation, which had to be bailed out by banks and other shareholders to the extent of about $200m.

Lauro Line, of Italy, went into receivership last year, while Greek owners are finding themselves short of money after optimistically buying cheap second-hand tonnage with no sign of an upturn in trade.

A further problem resulting from the crisis in the industry is a dramatic increase in maritime fraud, with losses last year estimated at £1,000m. In an attempt to counter the rising tide of fraud, the International Chamber of Commerce set up the International Maritime Bureau in London to collate intelligence.

At one stage, the bureau was receiving an average of 15 complaints a month with an average cargo loss of between £3m and £4m from victims of ruthless operators who scuttled cargoes and ships to claim insurance compensation. The bureau has

Oil trading patterns have changed

laid the blame for the upsurge in maritime fraud firmly at the door of the recession.

Problems began to emerge in the world shipping industry with the onset of recession in 1979. Mr Tookey says that the world recession is the one factor which applies to all sectors of the shipping industry: tankers, dry cargo ships, and the liner trades.

Before the current recessionary trading climate can improve there has to be a sustained and sizable increase in world trade, he says. "There has got to be more general cargo and manufactured cargo. In the absence of that, there is no way that the world shipping industry will come out of recession."

But the explanation for the downturn in world shipping trades cannot be blamed on recession alone. The British fleet, for instance, could never expect to maintain the share of world shipping trade that it held earlier this century. "That was never possible," he says.

The industry has also suffered from over-optimism on the part of shipowners about the likely upturn in trade. Heavy ordering of new ships, which began in the 1970s, has continued through to today as operators are enticed by the knockdown shipbuilding deals offered by governments desperate to maintain their shipbuilding industries.

The Polish shipbuilding deal sanctioned by the last Labour Government is dubbed "a sad thing for shipping" by Mr Tookey and his colleagues at the GCBS. This compulsive action by governments to build ships at enormous subsidies has merely aggravated the problems caused by overcapacity.

The tanker trades, which account for 60 per cent of British shipbuilding tonnage, have also been hit by the changing pattern of oil trading in the 1980s.

With North Sea oil production running at peak levels and more oil being produced in Mexico and Alaska, oil trading routes to the Western economies have shortened considerably, with a consequent reduction in demand. In addition, demand for oil has been hit by the downturn in sales to industry and increasing emphasis on oil conservation and substitution.

The tanker operators are also suffering a backlash from the 1960s, when tankers were ordered as fast a they could be built to meet demand for tonnage which doubled every two years. Now experts within the industry estimate that even with today's high levels of scrapping, there is unlikely to be a balance of demand and supply before 1987.

Dry bulk handlers carrying commodities like grain, iron ore and coal have also suffered badly from weak rates brought on by surplus tonnages. The Comecon countries have built up merchant fleets in recent years, to much larger numbers than they need for their own trade.

The crisis worsened when the US Government refused to allow any Russian ships to dock at US ports after the invasion of Afghanistan.

The ban merely forced the Russian ships on to an already hard-pressed shipping industry, thereby cutting rates further.

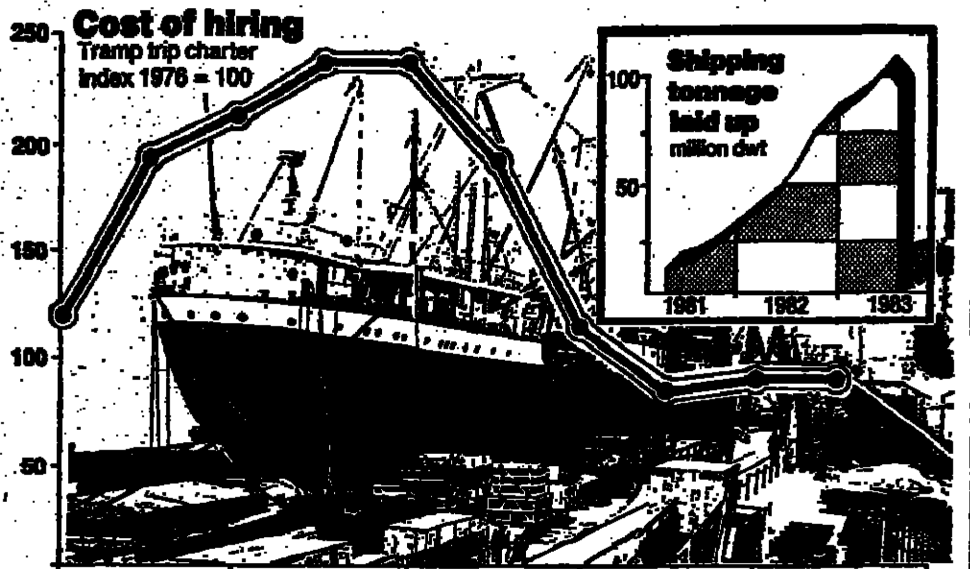
Liner trades have been hit by a fierce price war which has been heightened by subsidized competition from eastern block fleets, including the Russians and Poles.

The British shipping industry is now campaigning for an end to protectionism by rivals overseas which reserve specified amounts of their domestic trade for their own carriers, while demanding a right to compete on equal terms for British business.

Libya, Zaire, Panama and even the US are billed as culprits by the GCBS, which wants action from the Government to keep the shipping lanes open for all-comers.

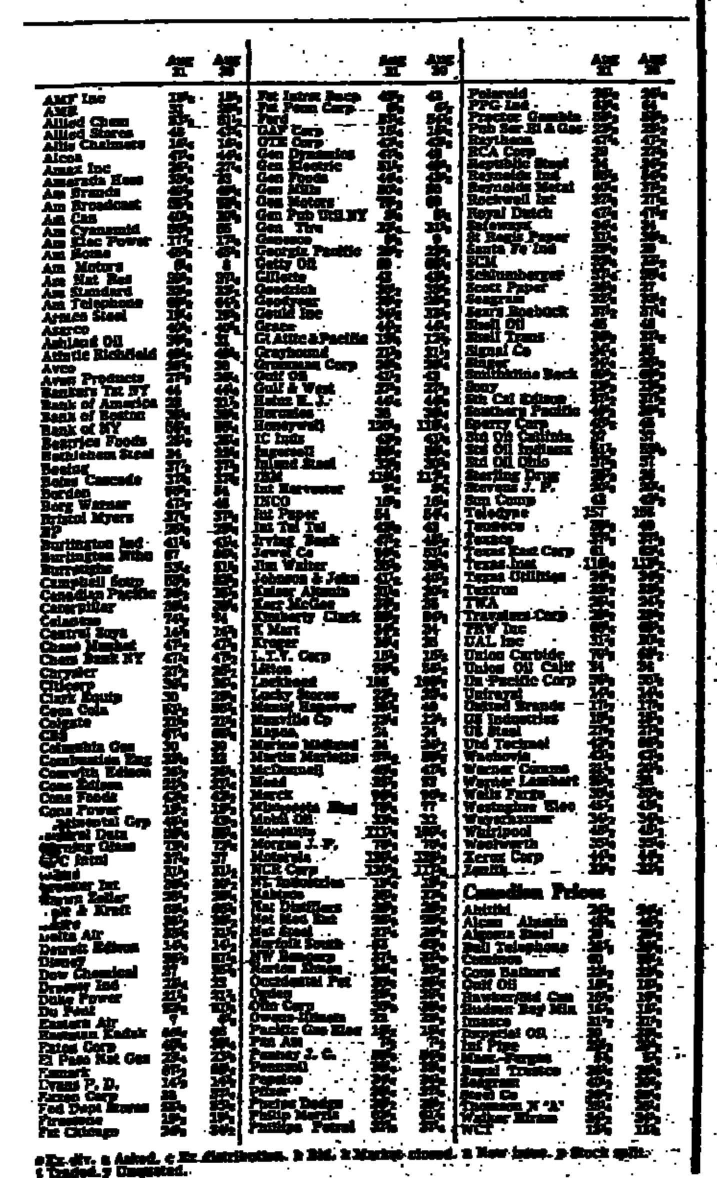
"What we do not want is protectionism," Mr Tookey says. "Our fear is that a protected British fleet would be smaller because of the amount of crosstrade it carries." However, he is looking for action from other governments to correct the imbalance in trading which has hit the industry.

But even these issues, which are of paramount importance to the British shipping industry, pale into insignificance compared with the crisis of too many ships chasing too little capacity, which has ravaged world shipping companies. And until it is overcome, ship operators will continue to sweat over the anticipated upturn in world economies and merely dream of a return to the boom years.



Source: General Council of British Shipping

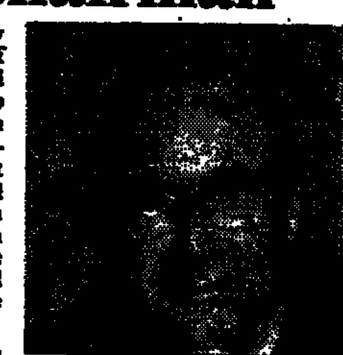
WALL STREET



APPOINTMENTS

Board of MEPC names chairman

MEPC: Sir Gerald Thorley intends to retire as chairman of the company afer the annual meeting on Jaunary 25. He is to be succeeded by Mr Robin Adam. Mr Adam has been a non-executive director. He is at present deputy chairman and managing director of British Petroleum, but will retire from the company on December 9. He is also a director of General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation.


Robin Adam: January 25 is starting date.

Barclays Bank: Mr Ron Dawes, formerly assistant general manager, marketing department, has become a local director of the London Southern district of Barclays Bank.

Mr Dawes is succeeded by Mr Antony Hunter, who was previously a local director in the bank's Oxford district.

Mr John Ford, a local director of Barclays' London Southern district, will be an assistant general manager of the bank from December 5.

Mr Bob Newton, formerly an assistant local director, London Eastern District, has been appointed a local director of Barclays' South Wales district.

Compair Group: Mr John Little has become director of organization development. He was formerly director of Personnel of Fiat Auto (UK).

London Enterprise Agency: Mr W. B. Bowman, group personnel director of United Biscuits UK has been elected as chariman of the executive committee of the London Enterprise Agency. Mr Bowman succeeds Mr S. J. Gallacher, director of Shell UK who become vice-chairman.

Harlow Butler Savage: Mr Raymond Lockyer has been appointed a director.

Dunlop: Mr M J Farebrother, formerly general manager of Dunlop's truck tyre division, has been elected a director, sales and marketing for the company's Birmingham-based UK Tyre division.

J Lyons & Company: After the retirement of Mr E M Asher, Mr D S Mitchell is the new company secretary of J Lyons & Company (the food division of Allied Lyons). Mr P H L Newton has been made assistant secretary.

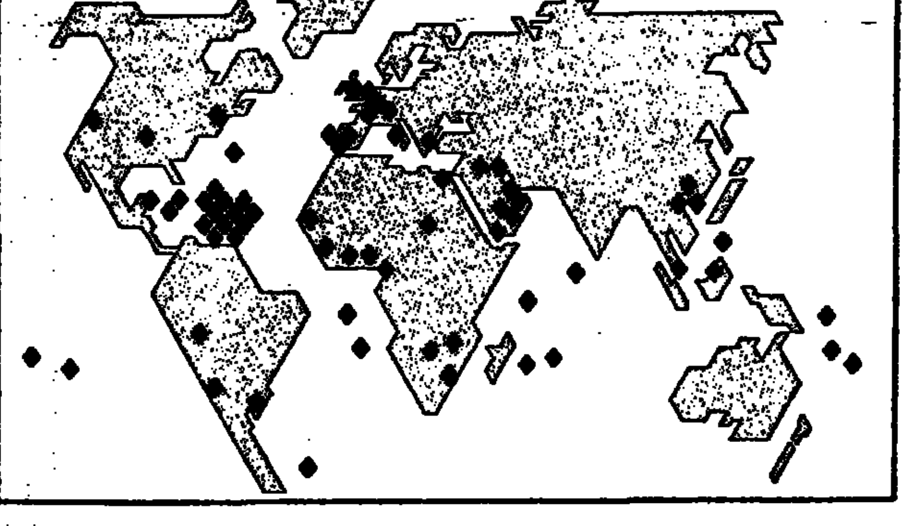
Robert Abraham: Mr R J Machesney has joined the board.

Batleys of Yorkshire: Mr Bruce Firth has become managing director.

Donington Park Racing: Mr Geoffrey Sheppard is a new director of the company.

Scandinavian Bank: Mr Madan Mehta, Mr David Woodward and Mr R W John Woolfenden have been appointed executive directors.

CABLE AND WIRELESS: WHERE WE ARE AND WHERE WE'RE GOING.



Cable and Wireless is a major international telecommunications group. It has been a leading force in global telecommunications ever since 1929, when the organisation was formed by the merger of companies that had pioneered submarine telegraph cable and wireless communication. It is the group's fundamental, strategic objective to continue to be one of the world's leading telecommunications operators.

The year to March 1983 resulted in substantial growth, with turnover up 15% to £403 million, pre-tax profit up 76% to £157 million and earnings per share more than doubled to 36.2p.

Today, Cable and Wireless operates the public telecommunications services of 29 separate countries and territories under individual franchise agreements. It owns and operates a fleet of five cableships for laying and maintaining submarine cables. And it provides and manages communications systems and services, including telecommunications consultancy, in more than 60 countries.

The business of Cable and Wireless is to enable people to keep in touch, wherever they are and whatever they do, by providing the most modern and effective communications systems available.

In developing the group's business, three principal areas have been identified for the opportunities they present. They are the Far East and, in particular, the emergence of China and, with their increasing deregulation, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

In the Far East, a most significant area of development is the sequence of joint projects and discussions about further joint activities with the Central Government and Provincial Authorities of China and, in particular, the authorities in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. The recent agreement to form a new joint company to provide telecommunications services for exploration and development of the South China Sea oilfield is an example of the work that will be undertaken.

In addition, Cable and Wireless continued to develop all its existing services in the Far East and has strengthened its presence in Hong Kong by the acquisition of almost 35% of the Hong Kong Telephone Company. This will help further to co-ordinate and enhance Hong Kong's domestic and international communications.

	1983 £m	1982 £m
Turnover	403	352
Profit before taxation	157	89
Profit after taxation	98	45
Dividend	24	18
Earnings per share	36.2p	17.1p
Dividend per share	8.2p	6.6p
Capital employed	626	463
Return on average capital employed	29%	23%

In Macau, growth in international telephony and telex traffic was almost 50% above the group average, and preparations have been made for the introduction of a new digital telephone system incorporating optical fibre technology.

In the United States, Cable and Wireless has four operating subsidiaries providing a range of business oriented voice and data communication services. TDX Systems' Telephone Management Service increased the traffic it handled by 129% last year. Its Econo-Call service provides lower cost, long distance telephone services through a computer based least cost routing facility.

Agreement has been reached with a US railroad to form a joint company to provide telecommunications services by using optical fibre cables buried alongside the railway tracks. Other new business opportunities are being identified and actively pursued.

In the UK, Mercury Communications brought into commercial operation its initial London service. 1984 will see the commissioning of Mercury's first satellite earth station, providing international links, and the completion of the initial United Kingdom trunk network using optical fibre cable and microwave technology.

As a further diversification in the United Kingdom, Cable and Wireless, with two partners, formed Cable TV Construction to operate as a consultant and contractor to design and install cable TV systems.

Behind all the group's activities, and Cable and Wireless' ability to compete profitably and successfully in one of the largest and most rapidly growing industries in the world, is its high technical reputation and the expertise and energy of its management and staff.

It is these factors which lie behind the group's record results and which give confidence in its ability to secure continued profitable growth.

If you would like to know more about Cable and Wireless and its activities, please write for a copy of the 1983 Annual Report and Accounts to R. E. McAlister, Secretary, Cable and Wireless plc, Mercury House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RX.

Cable and Wireless
WE HAVE CONNECTIONS

A SPECIAL REPORT

Air freight

Airlines are expressing rising confidence in the growing business of delivering freight cargoes. Arthur Reed reports

The growth of the world air freight industry, which traditionally ran at around ten per cent a year, has suffered along with the rest of the airline business from the effects of the economic recession, but now shows signs of a revival as international trade begins to pick up.

According to International Air Transport Association figures, this sector of civil aviation grew by 9.8 per cent in 1978 over 1977, by 8 per cent in 1979, by 4 per cent in 1980, by 5.1 per cent in 1981, and by only 1.1 per cent last year. Although it is too early at present to gain a complete forecast picture for 1983, individual airlines are expressing rising confidence.

British Airways, for instance, has revised the estimate of its income from air freight during the financial year 1983-84 upwards by £15m to £183m, assessing that £10m of the increase will come from improved trading conditions, and the remainder from greater internal efficiency.

The airline industry is looking to a greater contribution than in the past from freight, because its overall economic outlook remains gloomy, whether or not the recession ends. The industry has indulged in a great amount of belt-tightening, with wholesale lay-offs of staff and grounding of aircraft (one estimate is that 10 per cent of the total fleet is up for sale at present), but is still prey to forces over which it can exercise little or no control.

These include illegal discounting of both passenger fares and cargo rates, estimated to be costing the industry up to £600m a year in lost income, blocked or delayed transfers of an estimated £400m worth of earnings in both the passenger and freight sectors belonging to 40 airlines by 30 countries, mainly in Africa, rising airport landing and navigation charges, and above all charges for servicing loans, mainly for new aircraft, what Mr Knut Hammerskjöld, director general of the International Air Transport Association, referred to recently as, "the interest mountain."

Were it not for this mountain, the world's airlines could expect to move back into profitability next year by some £300m, but once interest charges of £1,225m are met, there will be a deficit of just under £1,000m.

The scope for widening the role of air freight as a contributor to the well-being of airlines remains enormous, for although it carries up to 16 per cent annually of United Kingdom trade in value terms - Heathrow was the "richest" airport in Britain in 1982, with exports and imports worth £13,540m, with Dover second - in volume it amounts to only 0.2 per cent.

This is obviously because carriage by air does not lend itself to bulk cargo, such as coal, iron ore, steel, which will always travel surface, but also because many shippers still see air freight as an "emergencies only" method of transport for their goods.

Even with this discounting, which is prevalent in certain areas of the world, and particularly the Far East, and a freeze on cargo rates because there is too much aircraft capacity chasing too few goods, air freight rates remain generally higher than surface transport, but can be evened out when the arguments in favour of air cargo are applied – shorter warehouse time, lower breakage and pilferage rates, less packing, smaller insurance premiums, and above all, quicker deliveries.

But shippers remain slow to change, as evidenced by Lufthansa, the West German airline, which is among the biggest air cargo carriers in the world, which carries 25,000 tons of cargo between Germany and the United States each year, a total equivalent to the load carried by just one containership. Other airlines transport a further 50,000 tons of freight annually between Germany and the US – equivalent to two further such ships.

Taking away just one per cent of the world-wide sea-freight business would enable the airlines to double their cargo business, it is estimated, and although the greatest proportion of sea traffic is the sort of bulk goods which will never travel by air, sea does transport piece goods which would be ideal for carriage by air.

But while the airlines are attacking the traditional seaborne trade, they in their turn are being threatened by another form of surface carrier, the long-distance heavy truck. Increases in axle weights, and higher speeds, particularly in Europe, are enabling the operators of such vehicles to offer expeditious overnight deliveries at very competitive rates, and some airlines, scenting danger to their own traffic, have signed cooperative deals with the trucking firms.

One European airline president, Jan Carlzon, of Scandinavian Airlines System, sees the time when very little freight will be carried by air on short-haul services, and the space which it now occupies in the underfloor holds will be utilised to give more room for passengers' baggage. Mr Carlzon has asked manufacturers to design him a new airliner along these lines

But although beset on many sides, those who run the airlines' air-freight business still take an optimistic view of the future. Modern technology has come to their aid in recent years, with new generations of wide-bodied airliners and the containerized freight which they can swallow offering advantages of efficiency unimagined when hosts of small parcels had to be piled in the holds of smaller, narrow-bodied planes.

Ironically, the small parcel business is now coming back strongly, with the liberalization of private post offices and courier services, particularly in Britain, but many of these parcels are hurried through by the couriers themselves, and the opportunities for increased revenues are as yet only touched by the airlines.

New technology in the form of computers which keep track of cargo items, wherever in the world they may be, which help to speed the customs process at airports, and which issue and check waybills, is also helping to make air cargo more competitive with its rival forms of transport, while keeping costs down.

Brokers and consolidators are today working far more closely with the airlines than in the past, and at some airports are linked into the computerised tracking systems which are operated by the airlines and the customs authorities. Those running the industry are encouraged by this trend, and also by the trend in manufacturing towards high-technology goods, such as videos, stereos, computers, and television sets, which lend themselves ideally to carriage by air.

Further encouragement is gained from the growth of multinational companies, with factories in different areas of the world needing to exchange urgently parts and semi-finished products.

Air freight has an important role to play in the airline industry's painful struggle towards recovery, but the danger is that airline managements will treat it, as has happened in the past, as a poor relation, starving it of capital and resources in their economy drives, and favouring the more-glamorous passenger side of their business. The longer that cargo remains unfashionable, the longer it will take the airlines to move back into the black once more.

Robin Laurence



Cargo handling at Gatwick: revenue from freight is improving

ECONOMICS

Are the days of discounting finally numbered ?

Discounting – the offering of cargo rates or passenger fares at below those agreed between airlines and governments – is a by-product of the world business recession, and is a constant drain on the airline industry's revenues.

But a concerted effort recently by the industry does appear to be lessening the problem, and the airlines' hope is that with the ending of the recession it will go away for good.

There are, of course, certain areas of the world, like the Middle East and the Far East, where bargaining is a way of life, and where discounting will never completely end. The Arab Air Carriers' Association (AACO) is taking a stern line among its members, and has gone a long way towards stamping it out in their area, but is finding it more difficult to legislate against foreign carriers who fly through the Middle East with cut-rate goods.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has mounted a campaign called "fare deal" in which geographical groups of airlines agree among themselves not to discount, and have the power to levy fines against any of their number which transgress.

Across the North Atlantic, one of the world's busiest air-freight routes, there is so much spare capacity in the underfloor holds of wide-bodied passenger aircraft, in the new generation of "combi" airliners where passengers and freight are carried on the main deck, and on board all-freight aircraft like the Boeing 747F and the DC-8F, that rates have been pushed down so low as to make under-the-counter cuts unrealistic.

According to Peter Campbell, marketing manager of MSAS, one of the world's biggest air-freight forwarders, handling 800,000 shipments and 55,000 tons of freight in an average year, the North Atlantic experienced a 5 per cent market decline in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the same period, last year. Westbound freight traffic was growing, while eastbound declined because of a strong dollar against a weak pound. The resulting falling-off of American exports meant that eastbound flights were operating with a "significant overcapacity" of cargo space.

In an attempt to solve this problem, the airlines have reduced their capacity on the North Atlantic, and some have stood down their all-freight aircraft. British Airways sold its fleet of this type, reducing its total cargo capacity by 15 per cent at a stroke, and Pan American recently completed the phasing-out of its 747F fleet when it sold its last freighter to Japan Air Lines for £27m. Specialist airlines such as Flying Tigers of the United States, with more than 30 all-freight airliners, continue to ply this blue-riband, but uneconomic route, making its profits on other sections of its world network such as the Pacific basin, where higher cargo rates are holding firm.

Deregulation in the United States, the policy introduced by President Carter under which airlines could fly virtually where, and at what fares they liked, has worsened the over-capacity problem on the North Atlantic. The policy has recently spread to Britain, where the Civil Aviation Authority is now taking a more liberal line on the licensing of air routes than in the past, although it has made no great impact so far in Europe.

As a result of all these trends, air freight is today the biggest bargain for the customer than it has ever been, with some rates lower than they were 20 years ago. In 1960, for instance, the general rate for shipments of 45kg and more between Frankfurt and New York was DM 13.40 per kilo, and is DM 13.20 today. Special bulk rates in 1960 worked out at DM 5.10 per kilo, and are DM 3.20 today, and with a 1,000 ton annual contract can drop to DM 2 and even lower.

A break from fixed tariffs

In such a competitive environment with, on the North Atlantic, as many as 40 airlines chasing the limited amount of freight which is available from Europe to the United States and *vice versa*, aggressive and innovative strategies and pricings have emerged among this sector of the airline industry, which has never been noted for its reticence in the market place.

Many of the world's aviation areas have now broken away from the traditional idea that tariffs should be fixed by IATA, and then reviewed only on an annual basis, or at even longer intervals. Instead, airlines now go to governments with their "instant" rate proposals, expecting, and often obtaining, rubber-stamp authority. In this buyer's market, short-term experimental offers are commonplace, and there is a growing list of specific commodity and freight-all-kinds (FAK) rates tied in to speed and quality of service, all of which tax the knowledge of even the most expert agent, shipper, forwarder and consolidator.

Door-to-door has always been the boast of the air-cargo business, but now this service is being extended to "desk-to-desk", with a rising tide of small-parcel and courier services. Even the man in the street can play, with the ability to walk into any of the larger post offices in Britain with a packet of computer print-outs, or similar documents, and by using datapost – for a not-inconsiderable sum – expect it to be in the office of a colleague or a customer 3,000 miles away in the United States the following day.

British Airways will accept small parcels for delivery to major provincial centres in Britain at its shuttle check-in counters, and is only prevented from expanding the service to European cities by the inevitable problems posed by customs clearances.

British Airways, which in the 1982-83 financial year carried 161,000 tons of cargo on its passenger aircraft, has also had considerable success in recent months with a "guaranteed exports" scheme in which the airline promises shippers their money back if their goods miss the flights on which they are booked to North America, Hong Kong and South Africa.

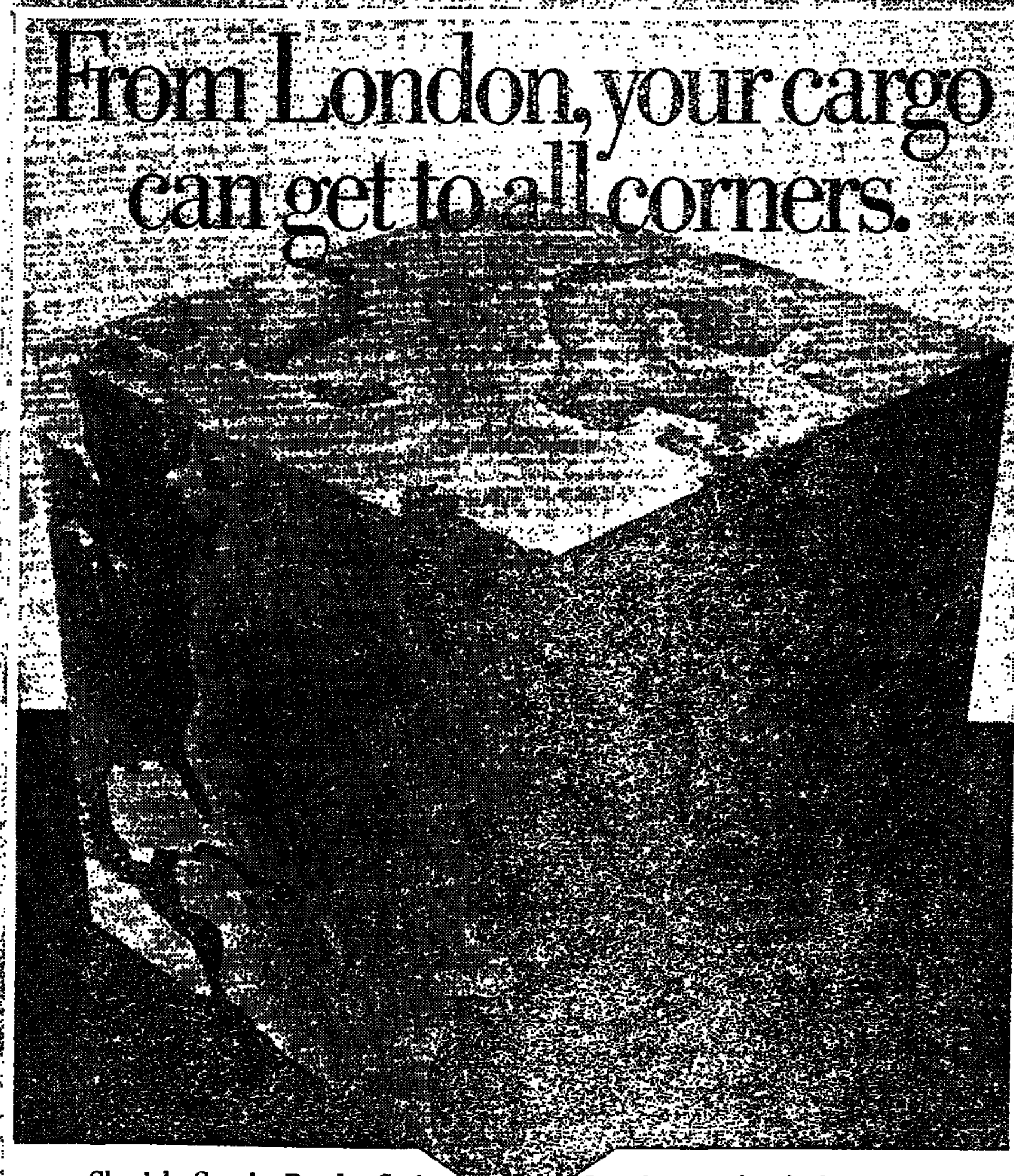
BA and all other world airlines are constantly exploring new markets, and are prepared to manufacture competitive new tariffs once they are found. Currently, exotic fruits and vegetables are providing the industry with a growing proportion of their carryings (in BA's case it amounts to 18 per cent of all cargo) as the diet fad spreads through the Western world, and immigrants from Third-World countries demand the familiar foods of their homelands.

The shipping of greengrocery, flowers, chilled meats, animals on the hoof for breeding or for food, has now become routine, but the problem for the air-freight marketeers remains to convince shippers that the service which they offer should be an everyday one for other classifications of goods, and not only used in exceptional cases.

Because of rapidly-rising costs of aerospace production, countries all over the world are joining together to develop and produce new aircraft types. Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Spain and Holland are linked in the production of the A300 and A310 European airbuses, while Spain and Indonesia, France and Italy and Sweden and the United States are each collaborating on new types of commuter airliners.

All require rapid freight links with their partners, and the cargo-carrying airlines are coming into their own with what they hope will be a lucrative and long-term new form of business.

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NEW TECHNOLOGY

The air-road battle to get there quicker

Greater use of technology – notably in the field of computerised documentation processing – holds the key to continuing development of the international air cargo industry.

Now many of the traditional advantages inherent in air freighting are being increasingly eroded by competition from road transport, particularly in shorthaul cargo sectors.

Even urgent freight moving between the UK and the Continent now tends to be transported by road which can often offer faster overall door-to-door transit times than air, as well as lower rates.

The major problem for the air cargo industry is the time freight spends sitting on the ground both before and after actually flying. A recent report by IATA (International Air Transport Association), for instance, revealed that overall air freight spends 92 per cent of its total transportation period on the ground and only 22 per cent of the same period actually in motion.

Much of this waiting time results from delays in customs and documentation clearance. To counter this, airport authorities, airlines, freight forwarders and customs have been steadily developing improved computerised documentation processing systems.

The world leader is almost certainly the ACP80 (Air Cargo Processing in the 80s) system at London's Heathrow and Gatwick airports and recently extended to take in Manchester. Basically, it helps streamline imports clearance through customs, speed the despatch of exports and enables users to keep track of consignments from their own premises.

Developed jointly by London's air cargo community and the National Data Processing Service, the commercial computing arm of British Telecom, ACP80 was implemented in London towards the end of 1981. It effectively replaced the successful LACES (London Airport Cargo Electronic Data Processing Scheme) system which had handled imports clearance at Heathrow since 1971 and Gatwick from 1979.

At the heart of the new system is the ACP80 bureau, run on ICL computers at British Telecom's major computer centre in Harmondsworth. The bureau is operated by NDPS and its tasks include:

- Handling inventory control of imports and exports for 35 airlines and transit shed operators
- Providing a link to the internal computer systems operated by six of the world's major airlines (British Airways, Transworld Airlines, Pan American, KLM, Alitalia and Flying Tigers);
- Allowing airlines and agents to report export consignments to HM Customs and Excise;
- Providing access to DEPS (Customs Departmental Entry Processing System);
- Generating export and import figures for inclusion in national trade statistics.

Customs, agents and the airlines and cargo – shed operators served by the bureau gain access to ACP80 computers through terminals in their offices. These visual display units have high – speed printers attached which reproduce computer information on paper as required.

ACP80 uses British Telecom's packet switched data service (PSS) in which data is sent electronically in separate small blocks or packages, a system said to be simpler and more efficient than sending information in one long stream.

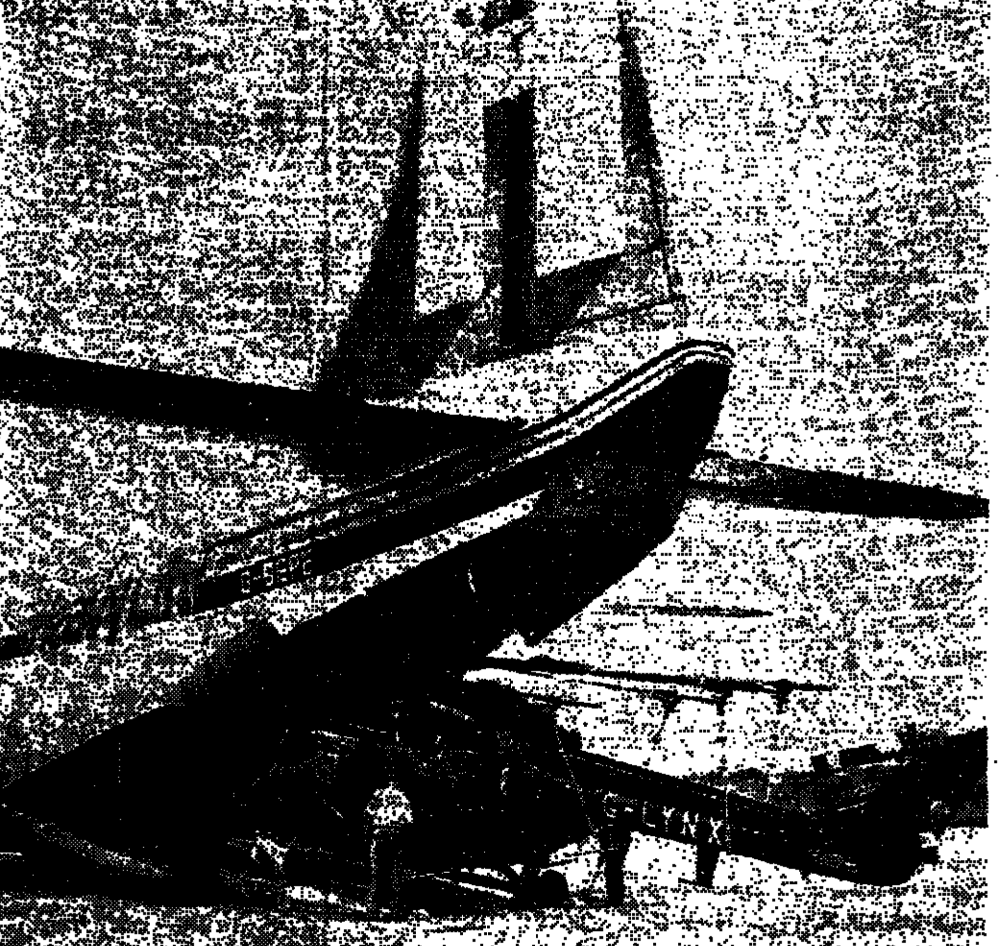
"This makes it possible for the ACP80 computers to 'talk' easily and quickly with the base computers of the six major airlines.

The present contract term for ACP80 with NDPS runs to September 1986, with an option for another five years.

Among the possibilities are developments which would allow freight forwarders to interface their own in-house computers with ACP80.

Perhaps more likely is the development of ACP80-type systems at other airports around the world. The United States, Hong Kong and a number of other countries have shown considerable interest in the concept.

While ACP80 is the single most important recent development in the field of air cargo, computerisation has spread through many other areas of the industry's operations. Numerous freight forwarders and airlines have established or are in the process of establishing their own in-house systems.



Nothing too large: a Westland lynx helicopter is 'swallowed' by a Short Belfast freighter at Stansted

Leading international freight forwarder McGregor Sea & Air Services (MSAS), for instance, has developed a computerised document production system called UNITEL which in addition to producing documents from freight booking forms and house airwaybills through to customs requirements, also provides an international information flow on freight movements.

Another UK freight forwarder, D C Andrews Ballantyne, has already developed an in-house computer system, DECAB, which allows major customer companies to access direct via their own terminals.

Airlines, too, have been developing their own computerised documentation and cargo reservation systems under a variety of different names. Air Canada, for instance, has ACCESS (Air Canada Cargo Enquiry System and Service) to give shippers and agents a fast response to enquiries and bookings, while the Hong Kong-based airline Cathay Pacific recently announced it is to press ahead with the development of a fully computerised cargo system to be known as CUBIC (Cathay Univac Booking and Information for Cargo).

Computerisation apart, the air cargo industry has also been using modern technology to improve loading and transportation procedures.

The Boeing aircraft manufacturing company, for example, plans to introduce a system called the Belt Transport Loader (BTL) into the operation of B757 standard body aircraft by 1984. The system will be an extension of current belt loaders in common use and is designed to speed cargo loading and reduce the manpower required – Boeing claims it should allow 12,000 lbs of cargo to be loaded by one man in eight minutes.

Basically, the system will comprise five elements – the unit load, ground transport, the belt loader itself, an on-board belt conveyor and a control system.

The unit loads involved will take a number of forms suitable for automatic loading, including standard industrial pallets on a 40-inch x 48-inch or 45-inch x 45-inch base; intermodal modules on a 45-inch x 58-inch base; and various air cargo containers.

Airlines have also been looking at ways of developing unit load technology to boost air cargo traffic. In this context, British Airways has recently been looking at the idea of introducing "winged" pallets on its wide-bodied aircraft such as B747s and TriStars, a concept already in use with the Israeli national carrier El Al.

Winged pallets are basically normal pallets which have had two of their sides let out on hinges to increase their capacity by up to 20 per cent. Since cube rather than weight tends to be the limiting factor as far as cargo loads on passenger aircraft are concerned, such an increase in capacity could be quite significant in revenue terms.

Other airlines have been looking at the development of special containers to cater for specific traffics. The world's largest all-cargo carrier Flying Tigers, for example, now has a fleet of specials known as GOH (Garment on Hangars) containers to carry consignments from major fashion design centres around the world. The same airline has also recently introduced a new type of in-flight horse stall which can be converted into a standard air freight container in five minutes.

"By sliding out or folding back hinged panels, the 'AirStable' can be changed into an ordinary freight container, capable of carrying general cargo, allowing the airline to use the equipment to carry a full revenue load of freight when not being used to transport bloodstock," said a Flying Tigers spokesman.

Still on the subject of containers and ULDs (unit load devices), British Aerospace earlier this year launched a new multi-million pound container examination system (CES) designed to allow customs authorities to examine such units without unloading/unpacking or causing damage.

The examination is by means of X-rays and spectrographic gas analysis in a purpose-built facility. The X-rays show the contents for viewing on closed circuit television while an air sample is taken for spectrographic analysis which would reveal any contraband such as alcohol, drugs or explosives.

If introduced on a large scale, the CES operation could speed up the handling and clearance of containers.

Phillip Hastings

CARGO CENTRES

Keeping track of the goods

Old hands at British Airways who were around in the late 1960s when BEA and BOAC, now incorporated into BA, opened automated air freight centres at London's Heathrow airport, still recall with alarm the days when customers pounded the counters and demanded consignments which had apparently been swallowed by the computer for ever. Angry scenes which developed were being repeated throughout the industry at that time as airlines attempted to go too far too fast with automation, envisaging the day when machines would take over from people.

The lesson was quickly learned, although at vast expense, that air freight with its parcels of all sizes and awkward shapes, its high and low priorities, and its often highly-perishable nature, does not lend itself naturally to automatic handling.

Soon, much of the expensive stacking and storing machinery was being taken out to be replaced by muscle power, and a visit to the British Airways cargo centre at Heathrow today will quickly establish that one of the most important pieces of equipment for shifting air freight about the place is the forklift truck – although computers give the forklifts their instructions, and the loading of containers is automated.

This opened in early 1982 after six years of planning, followed by three and a half years of building, and although not without its initial snags, now handles with a high degree of automation some 400,000 tons of freight annually.

Some airlines have persevered to make automatic cargo handling work, one of the foremost being the West German carrier Lufthansa which, however, waited until it saw the lessons learned by others before investing the equivalent of £60m in the development of a new cargo centre at Frankfurt international airport.

Two computers lie at the heart of the Lufthansa terminal, one the existing main terminal of the airline, which accomplishes all the paper work connected with air cargo, and a second, installed specially to bring forward the goods which are stored in the warehouse. These are stored in hundreds of small trucks which run about the shed, at the command of the computer, on tracks at ceiling level. When not required, the trucks with their loads are stored in a five-storey high stacking area from which they are automatically retrieved by one of ten ETVs elevating transfer vehicles.

Lufthansa engineers designed the freight centre, and in doing so planned for things to go wrong. Each ETV, although commanded by computer has a cab for a driver, while each of the small trucks, as well as having a "magic eye" code on its side which can be read by computer, also has a number which can be read by the human eye if the automatic system breaks down.

But while some airlines, like BA, rely on the forklift and others like Lufthansa, rely on robotics to move freight on the ground, almost all of them agree that a high degree of computerisation is vital to document it, marshal it, and to keep track of it across the world's air routes.

KLM, the Dutch airline, uses a system called Cargoal, based on a concept developed by the Italian national airline, Alitalia, and now used by a number of carriers all over the world. Data on shipments and flights is entered directly into a central memory bank, which then produces all the necessary shipping documents and manifests, and indicates when each piece of freight should be brought forward from store ready for loading on to the aircraft.

Some 60 KLM stations all over the world are linked into Cargoal at Amsterdam so that instant freight space reservations can be made from thousands of miles away through the tapping of a few keys on a visual display unit.

Cargoal truly comes into its own in Holland, where the export of flowers and plants by air is big business. KLM has a cargo office in the flower auction building in Aalsmeer, and the containers and pallets destined for the aircraft are loaded there before being taken to Schipol airport by truck.

The computer is given information about the contents of each container, which it then flashes to each destination airport so that there is no delay in local distribution.

Airlines and the customs authorities at Heathrow claim that their computerised systems are even more efficient than that of the Dutch, and British Airways is currently seeking to sell parts of its system, now connected to 79 of its 132 stations world-wide, to other airlines through the International Air Transport Association.

Airlines and cargo agents at Heathrow are on a community computer, and this reports each landing of cargo to customs and excise, whose own computerised system, ACP80 can be quizzed for time of clearance and other essential information.

Now, most goods at Heathrow are cleared through customs within hours. Not many years ago, the "dwell time" awaiting official clearance could be anything up to five days.

The advantages of such expeditious handling are many. They include making London more popular as a European transhipment port, so adding to Britain's invisible earnings and to the airline's revenues, keeping British industry moving without delays while parts or materials are awaited and reducing the amount of space at the airport required by the airlines and their agents for storing goods.

Heathrow handles around half a million tons of freight each year, while Gatwick, the second London airport, deals with 125,000 tons. It would seem sensible, therefore, to transfer some of this traffic, but in spite of its overcrowded nature – Heathrow remains the honeypot for the world's airlines.

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RUGBY UNION

England's wooden spoon can feed fires of revival

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Let us assume, for administrative convenience as it were, that 1983-84 will be a normal season; that Englishman will do championship battle with Welshman, Scot and Irishman, that the French will add their quota of *savoir faire* and that the disparate talents of Zimbabwean, Canadian, Japanese and New Zealander will add a novelty of approach from which all may benefit.

We will ignore the possibility of a professional tournament for the present. But we cannot ignore the fact that, during the summer, there has been a disappointing tour by the British Lions. In good years the Lions can set a pattern for the home countries to follow: the 1971 team gave us overlap play and increased our awareness of forward technicalities. The 1974 Lions built on that forward base, added supremacy at half back and a ruthlessness not previously associatd with British sides.

The last three tours have given us nothing and 1983 could not even produce the hard-luck stories of 1977 and 1980. It is therefore incumbent upon home countries to give an indication during the coming season that they are prepared to learn from the virtues manifested by New Zealand this summer, virtues primarily of planning.

The structure of the game in Ireland and Scotland is under review in any case; geography has always been the greatest ally of the Welsh, though they have seldom been complacent; and what of England, which has the greatest playing strength and so, potentially, the best side?

The point was made to me shortly after the 1983 Lions tour ended that anyone looking for the best backs in Britain and Ireland would probably not make for Oxford University, Orrell, Instonians, Dolphin, Kelso, Old Belvedere and Jed-Forest.

Those are the clubs who – no disrespect intended – provided the backs in the second international against New Zealand in Wellington last June. If I were looking for exciting back play, even in these far from halcyon days, I would take myself to Llanelli, Swansea or Cardiff, Bath or Bristol or Leicester. You cannot expect backs who play the bulk of their rugby in what might be called the second grade of British rugby suddenly to become a match for the world's best, even during the course of a tour.

England could show the way. After the disappointments of last season, when they finished as wooden spoonists, they can hardly go anywhere but up. They have a new selection panel, a new coach and will be looking at new players.

Whether they will be able to advance as far as they should against a system which rates the county championship higher than either a divisional championship or a club league is problematical, but a 1982-83 season which contained a hugely successful John Player Cup final and at under-23, colts, under-18 and under-16 schools levels suggests that not all is sackcloth and ashes. The visit of the New Zealanders even gives the divisions first-rate opposition against whom to range themselves.

At least Richard Greenwood, England's coach, does not have the albatross of the 1980 grand slam hanging over him. It took England several tortuous years to manufacture the 1980 side and Mike Davis inherited it in his first season as coach – which, in a sense, was his misfortune because, having started his senior coaching career thus, he could only go downhill thereafter.

Greenwood, too, can probably sympathize with the puzzlement expressed by senior England players last season when they saw Michael Slemen dropped from the left wing with no ready-made replacement available and then found the selectors prepared to execute a smart about-turn by dropping both half backs in mid-season.

During the summer, Greenwood toured the four English divisions, introducing himself to players and stressing the need for greater fitness from international aspirants. He is also, as the under-23 squad have discovered over the last three years, keen to leave decision-making in the hands of the players. It is to be hoped that his fellow selectors will recognize that the coach is the man in overall charge of preparations for championship games and that they will give him the players *he* wants.

It is in matters of selection that the All Blacks excel. Their playing structure all the way down insists that they should. A New Zealand player will be involved in some 28 games for his club during the season, of which all but a handful are league games. The better players will receive additional coaching at provincial level and will be watched in Ranfurly Shield games, as junior All Blacks, in Maori representative teams and in trials before winning their All Black cap.

Some players in Britain, particularly in England and Wales, are expected still to play between 45 and 50 games for their clubs, or if not for their clubs, for their county, area or country, plus the odd exhibition game or charity sevens to bump up



Greenwood stressed fitness

the total. This is nothing new. The Mallaby Report expressed the hope 10 years ago that playing commitments could be decreased. So much for progress.

Nevertheless, and despite the deficiencies of the game's structure in England, the talent exists for a revival. Wales, you may be sure, will build on last season's new-look side, buoyed up by the knowledge that it was three Welshmen who would have been key figures for the Lions but for the injuries which put Jeff Squire, Ian Stephens and Terry Holmes on an early flight home.

Wales and Scotland are coached by backs, John Bevan and Colin Telfer, both former international stand-off halves, which may be relevant if we are to see some sign of British back play returning to former glories. (In that respect it is pertinent that four of England's six technical administrators were backs).

Ireland will be coached by Bill McBride who, despite any natural anxiety to put the disappointments of his summer job in management behind him, may have difficulty coaxing one more successful season from his men. The rugby in 1984 may not be of the highest quality but there should be none of the pessimism which literature attaches to that year. The portents are there for a rare old scrap.

ROWING

Low morale could hinder the British

From Jim Railton
Duisburg, West Germany

Four of the 12 British crews in the world championships remain to contest the semi-final rounds today on the Wedau course here. The morale in the British team is far from high, but the problems should have been resolved at home before competitors were faced with the rigours of international rowing. A fianlist could provide inspiration before next year's Olympic Games, but Britain will be hard pressed to produce one.

The single sculler, Beryl Mitchell, meets the Soviet Union's world champion, Kina Fetissova, and the talented East German youngster, Jutta Hampa. Miss Mitchell will be forgiven an anxious glance also at Virginai Gilder, of the United States, on the inside lane.

The men's heavyweight coxed four will hardly complain about their draw, which brings them into conflict with Italy, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Hungary and West Germany. In the first semi-final Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, East Germany and the United States should bring the course alive.

The British men's lightweight coxless four meet three nations who contested last year's final, the United States, Spain and the Republic of Ireland. The lightweight sculler, John Melvin, faces Raimund Haberl, the Austrian in search of his third world title.

FOOTBALL

FRENCH LEAGUE: Metz 1, Auxerre 2; Toulon 1, Monaco 3; Strasbourg 2, Paris St Germain 2; Rouen 7, Nancy 1; Lens 0, Rennes 1; Nantes 4, Nimes 0; Toulouse 0, Sochaux 0; St Etienne 0, Bastia 2.

TABLE TENNIS

Unbeaten Prean reaches last eight

From a Special Correspondent
Bridgetown, Barbados

Carl Prean, the England No 1, aged 16, qualified for the quarter-finals of the Three Fives World Cup here yesterday by beating the world No 12, Kim Ki Taek, of South Korea, 18-21, 21-13, 21-14, thanks largely to a wonderful run of points on his backhand serve.

Successes for Prean are coming thick and fast at the moment. This one was his second over a top 20 player in three days and his third in a row, leaving him top of his group and one of only two players still unbeaten.

The draw has paired the Isle of Wight schoolboy with Jan-Ove Waldner, the world No 8, against whom he saved four match points for victory, his first ever over him on the opening day. The Swede is bursting for revenge and is arguably the most dangerous man left in the competition.

In the biggest sensation for years, both the Chinese, Cai Zhen-Hua and Jiang Jia-Liang, failed to qualify. They failed in the same remarkable way, after a count of games and points when three players finished level on two wins.

Jiang was squeezed out by mere four points, after Eric Boggan, of the United States, caused a surprise by beating the former European champion, Dragutin Surbek, of Yugoslavia, and when Surbek saved a match point in the second game to take the contest the full distance, it meant he had done just enough to qualify.

Another Yugoslav, Zoran Kalinic, and another Swede, Erik Lindh, qualified from Cai's group, and the other qualifiers are a third Swede, Mikael Appelgren, the European champion, who is still unbeaten, and the former world champion from Hungary, Istvan Jonyer.

RESULTS: J O Waldner (Swe) bt R Earl (Bar), 21-12, 12-21, 21-11; E Boggan (US) bt T D Surbek (Yug), 21-13, 21-23, 21-12; M Appelgren (Swe) bt M Alvarez (Dom Rep), 21-10, 21-15; Cai Zhen-Hua (China) bt E Lindh (Swe), 17-21, 21-15, 21-19; Tiang Jia-Liang (China) bt S Ebon (Nig), 21-17, 21-14; I Jonyer (Hun) bt Lee Hee (S Kor), 8-21, 21-18, 22-20; Z Kalinic (Yug) bt P Pinkewich (Aus), 21-14, 21-13; C Prean (Eng) bt Kim Ki Taek (S Kor), 18-21, 21-14, 21-13.



Prean: another victory

CRICKET

Wisdom of one-day play-off questioned

By Michael Berry

The season is now over for most minor county sides. In the championship, sponsored by United Friendly Insurance, only the play-off under NatWest Trophy rules at Worcester on September 18 remains; the other issues to be decided are the semi-finals and final of the English Industrial Estates Trophy.

The wisdom of a one-day play-off to determine the champions of a two-day competition, has been questioned.

There are doubts, too, about the appeal of a Worcester venue for a Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire final. Although it is an attractive setting, Worcester's link with the minor county game is almost non-existent.

Likewise, the idea of playing the semi-finals and final of the EIE trophy at Darlington and Jesmond is not without its critics. Here the absence of North-Eastern involvement is a major setback. Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire and Cheshire are the semi-finalists and it is interesting that three of them are among the six minor county sides who have failed to qualify for the 1984 NatWest Trophy.

Wiltshire are the odd side out. They scraped in above Cheshire, who were edged out of contention as the best-placed seventh county because Staffordshire had won more games in the eastern division. One of the surprising non-qualifiers from the western division are Dorset. They finished third in the old-style championship last year and their start to 1983 was most promising. With Andrew Kennedy, the new cricket coach at Taunton School, in harness they beat Oxfordshire, the 1982 champions, in the EIE Trophy and then won a thrilling victory over Buckinghamshire in their opening championship game. In between they had enjoyed a momentous NatWest occasion against Essex at Bournemouth.

From then on their fortunes plummeted to the low level of 1981, as they lost five of their nine championship games. Luck, it must be said, hardly smiled on them.

Eastern Division (final table)

	P	W	D	L	Pts
Hertfordshire	9	4	1	4	49
Northumberland	9	3	0	6	47
Durham	9	2	1	6	36
Norfolk	9	2	1	6	34
Suffolk	9	2	3	4	33
Cumberland	9	2	2	5	30
Staffordshire	9	2	1	6	28
Cambridgeshire	9	2	4	3	28
Lincolnshire	9	1	3	5	22
Bedfordshire	9	0	4	5	11

Western Division (final table)

	P	W	D	L	Pts
Buckinghamshire	9	6	2	1	61
Somerset II	9	4	2	3	47
Devon	9	3	1	5	43
Oxfordshire	9	3	2	4	38
Shropshire	9	2	3	4	31
Berkshire	9	2	2	5	29
Wiltshire	9	2	2	5	29
Cheshire	9	1	1	7	28
Dorset	9	1	5	3	19
Cornwall	9	1	5	3	15

Dutch take on the world

It is not only at Lord's tomorrow that a one-day cricket match will attract a full house and extensive television coverage (Marcus Williams writes). While attention in Britain is focused on the Nat West Trophy final at Lord's, across the North Sea in The Hague, the Dutch national side, expected to be reinforced by Allan Lamb and Malcolm Marshall, will be playing World XI, led by Clive Lloyd

If the presence of such cricketing talent in a country more renowned for its tulips, windmills, dykes, clogs, cheese and football does not engender cries of "Well, I'm a Dutchman", the fact that the Royal Netherlands Cricket Association is the oldest surviving national cricket body in the world will almost certainly do so among all but those aware of the strong roots and traditions of the game there.

This is, moreover, the centenary season of the association – records of the game date back to 1845 – and tomorrow's match represents the culmination of the celebrations. All cricket in The Netherlands is played on lively matting pitches and it was on one of these in 1964 at their enthusiastic amateur national side scored their most famous victory over an Australian team which included Lawry, O'Neill, Burge.

YACHTING

A cup for the Kidds

By John Nicholls

The names of the Canadian brothers, Jamie and Hugh Kidd, were added to the long list of holders of the Prince of Wales Cup when they won the fifth race of the International 14 foot world championship at Pevensey Bay yesterday. This trophy, the oldest in the world for an international dinghy class, was first competed for in 1927 and has been one of the most sought after yachting prizes ever since.

A points cup for the week and the world championship are comparatively recent innovations. The Prince of Wales Cup is still raced for as an event in its own right, over the longest course of the week. The Kidds were always among the favourites to win having already won the second and third races of the series, and the results closely followed the week's established form.

Philip Morrison and Martin Gotrel, the leading British crew, were placed second followed by Chris Benedict and Matt Blake of America. Morrison again sailed extremely fast but, not for the first time, left himself too much to do after a disappointing start.

He improved from sixteenth at the first mark and was always catching the Kidd's.

The British, Canadians and Americans each had two boats in the first six, a satisfactory distribution of the spoils. The second Canadian boat, in sixth place, was sailed by Karen Bleasby with her husband John on the trapeze, a commendable achievement in the fresh conditions. The Kidds now lead the championship on points with Benedict second and Morrison third.

PRINCE OF WALES CUP (GB unless stated): 1, Bruce's Child (J and H Kidd, Canada); 2, William (P Morrison and M Gotrel); 3, Wild Things Run Fast (C Benedict and M Blake, US); 4, American Millineum (A Laffin and R Taylor, US); 5, Shambles (W Henderson and A Squire); 6, Bruce (Mrs K and J Bleasby, Canada).

America's Cup, page 20

CYCLING

Miss Jones in crash

From John Wilcockson
Altenrhein, Switzerland

The hopes of Mandy Jones retaining her world road race title tomorrow took a severe knock yesterday on her arrival in Switzerland. She was riding from the Great Britain team hotel in St Gallen along a dual carriageway, when an Austrian motorist suddenly pulled in

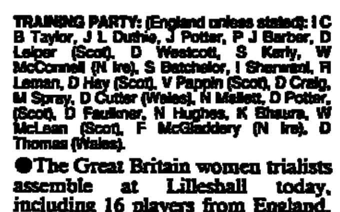
Miss Jones collided with the car, her head going through the open window on the nearside, and she fell, buckling a wheel. Both her legs were bruised,

If she has recovered sufficiently, Miss Jones should be at ease on this circuit, which could have been imported from her native Lancashire. Her main opponents include the runner-up last year, Maria Canins, from Italy, and the three redoubtable Americans, Rebecca Twigg, Connie Carpenter and Cindy Olivarri.

HOCKEY

Squads go on trial





The 24 players chosen by the Great Britain selectors for training, includes two experienced campaigners, Ian Taylor, the No.1 goalkeeper, and Paul Barber, one of the mainstays in defence, for whom, this is a last chance of going to the Olympic Games (Sydney Friskin writes). They were in the 1980 team which withdrew from the Moscow Olympics in protest against the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan.

Both players, along with Norman Hughes, the England captain, have travelled a long and arduous road to fulfil their ambition of playing in the games. They next have to make the final squad of 16, which will play in the 10-Nation invitation tournament in Hongkong from December 8 to 18, in the hope of impressing the international authorities

The first of four training weekends is at Bisham Abbey from September 30 to Octobere 2.

TRAINING PARTY: (England unless stated): I C B Taylor, J L Duthie, J Potter, P J Barber, D Leiper (Scot), D Westcott, S Kerly, W McConnell (N Ire), S Batchelor, I Sherwani, R Leman, D Hay (Scot), V Pappin (Scot), D Craig, M Spray, D Cutter (Wales), N Mallett, D Potter, (Scot), D Faulkner, N Hughes, K Bhaura, W McLean (Scot), F McGladdery (N Ire), D Thomas (Wales).

●The Great Britain women trialists assemble at Lilleshall today, including 16 players from England. On Sunday a squad of 16 and reserves will be announced (Joyce Whitehead writes).

In order to comply with the ruling of the Olympic committee, the three home countries have to join together as Great Britain. This puts them at a disadvantage where track record is concerned,

Training Party: (England unless stated): J Bannister, L Carr, J Cook, V Dixon, M Eckersall, P Gibbon, R Goodridge, K Gordon, B Hamley, R Hine, S Lister, K Lobb, V Robinson, M Souyave, J Swinnerton, R Sykes, J Doble (Scot), S Henderson (Scot), J Kennedy (Scot), M Macleod (Scot), A Ramsay (Scot), J Stewart (Scot), M Young (Scot), W Banks (Wales), M Pugh (Wales), J Foston (Wales) M Medlow (Wales), S Morrow (Wales) L Sharpe (Wales), V McBride (N Ire), J Redpath (N Ire).

ATHLETICS

Dual attempt on record

Steve Cram, the world champion, and Steve Ovett, the recently-deposed world record holder, are to have a last try this season at setting a new 1,500-metre world record on Sunday, Pat Butcher writes. Regrettably, they will not be in the same race. Cram will be running in Knarvik, Norway, and Ovett will be in Rieti, Italy.

Two nights ago in Koblenz, Ovett failed in his attempt to regain the record, which Sydney Maree, of the United States, had broken, with 3min 31.24sec in Cologne last Sunday.

Ovett recorded 3min 32.93sec in Koblenz, and blamed some inadequate pace-making. He immediately decided to have "a last crack at it", in Rieti, in what will be one of the last meetings of the season on the independent European circuit.

Cram, who did 3min 31.66sec in Brussels last Friday, is due to run in an invitation race during the British women's international match in Knarvic on the outskirts of Bergen. Cram's race in Brussels also suffered from some fluctuation in the pacemaking. Both British athletes were amazed that Maree broke the record. He did not even get to the finals of the world championships, and has been well beaten by both Ovett and Cram in subsequent races.

Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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CRICKET: ACFIELD SUCCEEDS IN MARATHON BUT MIDDLESEX KEEP UP PURSUIT

With swing and spin, Essex have the measure of their opponents

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire, with one second-innings wicket in hand, are 85 runs ahead of Essex.

As they should, being prospective champions, Essex are benefiting in this match from the choice of a balanced attack. On Wednesday they bowled Lancashire out with swing; yesterday, they went most of the way towards doing it again, this time with spin. Today, weather permitting, Essex should win comfortably.

Having been given 43 of the 46 overs which Essex bowled on the first day, Phillip and Lever now had only 18 between them. Acfield bowled 43, in which he took six for 89, and Ray East 29.

What little pace the pitch began with, it has lost. Even so, there were times when it looked as though East and Acfield might bring Essex a two-day victory. With the extra half-hour to be taken into account, this was possible until around 5.45. Hughes, O'Shaughnessy and the South African, Jefferies, prevented it from happening, the forceful 40 not out of Jefferies finally making sure.

Essex had begun the day by making 85 valuable runs from their last two wickets. David East could hardly have played better for his 61, or Lever more carefully for his 44. When Acfield helped Lever add 27 for the last wicket, a third bonus point for batting came within the reach of Essex, although at the start of play even a second had seemed improbable.

This first leg of the day was played in Stygian gloom. By the time Lancashire began their second innings, 123 behind, the skies were clearing. The only evidence of heavy overnight rain was two piles of unused sawdust and a wet patch on the pitch, not in the business area.

By lunch, after seven overs, Lancashire were seven for two, Fowler and Chadwick both out. Fowler drove Phillip with a flourish to cover point, where Ray East had to make a headlong dive to retrieve what had come to him first as a straightforward chance. In the last over of the morning, Acfield's first, Chadwick was leg-before on the front foot.

Acfield bowled from the City End for the rest of the day, into the breeze; mostly with three fielders close to the bat, sometimes with four. His length was unwavering; in line, though only very occasionally, he strayed down the leg side. It was just the effort Fletcher was looking for. As for East, he gave the ball more air than Acfield, in order to turn it; and he was perhaps the unluckier of the two, but both did very well.

For Lancashire's fourth wicket, O'Shaughnessy and Huges added 64, coming together after Hayes had thrown his wicket away after an hour's hard work. O'Shaughnessy looked a good player. Of several promising young cricketers on the Lancashire staff, he could be the best. He drove nicely, using his feet to do so, and defended soundly. He was out just before tea, driving a return catch to East, and Simmonds fell just after, caught at backward short leg off a ball that turned.

Zaidi lasted for half an hour before being bowled by Acfield, hitting across the line. Hughes was next to go. After batting for two hours and a quarter, he drove East to cover point, having played so well that there was no telling his eight previous championship innings were worth only 54 runs. Near the end of his marathon, Acfield bowled Stanworth and then Watkinson, leaving only one more wicket for Essex to take today.


David East: a well constructed 61

Scoreboard

LANCASHIRE: First innings 122 (J K Lever 5 for 53, N Phillip 5 for 54)

G Fowler c R E East b Phillip	5
M Chadwick l-b-w b Acfield	1
S J O'Shaughnessy c and b R E East	45
F C Hayes b Acfield	18
D P Hughes c Lever b R E East	63
*J Simmons c Gooch b Acfield	6
S M N Zaidi b Acfield	2
S T Jefferies not out	40
†J Stanworth b Acfield	4
M Watkinson b Acfield	0
P J W Allott not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 12, n-b 4)	17
Total (9 wkts)	208

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5, 2–7, 3–45, 4–109, 5–122, 6–146, 7–170, 8–203, 9–207.

ESSEX: First innings

G A Gooch c Hughes b Jefferies	17
C Gladwin l-b-w b Allott	31
B R Hardie c Jefferies b Watkinson	17
K S McEwan c Allott b Watkinson	17
*K W R Fletcher b Watkinson	8
D R Pringle b Simmons	18
N Phillip c Chadwick b Jefferies	15
†D E East c Stanworth b Zaidi	61
R E East b Simmons	0
J K Lever c Simmons b Zaidi	44
D L Acfield not out	6
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 5)	11
Total (78.5 overs)	245

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–39, 2–51, 3–68, 4–87, 5–99, 6–118, 7–158, 8–160, 9–218, 10–245.

BOWLING: Jefferies 17-3-61-2; Allott 17-4-34-1; Watkinson 18-3-67-3; O'Shaughnessy 4-0-18-0; Simmons 14-5-22-2; Zaidi 8.5-0-32-2.

Bonus points: Lancashire 4, Essex 6.

Umpires: W E Alley and D O Oslear.

Gatting declares his bold intention

By Richard Streeton

HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire, with five second innings wickets in hand, lead Middlesex by 224 runs.

Positive thinking by Gatting, both as a batsman and captain, ensured that Middlesex yesterday did everything they could to stay in the championship race. Gatting first scored an aggressive century and then declared 89 runs behind. He was rewarded by the regular fall of Yorkshire wickets, with Emburey, by the close, becoming the first bowler this season to reach 100 wickets.

All day the news of the progress being made by Essex at Old Trafford must have haunted Middlesex, who also had to suffer the loss of 90 minutes at the start after overnight thunderstorms. The Middlesex innings was given its final fillip when Gatting and Emburey added 110 in 17 overs. Illingworth and Carrick were hit for 55 from four overs near the end, with seven straight sixes being struck.

Gatting's hundred was all the more commendable because at the time he cut loose, the Yorkshire bowlers were not far from taking charge. Middlesex, resuming at 18 without loss, lost four wickets for next to nothing as they sought brisk runs. By lunch, the left-arm Dennis had beaten Miller, who misjudged the ball's late movement, and Barlow was yorked.

Afterwards, a promising spell by Stuart Fletcher, a 19-year-old fast-medium bowler making his debut, brought him the wickets of Radley and Tomlins. Radley played on and Tomlins went half forward without offering a stroke.

By then Gatting had already started to mete out punishment to Dennis, who was hit for a spate of fours off the back foot on both sides of the wicket. Illingworth replaced Dennis and Emburey, when three, survived a difficult leg-side stumping chance. After this the batsmen launched their violent assault, conscious that the light was worsening.

Emburey was first out of the starting gates with a pulled four and six against Illingworth; then each man hit Carrick for sixes in the same over. In Illingworth's next over, Gatting hit two successive balls for six, one sending the ball on to the football stand roof. Then Emburey took sixes off consecutive balls from Carrick.

Stevenson replaced Illingworth and Gatting hit 10 runs from three balls to reach his fifth hundred in the last six seasons against Yorkshire and he immediately declared. He had been in one hour 50 minutes and his second fifty came in 36 balls.

Yorkshire's second innings began shakingly with Boycott splendidly caught at backward short leg by Edmonds, and Sharp edging a ball into his stumps. After tea Love was caught by Radley low and left-handed at gulley. Emburey dismissed Lumb with a sharply turning ball and reached his 100th wicket when he bowled Sidebottom

YORKSHIRE: First innings 283 (D L Bairstow 86, A Sidebottom 78; N F Williams 5 for 77).

Second innings

G Boycott c Edmonds b Daniel	2
R G Lumb l-b-w b Emburey	32
K Sharp b Williams	10
J D Love c Radley b Hughes	13
A Sidebottom b Emburey	21
†D L Bairstow not out	35
P Carrick not out	14
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 8)	10
Total (5 wkts)	137

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–21, 3–55, 4–78, 5–91.

MIDDLESEX: First innings

G D Barlow b Stevenson	18
A J T Miller b Dennis	5
C T Radley B Fletcher	23
*M W Gatting not out	100
K P Tomlins l-b-w b Fletcher	0
J E Emburey not out	44
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 5)	18
Total (4 wkts dec, 44.4 overs)	208

†P R Downton, P H Edmonds, N F Williams, S P Hughes and W W Daniel did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–28, 2–34, 3–81, 4–98.

BOWLING: Dennis 13-4-41-1; Stevenson 9.4-2-37-1; Carrick 5-1-32-0; Fletcher 9-0-26-2; Illingworth 8-1-54-0.

Bonus points: Yorkshire 4, Middlesex 4.

Umpires: C T Spencer and R A White.

Boycott affair to be settled

The future of Boycott and Illingworth at Yorkshire will be settled by the club's general committee meeting on October 3, Richard Streeton writes. Yorkshire's executive declined yesterday to arrange a special meeting earlier for the committee to discuss Illingworth's handling of the incident at Cheltenham which led to Boycott's being reprimanded for slow scoring.

The request for an immediate meeting came from Sid Fielden, the Doncaster district committee member, who felt it wrong that club officials should learn of the controversy through the newspapers.

Illingworth's offer since to resign as manager has not yet been put in writing and is only known to Yorkshire from what they have read. Clearly there will be several investigations behind the scenes before the October 3 meeting.

● Keith Tomlins has been awarded his cap by Middlesex. Tomlins, aged 25, made his debut for the county in 1977.

GOLF

Five-hour fairy-tale for a poor millionaire

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

It is a common experience for a little-known player to take the lead at the start of a professional golf tournament, but we have rarely, if ever, seen one such as Craig Francis. He had a first round of 66, four under par, in the European Open, sponsored by Panasonic, at Sunningdale yesterday. "It was", he said later, "a five-minute fairy-tale". But in fact it was five hours before Isao Aoki, of Japan, came in with a 65 to topple him from the lead. Ewan Murray meanwhile had struck his sixth birdie at the last hole to join Francis on 66.

Although a member of Sunningdale, Francis, aged 33, is hardly known here, since he was brought up with a silver putter in his mouth in the Bahamas and has divide most of his life between Nassau and Switzerland. He is at the moment helping his mother to unravel multifarious family affairs after the death of a wealthy father left behind, among other substantial legacies, an island near Nassau and a shipping line.

Francis is a modest fellow and he answers a suggestion that he must be a millionaire with the replay: "Perhaps a poor millionaire." Similarly, he claims that the shipping line, now disposed of, and the island are of modest proportions.

Buccaneering is in the blood, however, and a passing resemblance to Errol Flynn is all of a piece. His father Frances (what else?) represented England at golf, fencing and "track" and was unable to take his place in the 1928 Olympics only because of an attack of scarlet fever. Twice he was on shot off the lead on the third day (and last day at that time) in the Open championship. He once even beat Bobby Jones.

Francis the younger has performed at a more modest level in athletics, swimming, football, skiing and of course golf. Now, from a handicap of plus 1, he has taken one giant stride into the golfing stratosphere. But, typically, he survived the qualifying competition by a quirk, tied at 71 at Royal Mid-Surrey and spared the perils of a play-off because of his amateur status.

Francis's golf seems almost peripheral to his dashing background, but was a thoroughly impressive performance. Two of the par threes defeated him and he had no business behind a refreshment hut that dominates the tenth green, but elsewhere he drove home seven birdies at decent intervals

The other curiosity of the day, of a considerably more grizzly nature, was provided by Philip Walton, an Irish newcomer to professional golf from the Walker Cup ranks. He was too strong with his second shot to the seventeenth, but still able to putt. He ran the ball up to two and a half feet and there he stood in three strokes. It seems beyond the bounds of credibility that he could finish with an 11, but that was the experience that should secure a place for him in any book of golfing records.

His second putt rolled two feet past, he missed the third, and the fourth and, as the red mist descended, he began to play yo-yo across the hole. He finally coaxed the ball home at the seventh attempt, but his casual one-handed flip was adjudged to have struck a moving ball and he suffered two penalty strokes. He seemed not to be too disturbed once his head had cleared. "I've done it once before and there's no guarantee that I won't do it again". There's resilience for you – I think.

RESULTS: 65: I Aoki (Jap); 66: C Francis, E Murray; 67: M McLean, C Moody, C Darcy, D Frost (SA), D Feherty, G Cullen, B Barnes, M James H Henning (SA); 68: S Torrance, R Drummond, C Defoy, B Langer (WG), S Ballesteros (Sp), N Faldo, M Gregson, D Durnian, M King, H Balocchi (SA), D Jagger, M Persson (Swe); 69: W Grady (Aus), M Mitchell, J Hall, C Mason, J Bland (SA), I Woosnam, D Vaughan, M Poxon, A Jacklin, A Garrido (Sp), R Charles (NZ), J J Morgan, - Polland; 70: B Sharrock, J Higgins, J Clifford (Aus), J Anglada (Sp), M Johnson, H P Thul (WG), J Garner, D Barton, S Bartin, A Stubbs, B McColl, D Smith, L Nelson (US), S Lyle, J Canizares (Sp), C Pavin (US), T Johnstone (Zim), V Fernandez (Arg), M Pinero (Sp), P Way, J Hawkes (SA).



A million dollar smile from Craig Francis. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Ballesteros wins battle

Severiano Ballesteros has won another victory, this time a resounding triumph over the United States Professional Golfers Association, without striking a ball, John Hennessy writes. They have amended their tour regulations to allow much more freedom to international members, yielding to Ballesteros's argument that they were unfairly loaded against him.

Under the regulations, Nick Faldo, an international member of the American PGA, was able to play in only his own country without special release from the American tour. Faldo has a dozen or more such opportunities during the course of a season, whereas only three fall to Ballesteros – the Madrid Open at the start of the season, the Spanish Open and the Sanyo tournament at its tail.

The new rule allows an international player to compete on his "home circuit" without needing to be released in the United States, which brings Spain within the embrace of the British PGA's European Tour.

The official press release makes no mention of Ballesteros and gives as an example of the present anomaly a reference to a player from Germany, who would have only one home tournament. They would have in mind Bernhard Langer, of course, but that is more in the nature of a smokescreen to disguise their capitulation to Ballesteros. Langer has made several disastrous appearances in the United States.

Little to disturb the peace

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire, with seven second-innings wickets in hand, are 170 runs ahead of Worcestershire

There once was a steeplejack working at the top of a high factory chimney. He called down to his mate at the bottom: "Come up 'ere a minute, Bill". So Bill toiled up, and was told, "Listen!".

"Can't 'ear nuffink."

"No. Ain't it quiet?"

This story, illustrated by Lee in his London Laughs cartoon in the in the *Evening News* in the early Thirties, convulsed the small boys, of whom Iwas one. It came back to me yesterday afternoon, as I sat, alone with the purpureous Basil, in the Grace Room at Bristol. Golly, it was quiet. Not a sound was heard, not a funeral note, although Nasil did, to enliven things, tell me an improbable tale about how, when a squaddie in the Sappers, he happened to dine out with the Attorney-General of South Africa.

There were very few there – at the match, I mean, not at the dinner – and they had very little to cheer. On Wednesday Gloucestershire had scored 351, and Worcestershire had lost two wickets for 39. They lost two more fairly quickly, McEvoy caught at the wicket and Pridgeon, the overnight stopgap, at third slip. Both wickets went to Shepherd, who bowled with resilience whenever called on throughout the innings. He has had a remarkable season

After that, the question was whether Worcestershire could save the follow-on.

The eighth wicket fell at 199, and there was a brief stir of interest. Someone clapped near the scoreboard, and BAsil paused in his contemplation of another story. Then Humphries, in the most vigorous innings of the day, saw them safely past the danger

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings 351 for 4 dec (P W Romaines 121, P Bainbridge 86, A J Wright 56).

Second innings

A W Stovold c Curtis b Pridgeon	28
P W Romaines c Humphries b Pridgeon	3
P Bainbridge not out	24
A J Wright b Newport	5
†R C Russell not out	8
Extras (b 1, w 1)	2
Total (3 wkts)	72

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–22, 2–54, 3–59.

WORCESTERSHIRE First innings

M S A McEvoy c Russell b Shepherd	22
M J Weston l-b-w b Shepherd	13
*P A Neale c Russell b Shepherd	4
A P Pridgeon c Romaines b Shepherd	12
D N Patel c Russell b Childs	38
T S Curtis c Shepherd b Graveney	50
D B d'Oliveira c Russell b Cunningham	42
P J Newport c Stovold b Childs	2
†D J Humphries not out	83
R K Illingworth c Stovold b Graveney	9
J D Inchmore b Sainsbury	11
Extras (b 2, l-b 2, n-b 2)	6
Total ()	253

Score at 100 overs: 228 for 9.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–28, 2–33, 3–48, 4–59, 5–112, 6–154, 7–177, 8–199, 9–214, 10–253.

BOWLING: Shepherd 25-8-76-4; Sainsbury 15.2-4-53-1; Bainbridge 9-2-29-0; Childs 31-15-52-2; Graveney 22-12-24-2; Cunningham 4-1-13-1.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 8, Worcestershire 3.

Umpires: P J Eele and M J Kitchen.

Today's fixtures

County Championship (11.0 to 6.30 or 6.0)

CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Northamptonshire

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Worcestershire

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Essex

LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Kent

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire

TAUNTON: Somerset v Hampshire

THE OVAL: Surrey v Sussex

HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Middlesex

Tour Matches

SCARBOROUGH: D B Close's v New Zealanders

CHELMSFORD: England Young Cricketers v Australia Young Cricketers

Second XI championship

CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Yorkshire; Leyton: Essex v Middlesex; Nottingham: Kent v Glamorgan; Preston: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire; Coventry: Warwickshire v Somerset.

OTHER SPORT

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Camborne v Stockwood Park (6.30); Launceston v Public Schools Wanderers (7.0).

Robinson caps a fine display by Notts

By Peter Marson

TRENT BRIDGE: Warwickshire, with all second-innings wickets in hand, are 249 runs behind Nottingham.

This was a triumphant day for Nottinghamshire, who scored 449 for six wickets before declaring at 5.30, and a day especially to be remembered by Tim Robinson, who made 207, including 20 fours, in six hours and three-quarters.

It was a memorable innings for many reasons, not least for Robinson's fortitude and courage. It was a nice touch by Rice, the captain, to meet Robinson as he walked in to an ovation, shake his hand and present him with his county cap.

It was Robinson's best performance since he made 138 against Leicestershire here three years ago, it was also his third century this season and the fifth of his five-year, first-class career.

Early morning rain cleared away quickly so we had a prompt start with Nottinghamshire, at 91 for one, still 89 runs behind. Robinson and Randall matched each other stroke for stroke adding another 30 runs before Willis, who had suffered most, turned to Gifford. The old fox jogged in to bowl with such accuracy and skill that the batsman found the pavilion end virtually sealed off, so far as runs were concerned.

At luncheon, by which time Nottinghamshire had moved on to 197 for two, Gifford had conceded 17 runs in 17 overs. Warwickshire's single success in the morning had been the noon-day wicket of Randall, neatly caught in front of square leg by Kallicharran off Old's bowling. By now, Robinson, who had made 75 out of 132 in partnership with Randall, had gone beyond his 100 – achieved in 233 minutes – and Rice had begun to look threatening.

But, with the score 219, Rice was beaten by a ball from Smith which kept low, and bowled. In a third-wicket partnership worth 82, Robinson's share had been 52. There was one more partnership to come, between Robinson and Birch, and in this Robinson's running between the wickets, a feature of his long innings, was as nimble and well-judged as before. Here Robinson hit 87 as he and Birch added 165 runs in 36 overs.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 180 (T A Lloyd 70, G J Lord 61; K E Cooper 5 for 48).

Second innings

T A Lloyd not out	17
K D Smith not out	3
Total (no wkt)	20

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings

B Hassan l-b-w b Old	2
R T Robinson c K D Smith b Gifford	207
D W Randall c Kallicharran b Old	47
*C E B Rice b P A Smith	22
J D Birch c Kallicharran b Gifford	90
†B N French not out	36
E E Hemmings c and b Kallicharran	2
K Saxelby not out	13
Extras (l-b 9, n-b 21)	30
Total (6 wkts dec)	449

Score at 100 overs: 316 for 3.

K E Cooper, M K Bore and M Hendrick did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–137, 3–219, 4–384, 5–408, 6–410.

BOWLING: Willis 17–1–84–0; Old 26–4–67–2; Hogg 17–1–80–0; P A Smith 15–0–68–1; Gifford 43–13–98–2; Kallicharran 12–1–48–1.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 8, Warwickshire 2.

Umpires: D R Shepherd and P B Wight.

Foxed by a wily Balderstone

By Alan Ross

LEICESTER: Kent, with eight second-innings wickets in hand, are five runs behind Leicestershire.

The Fox bar in the pavilion at Leicester has, in addition to one of the best collections of cricket ties and caps anywhere, and the quota of stuffed foxes to be expected in a hunting county, many fascinating photographs: for example Leicestershire against the Australians at Grace Road in 1882, including the lushly moustached Woodcock, and the Fiji team in 1948, whose extravagantly bushy hair-dos make Willis and Gower seem to have crew-cuts.

It is in fact a haven of cricket memorabilia, which was just as well as there was no play before lunch owing to a pre-breakfast thunderstorm. Gower, whose last five innings for the county have produced a measly 25 runs, was out last thing on Wednesday, so Balderstone and a night-watchman, Tolchard, continued the innings.

For the first hour they had spin to contend with at both ends, and they disposed of it at a fair rate, especially off Underwood. Tolchard got plenty of exercise scuttling down the pitch to Johnson, although he did not usually attempt much when he got there. He did better against the quicker bowlers later on, scooping them profitably over the slips.

Balderstone went on his moderately merry way to his third hundred of the season and it was almost teatime before they were both out. Tolchard, whose running between the wickets would not have disgraced someone 20 years younger, was the first to go, driving Jarvis into the hands of Johnson at cover." He and Balderstone had put on 139 and they had done so in even time. Balderstone was leg-before to Woolmer soon afterwards for 112 and Leicestershire went in to tea at 246 for four. The sun came out for the first time but far from doing Woolmer any good he had to pull up painfully in mid-delivery and be escorted off the field.

Davison, in his last home match before retiring to Tasmania, was sadly not long on view. His departure was the prelude to a collapse even more severe than Kent's had been on Wednesday. Underwood, whose first 10 overs cost 53 runs, reaped the benefit of it.

Taylor, whose last-wicket hitting took Leicestershire past 300 and into a lead of 21, was soon among the wickets, Benson in his first over lobbing a gentle catch to mid-off.

KENT: First innings 289 (N R Taylor 111, D G Aslett 58; N G B Cook 4 for 94)

Second innings

M R Benson c Butcher b Taylor	0
N R Taylor b Cook	9
D G Aslett not out	7
†S Marsh not out	0
Total (2 wkts)	16

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–16.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings

J C Balderstone l-b-w b Woolmer	112
I P Butcher l-b-w b Johnson	42
D I Gower b Underwood	4
*†R W Tolchard c Johnson b Jarvis	61
N E Briers b Underwood	5
B F Davison c Aslett b Underwood	16
J J Whitaker c Benson b Masters	10
P B Clift c Benson b Underwood	1
J F Steele b Underwood	0
N G B Cook not out	12
L B Taylor c Taylor b Masters	18
Extras (b 9, l-b 2, n-b 18)	29
Total (99 overs)	310

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–78, 2–94, 3–233, 4–246, 5–266, 6–273, 7–278, 8–278, 9–279, 10–310.

BOWLING: Jarvis 12–0–49–1; Ellison 14–3–43–0; Underwood 40–15–101–5; Johnson 19–4–48–1; Woolmer 8–4–14–1; Masters 6–1–26–2.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 8, Kent 7.

Umpires: J D Morley and A G T Whitehead.

Carse breaks through

Northamptonshire's Jim Carse heaped further embarrassment on Glamorgan at Cardiff yesterday when he claimed four wickets without conceding a run as the Welsh county were dismissed for 163. Glamorgan, replying to Northants's total of 529 for eight declared, cut the deficit of 366 runs by a further 50 for the loss of Hopkins when they followed on.

Carse finished with five for 43, after striking four times in eight balls, with only Hopkins (44) and Alan Jones (36) producing any real first innings resistance. Jones, aged 44, when he passed 1,000 runs for the twenty third successive season during his unbeaten 36.

SCARBOROUGH: Brian Close's XI need 373 in six hours today to overcome a New Zealand side unbeaten outside the Test matches on their tour. Yesterday Close led from the front with a fighting half-century to avoid the possibility of being asked to follow on and the used his bowlers and set his fields carefully to encourage fast scoring.

OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Glam v Northants

AT CARDIFF

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings 529 for 8 dec (W Larkins 252, A J Lamb 119)

GLAMORGAN: First innings

A Jones c and b Griffiths	36
J A Hopkins b Carse	44
D A Francis c Steele b Carse	11
*R C Ontong not out	21
C J C Rowe c Sharpe b Carse	0
A L Jones l-b-w b Carse	0
S P Henderson c Larkins b Carse	0
†T Davies c Cook b Mallender	14
A H Wilkins l-b-w Mallender	2
W W Davis b Mallender	8
S R Barwick run out	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 6, w 2, n-b 12)	25
Total (59 overs)	163

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–65, 2–104, 3–115, 4–115, 5–115, 6–115, 7–143, 8–147, 9–163, 10–163.

BOWLING: Carse 17-4-43-5; Griffiths 19-3-44-1; Mallender 12-2-43-3; Steele 9-6-5-0; Williams 2-1-5-0.

Second innings

A Jones not out	36
J A Hopkins c Cook b Mallender	1
D A Francis not out	11
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (1 wkt)	50

FALL OF WICKET: 1–22.

Bonus points: Glamorgan 4, Northamptonshire 8.

Umpires: D J Constant and K Ibadulla.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

BITTESBOROUGH: Glamorgan 73 and 286 (E W Jones 99 not out); Kent 367 for 8 dec (S Goldsmith 58). Kent won by an innings and 81 runs.

CHESTERFIELD: Yorkshire 215 (I Broom 4 for 47) and 148 for 3 (S N Hartley 89, A Arundel 55 not out). PRESTON: Lancashire 380 (K A Hayes 102, S Crawley 74; N J B Illingworth 4 for 65); Nottinghamshire 167 (I L McFarlane 5 for 56) and 87 for 2 (P White 50 not out).

COVENTRY: Somerset 365 for 8 dec (N Russom 137, t Cox 62, G J Hall 54 not out) and 38 for 1; Warwickshire 300 for 5 dec (P Thorne 69, G A Tedstone 75 not out).

Close's XI v N Zealand

AT SCARBOROUGH

NEW ZEALANDERS: First innings 282 (B A Edgar 100).

Second innings

B A Edgar c Azad b Stephenson	3
T J Franklin b Whitney	15
J J Crowe c Sadiq b Harper	65
M D Crowe not out	110
E J Gray b Harper	10
B L Cairns c King b Agnew	17
†I D S Smith c and b Azad	1
*G P Howarth not out	11
Extras (b 7, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 3)	15
Total (6 wkts dec)	247

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–27, 3–178, 4–199, 5–217, 6–235.

BOWLING: Stephenson 11–2–59–1; Whitney 7–3–12–1; Mushtaq 8–0–39–0; Agnew 10–0–58–1; Harper 14–3–45–2; Azad 6–2–20–1.

BRIAN CLOSE'S XI: First innings

Sadiq Mohammad c Gray b Snedden	9
Kirti Azad b Tracy	15
J H Hampshire c J J Crowe b Snedden	31
C L King lbw b Tracy	0
Mushtaq Mohammad c Smith b Snedden	10
R A Harper c Smith b Tracy	7
*D B Close b Tracy	51
F D Stephenson c J J Crowe b Snedden	1
†R W Taylor st Smith b Gray	14
M R Whitney not out	5
J P Agnew b Tracy	4
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, w 2, n-b 6)	17
Total	155

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–9, 2–19, 3–19, 4–37, 5–45, 6–99, 7–92, 8–127, 9–151, 10–155.

BOWLING: Snedden 11-1-41-4; Tracy 9.3-0-29-5; Gray 8-1-34-1; M D Crowe 6-2-36-0; Chatfield 5-3-8-0.

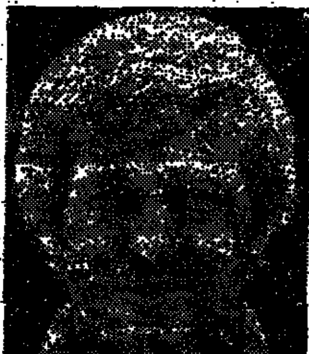
Second innings

Sadiq Mohammad not out	9
Kirti Azad c Gray b Snedden	1
†R W Taylor not out	1
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	12

FALL OF WICKET: 1–5.

BOWLING (to date): Snedden 4-1-4-1; Tracy 2-1-3-0; Gray 2-2-0-0; Howarth 1-0-4-0.

Umpires: J van Geloven and B Leadbeater.


Jesty: four sixes

Marshall strikes

TAUNTON: Somerset with seven second innings wickets in hand, are 115 runs ahead of Hampshire.

Half-centuries from Gordon Greenidge, Trevor Jesty and Mark Nicholas and then hostile bowling from Malcolm Marshall left Somerset struggling yesterday.

After an hour's delay for rain, Hampshire batted briskly to 253 for three before declaring 68 behind. On a generally slow and easy pitch, Greenidge, having narrowly escaped dismissal first ball off a rare lifter from Dredge, led an opening stand of 71 in 33 overs with Chris Smith, who contributed only 20.

Greenidge hit a six and seven fours making 70 in 39 overs, then Jesty (61 with four sixes and five fours) helped Nicholas to add 114 in 27 overs. Nicholas batted for 44 overs, with two sixes and nine fours in his 83 not out. Lloyds took three for 72.

Marshall captured two early wickets, then cowley had Felton stumped just before the end, with Somerset 47 for three.

SOMERSET: First innings 321 for 6 dec (P M Roebuck 108 not out. Bowling: Marshall 7-0-31-0; Malone 22-6-84-3; Jesty 8-3-17-0; Nicholas 21-11-34-1; Cowley 24-2-77-0; Smith 32-7-79-1).

Second innings

J W Lloyds c Terry b Marshall	18
J G Wyatt b Marshall	0
N A Felton st Parks b Cowley	18
*P M Roebuck not out	6
†T Gard not out	0
Extras (b 2, nb 3)	5
Total (3 wkts)	47

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–7, 2–40, 3–47

HAMPSHIRE: First innings

C G Greenidge c Marks b Lloyds	70
C L Smith b Lloyds	20
M C J Nicholas not out	83
T E Jesty c Davis b Lloyds	61
V P Terry not out	10
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 1)	9
Total (3 wkts dec, 76.1 overs)	253

D R Turner, *N E J Pocock, M D Marshall, N G Cowley, †R J Parks and S J Malone did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–71, 2–98, 3–212.

BOWLING: Dredge 13–5–22–0; Davis 8–1–35–0; Popplewell 10–4–24–0; Lloyds 17–2–72–3; Marks 13–4–40–0; Booth 15.1–6–51–0.

Bonus points: Somerset 4, Hampshire 5.

Umpires: A Jepson and R Palmer.

Determined Australians delayed by Fairbrother

By Ivo Tennant

CHELMSFORD: England Young Cricketers with two wickets in hand, are 155 runs ahead of Australia Young Cricketers

At some stage today Australia should achieve their third victory in this three-match series. There will be no whingeing from the Poms should this occur. Australia, as they showed again yesterday, are the better side in application and execution.

England, who were in an advantageous position overnight, wasted it through batting sloppily. In each of the matches they have not played to their potential: their behaviour may have improved but their cricket has not. Perhaps this series does not carry the importance it should. Here is the cream of England's young cricketers, yet there has been no England selector present so far.

That the match is continuing today is due almost entirely to Fairbrother, who has been making a stack of runs for Lancashire of late. When he came in his side had lost three wickets, two to Dodemaide, and were 16 runs in arrears. When he departed, having made 90 in 140 minutes with 15 fours, most of them powerfully pulled or square cut, England, if not in a winning position, could at least make a game of it.

Australia lacked nothing in determination, despite having had the series wrapped up. In the morning they doubled their overnight score, thanks in the main to Bradley and Knight adding 65 for the eighth wicket. Their stand was ended the ball after Bradley reached his hundred, which came in 190 minutes and included 15 fours.

Bradley is from Chappell country (Adelaide), has played for South Australia's second XI and has a gritty approach. His was the first century of the series. He fell finally to Such, the Nottinghamshire off spinner, who finished with seven for 72. This was fine bowling, for there was minimal help from the pitch.

ENGLAND YOUNG CRICKETERS: First innings 199 (A A Metcalfe 54; G T Connors 5 for 35).

Second innings

A A Metcalfe c Ramshaw b Dodemaide	4
P Johnson b Dodemaide	11
*H Morris b Knight	1
N C Lenham c McNamara b Dodemaide	3
N H Fairbrother c sub b England	90
R J Bailey b Mulder	24
G D Rose c Dodemaide b Mulder	0
†S J Rhodes not out	17
A Golding c Dodemaide	11
R A Pick not out	14
Extras (l-b 11, w 1, n-b 3)	15
Total (8 wkts)	190

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–16, 2–17, 3–19, 4–30, 5–85, 6–106, 7–145, 8–168.

AUSTRALIA YC: First innings

A I C Dodemaide c Fairbrother b Such	37
*M R Veletta c Rhodes b Pick	5
C E Bradley c Rhodes b Such	100
D J Ramshaw c Pick b Golding	6
B E McNamara lbw b Such	0
A I Healy c Lenham b Such	0
M England c Morris b Such	0
†B Djura b Such	19
A J Knight not out	35
B Mulder c Rhodes b Pick	14
G T Connors c Golding b Such	1
Extras (b 4, lb 10, w 1, nb 2)	17
Total	234

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–80, 3–107, 4–110, 5–110, 6–114, 7–141, 8–206, 9–223, 10–234.

BOWLING: Pick 8-1-34-2; Rose 10-0-42-0; Such 34.1-12-72-7; Golding 28-7-69-1.

Umpires: R Julian and J Birkenshaw.

THE OVAL: Surrey, with all their second innings in hand, are 215 runs ahead of Sussex.

Imrn Khan's splendid 124 not out was upstaged by a magnificent onslaught in the gloom from the Surrey openers, Butcher and Pauline, on an exceptionally good pitch.

Surrey, needing victory to reinforce their challenge for fourth-place championship prize-money, raced to 129 without loss in only 73 minutes, in a match which has already yielded 819 runs.

Butcher (72 not out), reached his half-century in 42 minutes and Pauline his in 63 minutes, after Sussex had declared 86 runs behind.

Imran passed 1,000 runs during his 198-minute innings.

SURREY: First innings 388 (D B Pauline 115, R D V Knight 75, M A Lynch 58).

Second innings

A R Butcher not out	72
D B Pauline not out	51
Extras (b 4, l-b 2)	6
Total (no wkt)	129

SUSSEX: First innings

G D Mendis retired hurt	53
A M Green c Richards b Clarke	27
Imran Khan not out	124
C M Wells c and b Knight	26
D K Standing c Richards b Knight	10
I A Greig c Pauline b Pocock	38
†I J Gould not out	5
Extras (b 1, lb 13, w 1, nb 4)	19
Total (4 wkts dec, 84.1 overs)	302

*J R T Barclay, A C S Pigott, D A Reeve and C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–87, 2–150, 3–176, 4–251.

BOWLING: Clarke 13-1-55-1; Thomas 18.1-3-54-0; Waterman 13-2-42-0; Pocock 17-3-60-1; Payne 12-4-45-0; Knight 13-4-37-2.

Bonus points: Surrey 5, Sussex 8.

Umpires: J H Harris and N T Plews.

POLO

BBs are well balanced

BBs beat Stilemans 8-3 in a League A match in the European championship, which opened at Smith's Lawn, Windsor Great Park, yesterday. With Livingstone-Learmonth finding Stilemans flags three times and Watt once, the BBs, a well-balanced and cohesive team, were leading 4-1 by the end of the first chukka.

At the start of the second the Stilemans back, Hanlon, crashed into a goalpost. His position was filled by Lord Tyrone. The BBs, nicely pivoted on the seven-goal Kemp, had no difficulty in maintaining their lead.

In League B Piaget Rangitiki defeated Knightsbridge 15-5. The winners aggregated the maximum 16-goal team handicap while the losers totalled only nine. Forbes-Cockell and Graham had just returned from their regiment in Germany to take their place in the Knightsbridge team.

In another League A match Maidensgrove beat Newlands 5-3 and last evening Los Locas beat Laurent Perrier 5-4.

BBs: 1, C Hepp (1); 2, S Livingstone-Learmonth (3); 3, A Kemp (7); back, R Watt (5).

STILEMANS: 1, N Bevans (3); 2, L Amaya (4); 3, M Glue (3); back, T Hanlon (sub, Lord Tyrone 2).

PIAGET RANGITIKI: 1, Mr Brown (4); 2, P Grace (3); 3, A Galvan (5); back, R Ferguson (4).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE: 1, I Forbes-Cockell; 2, A Bamburg (2); 3, J Small (2); back, C Graham.

Maidensgrove: 1, Mrs L Black (2); 2, C Forsyth (6); 3, R Graham (6); back, J Green-Armytage (1).

NEWLANDS: 1, Lobel (0); 2, M Amoore (5); 3, P Elliott (4); back, O Ellis (4).

LOS LOCOS: 1, Mrs C Tomlinson (4); 2, S Tomlinson (4); 3, S Macaire (6); back, H Henderson (2).

LAURENT PERRIER: K Dhillon (1); 2, J Lucas (3); 3, P Mackenzie (6); back, J Kidd (4).

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago White Sox 7, Kansas City Royals 3; Baltimore Orioles 10, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Seattle Mariners 4, Milwaukee Brewers 1; Texas Rangers 5, Detroit Tigers 1; New York Yankees 6, Oakland Athletics 4; Cleveland Indians 7, California Angels 5 (10 innings).

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 7, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; St Louis Cardinals 8, Atlanta Braves 3; Montreal Expos 4, San Francisco Giants 3; Cincinnati Reds 6, Chicago Cubs 4; Philadelphia Phillies 4, San Diego Padres 3; Houston Astros 4, Pittsburgh Pirates 1.

WEIGHTLIFTING

PEKING: 56-kg snatch: Wu Shude (China), 128kg (world record).

HOCKEY

BRISBANE: Queensland 2, India 1.

TENNIS

MONTREAL: International junior tournament: A Brown (GB) bt B Rundle (Aus), 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Fort Lauderdale Strikers 5, Tampa Bay Rowdies 0; Toronto Blizzard 1, Chicago Sting 0; Tulsa Roughnecks 1, Team America 0; San Diego Sockers 4, Seattle Sounders 1; Golden Bay Earthquakes 3, Vancouver Whitecaps 0.

FOOTBALL

DACCA: President's Cup: Middlesex Wanderers 2, China 0

FOOTBALL

YUGOSLAVIAN LEAGUE: Pristina 3, Dynamo Zagreb 2; Dynamo Vinkovci 0, Red Star Belgrade 3; Partizan Belgrade 2, Rijeka 1; Velez Mostar 4, Varda Skopje 0; Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 1, Vojvodina Novi Sad 0; Radnicki Nis 2, Osijek 0; Buducnost Titograd 1, Olimpija Ljubljana 0; Sloboda Tuzla 2, Sarajevo 2; Hajduk Split 4, Celik Zenica 0.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Sparta 3, Excelsior 3; Dordrecht 1, Roda 2; Utrecht 2, PSV Eindhoven 0; Willem II, Tilburg 1, AZ'67 1; PEC Zwolle 1, Go Ahead Eagles 1; Volendam 0, Ajax 2; Helmond 0, Groningen 0; Fortuna Sittard 2, Haarlem 0; Den Bosch 1, Feyenoord 1.

FRENCH LEAGUE: Metz 1, Auxerre 2; Toulon 1, Monaco 3; Strasbourg 2 Bordeaux 2; brest 2, Paris Saint-Germain 2; Rouen 7, Nancy 1; Lens 0, Rennes 1; Nantes 4, Nimes 0; Laval 3, Lille 1; Toulouse 0, Sochaux 0; Saint-Etienne 0, Bastia 2.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Oxford United 4, Leicester City 4.

MODERN PENTATHLON

GOTHENBORG: Women's world championships: Shooting: 1, P Svarra (Den), 195 (1,022 pts); 2, L Rodriguez (It), 194 (1,000); 3, Wu Yunna (China), 194 (1,000). British placings: 7, S Parker, 191 (934); 26, W Norman, 184 (780); 28, V Sowerby, 183 (758); 29, T Purton, 183 (758).

GOLF

MURCAR: Aer Lingus schools championship: Scottish qualifying round: 1, Ellon Academy, 231 pts; 2, Robert Gordon's College (Aberdeen), 232;

TENNIS: BRITAIN'S DAVIS CUP TEAM ANNOUNCED

Hutchins offers glimpse of a new generation

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The third day of the United States championships coincided with the announcement of Britain's Davis Cup to play Chile at Eastbourne from September 30 to October 2. Paul Hutchins, the national team manager, said here yesterday that Christopher Mottram Lloyd, Andrew Jarrett and Jeremy Bates would oppose Jaime Fillol, Richardo Acuna, Pedro Rebolledo and Belus Prajoux. Only 16 nations compete for the trophy. The losers at Eastbourne will be relegated from that select group to next year's inter-zonal qualifying competition.

"We have done pretty well to stay up so far," Hutchins said.

The two interesting features of the team are that Hutchins has omitted the most highly ranked player eligible, Colin Dowdeswell, and has brought in Bates, aged 21, to replace Richard Lewis. Dowdeswell was born at Wimbledon, brought up in Rhodesia, has lived in Switzerland since 1977, and only recently became eligible for Britain.

Hutchins said Dowdeswell could have been considered for the doubles but still had strong ties with Switzerland and yet to demonstrate that he was totally committed to Britain tennis. Bates might be in the running for a single place if either Mottram or Lloyd were injured or seriously out of form.

"This team blends experience and youth," Hutchins said. "It's time to blood Jeremy Bates. I have to start thinking about the future – and looking towards Bates and Stuart Bale." Bale is 19. The youngsters have yet to prove themselves but Britain cannot rely for much longer on players of an older generation. It should be noted, though, that Chile are still asking a good deal of their most highly ranked player, Fillol, who is 37.

Britain had an indirect interest in one of yesterday's early results at Flushing Meadow. Wendy Turnbull, of Australia, who showed impressive authority in disposing of Sharon Walsh, 6-3, 6-3, is the most obvious hazard between Joanna Durie and a semi-final round in which one or the other will probably face Chris Lloyd, six times champion. The favourite, though, remains Martina Navratilova, who beat Emilse Raponi Longo (Argentina), 6-1, 6-0 in yesterday's first match in the main stadium.

Miss Durie advanced to the second round on Wednesday with a 6-1, 6-3 win over Rosalyn Fairbank, but three other British women were beaten: Anne Hobbs, Annabel Croft and Shelley Walpole. Miss Walpole, aged 17, was a break up against Mrs Lloyd, but nevertheless was beaten 6-1, 6-0. Miss Croft, also aged 17, eventually had the worst of tough, fluctuating match with Kimberly Shaefer, a Virginian.

Miss Hobbs came close to disqualification during her match with Sabrina Goles, a talented and tenacious Yugoslav teenager. Miss Hobbs was warned twice once for whacking a dead ball rather too close to Miss Goles and once for allegedly taking more than the permitted 30 seconds before serving. A third offence (and she came close to another time violation) would have meant automatic disqualification.

A loss of a different kind occurred in the offices of an insurance company, one of the tournament's sponsors. Five hundred tickets for the last five days of the championships were stolen. Should these turn up on the black market, the buyers will be heavily out of pocket, because the stolen tickets have been reprinted in a different size and colour.

Hu Na for Taiwan

Taipei (AFP) – Hu Na, the Chinese tennis player who defected to the United States just over a year ago, and strained Sino-American relations, is planning a visit here early next year, a Taiwan coach of the player said yesterday.

Results from Flushing Meadow

MEN'S SINGLES

FIRST ROUND [illegible]

WOMEN'S SINGLES

FIRST ROUND [illegible]

Women's singles

FIRST ROUND: [illegible]

The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's earlier editions: Men's singles FIRST ROUND: [illegible]



That certain step: Mrs Lloyd marches over Miss Walpole

FOOTBALL: CHELSEA WELCOME JOHNSTONE AND TRIBUNAL FEE

Expensive state

By Paul Newman

Gateshead, who won promotion from the Northern Premier League last season with a record number of points, thanks to 32 victories in 42 matches, are experiencing a testing start to their first season in the Alliance Premier League.

The two main differences between the Alliance and the Northern Premier leagues – the higher standard of football and the increased travelling – have been brought firmly home to Gateshead by defeats in their first two away matches, at Runcorn and Weymouth. Runcorn, Alliance champions two seasons ago, are the current leaders after four consecutive victories and Gateshead's fixture at Weymouth, one of the league's strongest sides at home, involved a round trip of more than 70 miles.

Ray Wilkie, believed to be the only unpaid manager in semi-professional football, has had to adjust his squad after the departure of last season's leading goalscorer, Jim Pearson, who has become player-manager of North Shields. In addition, Terry Hibbitt, the former Leeds United, Birmingham City and Newcastle United midfield player, is able to play only in home matches because of business commitments.

Gateshead have made 11 new signings, including John Grady, a centre forward from Berwick Rangers, and Justin Robson, a younger brother of Manchester's Bryan Robson joined Gateshead after being released by Newcastle.

Financial problems that threatened Gateshead two years ago are being overcome; debts have been reduced by 50 per cent in the last 12 months and the hope to run at a profit within another 12 months.

A period of stability would be more than welcome, for football in Gateshead has led a precarious existence in recent years. The former Football League club, voted out of the fourth division 23 years ago, folded in 1973 and Gateshead United, formed a year later, closed in 1977, to be succeeded by the present club.

● Graeme Crawford, a goalkeeper who made more than 400 Football League appearances for six different clubs, has joined Scarborough after being released by Rochdale.

● The final of the FA Cup may still be eight months away, but the competition begins in earnest tomorrow. Wigston Fields, Boldmere St Michaels, Prestwich Heys, and Peacehaven and Telscombe Cliffs are of the more romantic names among the 166 clubs playing in the preliminary round in the knowledge that they could be only 12 games away from Wembley.

£155,000 for Fillery

The Football League appeals tribunal yesterday decided that Queen's Park Rangers must pay Chelsea £155,000 for the transfer of the midfield player, Mike Fillery. Chelsea had asked for £250,000 and Rangers had offered £100,000. The Tribunal also set a fee of £55,000 for the transfer of the forward, Steve Lovell, a Welsh international, from Newport County to Millwall.

Chelsea yesterday completed the transfer of Derek Johnstone, from Glasgow Rangers for £30,000. The former Scotland player has been training with the London club for a fortnight.

● Tommy Docherty has parted company as manager with the Australian national league club, Sydney Olympic, after becoming the target of abuse and harassment from supporters disgruntled by the record of the team.

Docherty expects to return to England later this month.

The situation came to a head recently when supporters spat on Docherty and threw rubbish at him.

● Jimmy Naylor, the former Oldham Athletic and Huddersfield Town wing half, has died at the age of 82.

● Halifax Town made a profit of £40,000 in the year ended March 31, compared with a loss of nearly £98,000 the previous year.

Too easy for Luton

Luton Town, last year's first division strugglers, won their first league match of the season on Wednesday night, beating Leicester City 3-0. In their first two games back in the first division – both of them at home – Leicester have now conceded seven goals, without scoring.

Bunn and Moss scored for Luton in the first half. A mistake after the interval, Hill added another goal, Bunn's shot having rebounded from Grew, the Leicester goalkeeper.

In the Milk Cup, first round, first leg matches, fourth division Hereford beat Portsmouth, newly promoted to the second division, 3-2. The Hereford substitute, Pejic, scored the winning goal five minutes from time. Cardiff City recovered to score three times in the last nine minutes – though Dwyer, Owen and Crawford – to defeat Exeter City by the same score.

HEREFORD UTD (1) 3 PORTSMOUTH (1) 2
Phillips 2, Pejic — Hateley, Dillon (pen)
4,651

OXFORD UTD (1) 1 BRISTOL CITY (0) 1
Brock — Riley
3,994

PORT VALE (1) 3 WREXHAM (1) 1
Sproson 2, O'Keefe (pen) — Evans
3,916

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Third round: [illegible]

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Kettering 2, Boston 1; Yeovil 1, Nuneaton 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: [illegible]

CENTRAL LEAGUE: [illegible]

European Cup Winner's Cup
Preliminary round, second leg
MAGDEBURG (1) 1 SWANSEA CITY (0) 0
Pommerenke
23,659
(Magdeburg win 2-1 on aggregate)

First division
NORWICH CITY (0) 0 LIVERPOOL (1) 1
Souness
LEICESTER C (0) 0 LUTON (2) 3
Bunn, Moss, Hill
11,529

Milk Cup
First round, first leg
EXETER CITY (0) 2 CARDIFF CITY (0) 3
Kellow, Rodgers — Dwyer, Owen, Crawford
4,055

IRISH LEAGUE: [illegible]

FA YOUTH CUP: [illegible] ... Woking 5, Epsom and Ewell 1.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Sparta Rotterdam 3, Excelsior Rotterdam 3; DS 79 Dordrecht 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 2; FC Utrecht 2, PSV Eindhoven 0; Willem 2, Tilburg 1, AZ 67 Alkmaar 1; Pec Zwolle 1, G A Eagles Deventer 1; FC Volendam 0, Ajax Amsterdam 2; Helmond Sport 0, FC Groningen 0; Fortuna Sittard 2, Haarlem 0; FC Den Bosch 1, Feyenoord Rotterdam 1.

AMERICA'S CUP

Victory makes a splash and ITN go to rescue

From David Miller, Newport, Rhode Island

A video recording supplied by Independent Television News of London provided critical evidence for Victory '83 in preserving her spectacular America's Cup win over Australia II, whose protest was dismissed by the five-man all-American jury only after a three-and-a-half-hour hearing ending at 11.00 local time on Wednesday night.

Equally critical in a thrilling first completed race in the final elimination series – which has turned speculation here on its head – was the quick-wittedness and sheer strength of Victory's bow man, Bill Bullard, and three other crewmen, when a broken spinnaker topping-list shot Bullard overboard when rounding the fifth mark. Precision reaction by the entire crew had him back on board inside 30 seconds and without any loss of Victory's lead going into the desperately close final beat to windward.

All these factors, together with superb handling throughout of the Royal Burnham challenger, produced the most dramatic race of the summer so far, described by the RBYC committee chairman, Frank Kemball, as "the nearest to a perfect race between 12 metres that I have seen". Kemball has from the outset of the campaign been saying that the elimination series was designed "to reward the improving boats" and an improving boat Victory has emphatically shown herself to be.

Of the protest decision Bryan Willis, the rules expert representing the British at the hearing, said it was the closest yet in the series. Australia II protested that when Victory gybed round the fourth mark with a lead of 20 seconds or so, the British boat, although with right of way on staboard, unnecessarily forced her opponent, still coming on to the mark, to take unnecessary avoiding action.

The Australians produced videotape which favoured their argument and this might have been conclusive but for the ITN contribution, hastily transferred by their technicians on to cassette in time for Willis to take to the hearing.

Both recordings necessarily gave a foreshortened, telescoped view, compacting the angles, and the final evidence in Victory's favour, after the helmsman, Lawrie Smith, and the navigator, Derek Clark, had been called, came from an American race officer on the committee boat observing the fifth mark. Australia II, the racing "certainty", was one down with six to go.

The winning margin of 13 seconds was almost exactly that by which Smith had led the Australians over the starting line after cleverly manoeuvring among the spectator fleet. The Royal Perth syndicate head, Alan Bond, later claimed his crew were impeded by a spectator craft which altered course, almost causing a collision, but Smith timed his eventual sprint out of the "trees" on to open ground in a way which caught his rival, John Bertrandt, off guard.

When the Australian tacked to try to head off Victory, he lost way and was stopped almost dead by two large waves and Victory was gone, never to be caught over the 24.3 mile.

This was another decisive element in the race which contradicted most forecasts; as had always been hoped by the designer, Ian

Dead sails in the sunset

"Our forecasting didn't tally with the conditions," Alan Bond, head of the Australia II syndicate, admitted at a press conference after Wednesday's race, Barry Pickthall writes. "We have not experienced conditions quite as lumpy as that before and as a result we put up sails that were not best-suited to them."

Sail choice also affected results on the American side during their three short races on Wednesday. In the first, sailed in a 15 to 17-knot breeze, Liberty and Courageous carred heavy-weather mainsails and Liberty won by 31 seconds. Courageous switched to a lighter mainsail for the second race and, with the winds dropping to around 10 knots, the elder boat turned the tables, beating Liberty by over a minute. Courageous leads the series 11-9.

Howlett, his underwater configuration and slightly heavier diplacement carried Victory more cleanly through a lump sea.

At one stage of the race Kemball would say of Australia II that he had never seen "so much of a 12-metre out of the water" as the boat pitched. The British have been waiting for the heavy weather; but before the start of yesterday's second race the wind had fallen light again.

There is no doubt that the British boat is still improving, whereas Australia II may have reached a plateau and levelled off two months ago. *Time will tell. The mastman*, Kelvin Rawlings, the Dorset builder whose maturity is a major contribution to the engine room of the boat, said: "We've got everything exactly right, from the back end all the way through the boat".

The Australians concede that Smith and Rodney Pattisson read the wind-shifts better. Clark, coming ashore with the sirens and hooters going and a big crowd applauding the royal blue and yellow boat as she berthed, told me: "It was the king of race we'll remember for ever".

How nearly it could all have collapsed at the fifth mark. The genoa was already raised and set inside the spinnaker when Bullard climbed several feet up the forestay to release the spinnaker from the outer end of the pole. As he snapped off the shackle, with all his weight on the pole, the topping-list parted: he and the pole dropping like a stone 10 feet over the side into the water.

Somehow, with the boat moving at over eight knots, he managed to hold on to the downhaul, the rope which prevents the pole riding up when the spinnaker is drawing. In an instant Rawlings, Chris Mason (mainsheet trimmer) and John Thompson (winch grinder) could be seen beneath the foot of the genoa racing forward to grab the pole and their colleague from the water – no easy task.

Meanwhile, David Powys leapt out of the port winch-trimmer's kit to take over the mainsheet and Alex Wadson was frantically hauling inboard the flogging spinnaker, the after-guard keeping the boat driving. In an acute crisis barely a second was lost.

Going over the side, Bullard severely banged his ribs and he was back at the dock grinning as usual before 8am. He is much more concerned that he should not acquire the nickname "Splash", for in fact his presence of mind turned a potential disaster into the first big triumph of the £5m campaign.

This Old Etonian yachting addict – he cannot accurately recall what A-levels he took – learnt his offshore sailing in the 53-foot Alaunt of Corfe with the late Sir Richard Sharples. Shivering and red-eyed, he dismissed the drama of the accident to say: "We've been getting better the whole year and I hope now we've got the Australian's worried."

Peter de Savary missed the drama, being in New York for a business meeting. The news of the 19-second lead at the first mark pleased him but he was dismayed when told by telephone, via a waiter at the New York Yacht Club, that the lead had increased to over 40 seconds.

What had gone wrong? It was only then he learnt that it was his own boat which was ahead. Treating his absence as an omen last night, one or two of the crew were joking: "Don't call us, we'll call you!"

IN BRIEF

RUGBY LEAGUE: The Great Britain squad will play a possibles versus probables practice match behind closed doors at the Station Road, Swinton, on Wednesday, to help decide who goes on next summer's Australian tour (Keith Macklin writes).

On Wednesday at Odsal Stadium, Bradford, the squad watched a video recording of New Zealand's shock victory over the world champions, Australia, at Brisbane. Phil Larder, the League's director of coaching, believes New Zealand's tactics could give clues to helping Great Britain overcome the hitherto all-conquering Australians.

● Warrington have signed the Salford prop, Malcolm Yates, for more than £10,000. He will play in Warrington's first round Lancashire Cup tie at Blackpool on Sunday.

FOOTBALL: England, who have applied to stage the 1990 World Cup, face competition from Greece, Italy and the Soviet Union, after the withdrawal on Wednesday of bids from Austria, France, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

GOLF: Jack Newton, who lost his right arm and the sight of his right eye after walking into an aircraft propeller, celebrated his ninth wedding anniversay by taking his first steps since the accident on July 24. "He's looking great, but there are a lot of struggles ahead and we're taking it a day at a time," his wife said.

ATHLETICS: Sydney Maree, the new 1,500 metres world record-holder, said yesterday that he was confident of obtaining United States citizenship in time for next year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The South African-born Maree is at present barred from the games under the Olympic charter.

RUGBY UNION: Australia have lost their three most experienced hookers – Lance Walker, Bill Ross and Bruce Malouf – for the tour of France next month.

RACING

Carson nears title with treble

By Michael Seely

Willie Carson took a step nearer his fifth jockeys championship with a magnificent treble at York yesterday. The dynamic Scotsman landed a double for Dick Hern by winning the Avondale New Zealand Stakes on Seattle Siren and the Fernedge Garrowby Stakes on Bedtime. Carson was also seen at his strongest and most effective when capturing the Sancton on Great Western.

Amazingly, Great Western's success gave his owner-breeder, Sandy Struthers, his first victory at York. Among the many good horses owned by the Glasgow shipping magnate have been Mount Athos, Bonnie Isle and the 1973 Eclipse Stakes winner, Scottish Rifle. Mount Athos finished third to Sir Ivor in the 1968 Derby and Bonnie Isle was runner up to Scintillate in the Oaks in 1979.

Ruddy Duck, Great Western's dam, has been a marvellous servant and money spinner for Struthers. Bonnie Isle is only one of the many winners she has produced. She was originally bought to be mated with her owner's 1970 Ayr Gold Cup winner, John Splendid. "She is now in foal to Hittite glory," Struthers said. Struthers combines the post of Northern Inspector of Lighthouses with his many other activities.

On his first racecourse appearance Great Western finished fifth to Raft at Salisbury. But the Hittite Glory colt is obviously improving and has now earned the right to take on his conqueror again in the Royal Lodge Stakes at the Ascot September meeting.

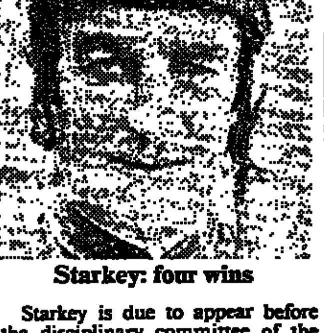
No firm plan, however, has yet been decided for Seattle Siren. After the $800,000 purchase had stayed on too strongly for Rosolio in the second two-year-old race, Dick Hern said: "This is the first winner I have had for Shaikh Mohammed, for whom I train three two-year-olds as well as Air Distingue. I thought the filly did it very nicely."

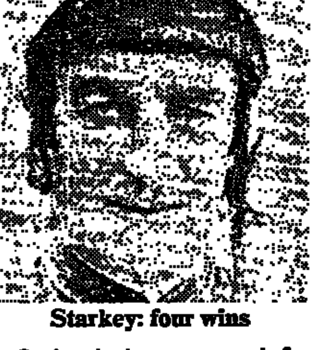
It has also not yet been decided whether Bedtime will now attempt to defy his five pound penalty in the Cambridgeshire. Lord Halifax's Magnet Cup winner showed that he is an improving colt when showing too much pace and resolution for Elect and Woodcote in the Garrowby Stakes. Bedtime's only defeat this season occured when the Bustino gelding finished fourth to Incredible Idea in the Melrose Handicap at the Ebor meeting. "Bedtime obviously does not stay a mile and three quarters," Hern said afterwards.

The big stables were not the only ones on which the spotlight was focussed. David Thom has saddled a number of winners and the Scotsman showed his customary shrewdness with All Is Forgiven, who gained his fourth success of the season in the Innovative Marketing Sprint.

All Is Forgiven, ridden by Bryn Crossley, went ahead two furlongs from home to beat Sharpish by two and a half lengths. Jonacris finished three lengths further away in third place.

At Salisbury both Guy Harwood and Greville Starkey continued in the news where the pair landed a treble win Carocrest, Kuwait Sun and Star Spray. Starkey went on to win the last race on Thorndown for Luca Cumani to achieve four wins from four rides. With the Sussex trainer in such form it was interesting to hear his plans for the big two-year-old tests that lie ahead. "Lear Fan goes for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster and Raft for the Royal Lodge", he said. "Rousillon will run in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket and also probably in the Horris Hill Stakes at Newbury."





Starkey: four wins

Starkey is due to appear before the disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club next Tuesday for his reckless riding of Bluff House at Goodwood.

At Kempton this afternoon Henry Cecil can increase his chances of winning his fifth trainers title by winning the Sirenia Stakes with Defecting Dancer.

Bill O'Gorman says that his July Stakes winner, Superlative, will only take the field if there has been overnight rain. Also at Kempton, Peter Walwyn can win the Arion Stakes with Tropical Mist, who was so narrowly defeated by Child's Game at Sandown. Finally, at Haydock, Fairgreen looks well worth an each way interest in the Claud Harrison Memorial Challenge Trophy.

York results

Going: Good to firm

2.0 AVONDALE NEW ZEALAND STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £4,005: 6f)

SEATTLE SIREN b f, by Seattle Slew – Miss Ooh La La (Shaikh Mohammed) 8-3 W Carson (15-2) 1
Rosolio ... L Piggott (8-1) 2
Bechamel ... Pat Eddery (4-1 jt fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £6.80. Places: £2.80, £3.50, £1.60. DF: £22.50. CSF: £62.17. W Hern at West Ilsley. 1½l, 1¾l. Outward's Girl (4-1 jt fav), Rosana Park (10-1) 4th. 17 ran. 1min 13.08sec.

2.35 SANCTON STAKES (2-y-o: £3,865: 7f)

GREAT WESTERN b c, by Hittite Glory – Ruddy Duck (A Struthers) 8-11 T Ives (7-2 jt fav) 1
Careen ... Pat Eddery (7-2 jt fav) 2
Simon ... G Baxter (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.20. Places: £1.20, £1.20, £1.30. DF: £5.30. CSF: £14.80. J Dunlop at Arundel. 2½l, 1½l. Chelkov (7-2 jt fav), Nohalmdun (8-1) 4th. 9 ran. 1m 28.16sec.

3.10 INNOVATIVE MARKETING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £7,056: 5f)

ALL IS FORGIVEN b g, by Mummy's Pet – Condonnina (Mrs I Normen) 8-1 B Crossley (9-2) 1
Sharpish ... G Baxter (7-4 fav) 2
Jonacris ... L Piggott (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.50. Places: £1.90, £1.40. DF: £5.90. CSF: £11.55. D Thom at Newmarket. 2½l, 3l. Fair Madame (33-1) 4th. 6 ran. 58.83sec. NR: Chaplin's Club.

3.40 FERNEDGE GARROWBY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £7,391: 1m 2f 110yd)

BEDTIME ch g by Bustino – Sweet Hour (Ld Halifax) 9-3 ... W Carson (3-1) 1
Elect ... Pat Eddery (7-1) 2
Woodcote ... G Duffield (11-4) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.80. Places: £1.40, £2.60. DF: £7.60. CSF: £20.36. W Hern at West Ilsley. ¾l, 6l. Darling Groom (8-1) 4th. Magnetic Field (9-4 fav). 6 ran.

4.10 NEW YORK RACING ASSOCIATION TROPHY (3-y-o: £3,225: 1m 1f)

FLUKE b f by Sham – Scoring Play (N Avery) 8-11 ... W Carson (7-4 fav) 1
Florita ... G Duffield (6-1) 2
Serheed ... L Piggott (3-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.90. Places: £1.40, £2.70. DF: £5.80. CSF: £10.38. J Dunlop at Arundel. ¾l, ½l. Bold Moneuvre (16-1) 4th. 7 ran.

2m.00.38sec. Nr: Throw Me Over, Weavers Way.

4.40 RUFFORTH HANDICAP (£2,939: 1m 6f)

SPECIAL VINTAGE ch g by Nebbiolo – La Cita (J Murdoch) 3-8-12 ... E Hide (3-1 fav) 1
Mellideour ... N Connorton (33-1) 2
Triple Jump ... T Ives (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.50. Places: £1.10, £8.40, £1.80. DF: £311.50. CSF: £88.72. TRICAST: £531.45. J Fitzgerald at Malton. ½l, 1½l. Gillies Prince (8-1) 4th. 10 ran. 2m 59.54sec. Nr: Jowoody.

TOTE DOUBLE: £18.90. TREBLE: £13.00. JACKPOT: £1,379.75 (to a 50p Stake). PLACEPOT: £14.75.

Salisbury

2.15 TEAL GUARANTEED STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £897: 7f)

MISS HENRY b f by Blue Cashmere – Rhodia (E Beresford-Husey) 8-11 B Rouse (12-1) 1
Eye Dazzler ... J Mercer (8-15 fav) 2
Folgoet ... R Hills (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £7.20. Places: £1.90, £1.10. DF: £3.20. CSF: £17.47. C Benstead at Epsom. 2½l, 2l. Acorns Prediction (50-1) 4th. 7 ran. 1m 32.15 sec.

2.45 MALLARD STAKES (2-y-o: £3,880: 1m)

CAROCREST b c by Caro – Irish Course (Lady Harrison) 9-3 ... G Starkey (11-8 fav) 1
Sheer Heights ... S Cauthen (11-4) 2
Double Quick Time ... P Cook (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.30. Places: £1.10, £1.50, £5.00. DF: £2.60. CSF: £5.38. G Harwood at Pulborough. 2l, 2l. Bassett Boy (11-2) 4th. 13 ran. 1m 43.86 sec.

3.15 GROUSE STAKES (£3,210: 6f)

COQUITO'S FRIEND b c by Owen Dudley – Kissin' Cousin (A Alvarado) 3-8-9 J Reid (13-8 fav) 1
Bold Bob ... P Robinson (9-2) 2
Misguided ... S Cauthen (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.60. Places: £2.20, £2.00. DF: £8.50. CSF: £8.05. B Hanbury at Newmarket. 2l, nk. The Minstrel (12-1) 4th. 7 ran. 1m 15.10 sec. NR: Able Albert.

3.45 PARTRIDGE HANDICAP (2-y-o: maidens: £1,806: 7f)

STAR SPRAY b c by Star de Naskra – Princess Surfspray – (S Kermel) 9-8 ... G Starkey (7-4 fav) 1
Fashur ... R Fox (33-1) 2
Meig ... J Reid (5-1) 3

Tote win: £2.10 Places: £01.10, £02.40, £02.30. DF: £23.70. CSF: £43.58. Tricast: £207.76 G Harwood at Pulborough 3/4l, 4l. Turcy Boy (11-1) 4th. 10 ran. 1m 30.38sec.

4.15 WOODCOCK STAKES (£897: 1m 2f)

KUWAIT SUN gr c by Bruni – Countess Decima – (Shaik Fahad) 3-8-8 G Starkey (6-4 fav) 1
Stratford Place ... P Cook (6-4 fav) 2
Zabeel ... J Reid (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £02.70. Places: £01.30, £01.10, £01.20. DF: £06.60. CSF: £08.08. G Harwood at Pulborough. 2l, nk. Wollow Maid (15-2) 4th 8 ran 2m 09.13 sec.

4.45 PHEASANT HANDICAP (£2,574: 1m 4f)

THORNDOWN b c by Busted – Sky Fever – (Lord Porchester) 4-9-10 G Starkey (4-1) 1
Mainstop ... J Matthias (3-1) 2
Orange Reef ... S Raymont (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £07.90. Places: £02.40, £01.60, £02.60. DF: £10.00. CSF: £16.22. L Cumani at Newmarket. ½l, 4l. Katie Koo (2-1 fav) 4th. 8 ran. 2m 37.64 sec PLACE POT: £7.10.

Worcester

2.15: 1, THE KNIFE (9-1); 2, Whatton Marina (4-1); 3, T Belle (8-1). 9 ran. Reluctant Hero (3-1 fav). NR: Riboden.
2.45: 1, TOMMY TUDOR (12-1); 2, Gold Inlay (4-1); 3, Typeset (5-1). 8 ran. Big Spiel (11-8 fav). NR: Ringabell, Patsey Pennall.
3.15: 1, DUNDRUM BAY (6-4); 2, Firgin Slave (6-4 fav); 3, Hazy Isle (7-2). 3 ran.
3.45: 1, Lucky George (6-4; 2, Irish Whiskey (11-10 fav); 3, No Camping (50-1).
4.15: 1, Bellacorey (4-5 fav); 2, Highland Drake (9-4); 3, Osoroyal (10-1).
4.45: Anointed (4-5 fav); 2, Another Nitty (9-2); 3, The Fallen Knight (7-1).
5.15: 1, Scottish Bavard (3-1); 2, Dunstall (14-1); 3, Batula Prince (10-1).

Perth

2.15 PTARMIGAN HURDLE (selling handicap: £419: 2m) (2 runners)

5 00-0 Holdall 6-11 ... Mr N Thompson 7
7 00F- North Light (B) 4-11-3 ... A Brown

8-13 Holdall, 11-10 North Light.

2.45 TAMDHU CHASE (handicap: £941: 2m (7)

2 00/ Saint-Mana 8-11-8 ... T Dun
3 1PF- Achill Sound 8-11-5 ... Mr Shiels 7
4 002- Stonehall Prince 9-10-8 ... D Wilkinson
6 FP0- Moon Dreamer 7-10-6 ... N Doughty
7 0-00 Grangehill 8-10-1 ... Mr Muldoon 7
8 3F0- Birsby 9-10-1 ... K Jones 7
10 4P-P Ask Me Nicely (B) 9-10-0 P Charlton

7-4 Birsby, 3 Moon Dreamer, 5 Ask Me Nicely, 7 Grangehill.

3.15 FAMOUS GROUSE HURDLE (handicap: £1,573: 2m (5)

1 32-0 Ballydurrow 8-12-0 ... J O'Neill
3 210- Sheba's Glory 5-11-6 ... N Doughty
4 0-31 Rage Glen 6-11-6 (4 ex) ... P Charlton
6 3-11 Lottie Lehmann 7-11-4 ... G Gray 4
11 134 Boy Sandford 4-10-3 ... P Tuck

Evens Lottie Lehmann, 7-2 Rage Glen, 4 Ballydurrow, 6 Sheba's Glory.

3.45 PINTAIL SHERRY CHASE (novices: £1,047: 2m 4f) (5)

1 0-0U Dick Ready 6-10-10 ... N Madden
2 4-00 Honours Even 8-10-10 ... S Charlton
3 003- Stand Back 6-10-10 ... K Jones 7
4 3-P0 Viscount (B) 9-10-10 ... Mr M Thompson 7
6 000- Strike Again (B) 5-10-7 ... J O'Neill

5-4 Dick Ready, 5-2 Honours Even, 4 Stand Back, 6 Viscount.

4.15 HIGHLAND PARK HURDLE (novices: £439: 2m 4f) (5)

1 2 Conn The Cobbler 6-11-0 N Madden
4 Pitpan's Glory 6-11-0 ... J O'Neill
5 000- Watchknowe Lad (B) 5-11-0 Mr Robinson 4
8 4 Naur Du Logis 4-10-7 ... P Tuck
9 New Kingsgrove 4-10-7 ... D Turnbull

8-11 Pitpan's Glory, 4 Conn The Cobbler, 5 Naur Du Logis, 8 New Kingsgrove.

4.15 BORDEAUX HOUSE HURDLE (novices: £506: 2m) (6)

2 00-2 Czarnin 6-11-0 ... T Davies 4
3 U00- First Knowe (B) 5-11-0 Mr Robinson 4
5 00/F- Lothian Empress 5-10-9 ... N Doughty
6 0-02 Bentel Boy 4-10-6 ... P Tuck
9 0- Cold Fourpenny 4-10-8 ... C Hawkins
14 P00- Laugh-A-Minute 4-10-8 ... G Wilkinson 4

4-5 Czarnin, 3 Bentel Boy, 5 Cod Fourpenny, 8 First Knowe.

PERTH SELECTIONS: 2.15 Holdall. 2.45 Achill Sound. 3.15 Ballydurrow. 3.45 Stand Back. 4.15 Pitpan's Glory. 4.45 Czarnin.

STATE OF GOING: Haydock: firm. Perth: firm. Kempton: good to firm. Tomorrow. Perth: firm. Thirsk: good to firm.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Kempton: 3.5 Jasel. 3.40 Maskell Gold. 4.10 Gay Tara. 4.40 L'Aristocrat. Haydock Park: 2.15 Indian Dream, Soft Iron. 2.45 Trusty Troubador, Bellamont.

Kempton Park

Draw advantage: High numbers best

Tote Double: 3.5, 4.10. Treble: 2.35, 3.40, 4.40.

[Television: (ITV) 2.35, 3.5 and 3.40 races]

2.0 ATHFORD STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £1,749: 5f) (10 runners)

101	423000	AL AMEAD (H Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 9-0	B Rouse	3
102	020003-	BALKAN (A Samuel) W Wightman 9-0	Pat Eddery	5
103	0-0	BENJEYA (R Hutchinson) J O'Donoghue 9-0	G Ramshaw	7
104	000	LITTLE HUNGARIAN (Concorde Bloodstock) R Simpson 9-0	S Whitworth 7	8
105	042400	MARTIAL FITZGERALD (Concorde Bloodstock) W Guest 9-0	S Cauthen	4
107	032-00	PASSIONNEL (W Cox) D Marks 9-0	P Madden	1
110	40	CAYLA (S Vanian) R Boss 8-11	L Piggott	10
114	020322	KALAMAIDAN (M Blanshard) M Blanshard 8-11	P Waldron	9
115		KERFUFFLE (Lord McAlpine) R Smyth 8-11	–	6
116	000300	LADY CLEMENTINE (D Hunnisett) B Swift 8-11	–	2

3 Kalamaidan, 7-2 Passionnel, 4 Al Amead, 5 Lady Clementine, 7 Martial FitzGerald, 9 Cayla, 16 others.

2.35 ARION HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,292: 1m 3f) (6)

201	4-0112	LADY MOON (H Joel) H Cecil 9-7	L Piggott	1
203	122202	TROPICAL MIST (B Coates) P Walwyn 8-10	J Mercer	5
204	031040	ZAHEER (Esal 'Commodities') G Lewis 8-8	P Waldron	6
206	011140	DETENTE (P Kelleway) P Kelleway 8-9	Gay Kelleway 5	3
209	4-130	NORFOLK SERENADE (Miss E Rigden) J Bethell 8-6	Pat Eddery	4
214	330302	GLORIA MUNDI (Mrs J Bricken) R Baker 7-12	R Fox	2

2 Lady Moon, 100-30 Detente, 4 Tropical Mist, 5 Zaheer, 6 Norfold Serenade, 7 Gloria Mundi.

FORM: Lady Moon (9-6) 2nd beaten hd to Alyana (rec 8 lb) 9 ran. Wolverhampton 1m 3f h'cap firm Aug 13. Tropical Mist (9-1) 2nd beaten hd to Childs Game (rec 7 lb) 7 ran. Sandown 1m 2f h'cap firm Aug 20. Zaheer (9-4) 10th beaten over 10l to Rangefinder (rec 7 lb) 11 ran. Salisbury 1m 2f h'cap good to firm Aug 10. Detente (8-7) 5th beaten 18l to Cormorant Wood (rec 11 lb) 6 ran. Newcastle 1m 2f stks good to firm Aug 29. Norfolk Serenade (8-7) 13th to High Hawk (level) 14 ran. Ascot 1m 4f stks good to firm June 14. Gloria Mundi (8-11) 2nd beaten 5l to Mytinia (level) 9 ran. Bath 1m 3f 150yd mdn stks hard Aug 24.
SELECTION: Lady Moon.

3.5 BONUSPRINT SIRENIA STAKES (2-y-o: £7,625: 6f) (7)

301	1114	DEFECTING DANCER (Shaikh Mohammed) H Cecil 9-3	L Piggott	1
302	31	DOUBLE SCHWARTZ (D) (A Smith) C Nelson 9-3	J Mercer	2
303	11012	SUPERLATIVE (D) (Mrs P Yong) W O'Gorman 9-3	T Ives	3
304	1	CHICAGO BID (D) (C Wacker III) R Armstrong 9-0	S Cauthen	5
305	104240	JASIC (B) (Bylon Farmers) M Tompkins 9-0	R Curant	7
308	133	NOVELLO (R E A Bott Ltd) J Winter 9-0	W R Swinburn	6
313	310	TURN AND FLY (Esal 'Commodities') G Lewis 9-0	P Waldron	4

11-10 Defecting Dancer, 7-4 Superlative, 7 Chicago Bid, 10 Double Schwartz, Novello.

FORM: Defecting Dancer (8-11) 4th beaten 2½l to Siberian Express (level) 7 ran. Deauville 6f stks good Aug 21. Double Schwartz (9-0) won sh hd from Tocave (level) 13 ran. York 6f mdn stks good Aug 17. Superlative (8-11) 2nd beaten ½l to Masarika (rec 2 lb) 5 ran. Maisons-Laffitte 5f 110yd stks good July 24. Chicago Bid (9-0) won 4l from Alcinous (level) 22 ran. Newmarket 6f mdn stks good July 7. Jasic (9-4) 5th beaten 7l to Idolized (gave 3 lb) 8 ran. Ripon 6f stks good to firm Aug 29. Novello (8-11) 3rd beaten 4l to Chief Singer (level) 14 ran. Ascot 6f stks good to firm June 14. Turn And Fly (8-4) 8th beaten over 12l to Vacarme (rec 7 lb) 12 ran. Ascot 6f stks firm June 16.
SELECTION: Defecting Dancer.

3.40 EUCLID HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,733: 7f) (10)

402	2-32141	TIMBER TYCOON (D) (Lady Harrison) R Armstrong 9-13 (6 ex)	S Cauthen	5
403	0-00232	CENTRUST (S Niarchos) P Walwyn 9-7	J Mercer	1
404	12-0032	RAZOR SHARP (Mrs J Yarnold) C Nelson 9-5	L Piggott	4
405	200-040	SPARKLING MOMENT (C) (Miss S Kane) D Arbuthnot 9-3	Pat Eddery	8
407	0301	JHANSI KI RANI (Esal 'Commodities') G Lewis 8-4 (6 ex)	P Waldron	2
410	041330	RED–ZEPHYR (U Schwarzenbach) R Hannon 8-2	A McGlone 3	10
411	442401	JOBROKE (E Moller) G Wragg 8-2 (5 ex)	B Crossley	7
415	0-30	MASKELL GOLD (B) (Mrs M Padfield) H O'Neill 7-10	–	9
416	0-00008	MARTHA SPANKS (Mrs R Lamb) C Benstead 7-8	–	6
418	0-00	FORT LAUDERDALE (J Chitty) M E Francis 7-7	R Fox	3

3 Jhansi Ki Rani, 4 Timber Tycoon, 5 Centrust, 6 Razor Sharp, 7 Jobroke, 10 Red-Zephyr, 12 Sparkling Moment, 16 others.

FORM: Timber Tycoon (9-3) won nk from Salvinia (gave 4 lb) 10 ran. Newmarket 7f h'cap good to firm Aug 27. Centrust (8-9) 2nd beaten 2½l to King's Holt (gave 10 lb) 9 ran. Brighton 1m h'cap good to firm Aug 3. Razor Sharp (9-1) 2nd beaten 1½l to Miss Thames (rec 1 lb) 11 ran. Newbury 7f h'cap good to firm Aug 13. Jehansi Ki Rani (8-11) won 1l from Giada (level) 9 ran. Goodwood 1m mdn stks good to firm Aug 26. Jobroke (9-0) won 5l from Happy Season (level) 13 ran. Beverley 1m stks firm Aug 24. Martha Spanks (7-13) 6th beaten 4l to Ampersand (gave 12 lb) 10 ran. Epsom 7f h'cap firm Aug 29. Fort Lauderdale (8-7) 6th beaten 8l to Hip Hip (gave 2 lb) 9 ran. Chepstow 5f stks firm June 25.
SELECTION: Jobroke.

4.10 THAMES HANDICAP (Selling: £1,398: 1m) (18)

501	20-3421	IMPECCABLE LADY (D) (D McLellan) C N Williams 4-9-11 (5 ex)	–	8
502	20-0432	APRIL MEMORIES (I Harfitt) M Blanshard 4-9-10	N Adams 7	13
504	034001	LAWERS (P Brown) Mrs N Smith 4-9-7	L Piggott	17
505	04-3024	LEITH SPRING (J Chitty) M E Francis 4-9-4	S Keightley 7	5
506	0-09000	DEM AN DOZE (D) (Mrs G Embury) P Ashworth 4-9-4	B Rouse	14
507	0-02100	FREEBIE (J Holloway) M Haynes 3-9-3	K Woolnough 7	16
508	/000-00	MANDRIANO (L Garrett) W R Williams 4-9-1	N Howe 3	9
509	000000-	ALUWHITE HABIT (Aluwhite Windows) G Fletcher 4-9-1	A Bond	12
512	42-4430	SHABNAM (S Dagg) D Gandolfo 3-8-11	S Cauthen	3
513	2-03033	MAIDA VALE (J Woodman) S Woodman 4-8-11	P Waldron	11
515	0-00000	LATIN LIGHT (E Arnold) C Wildman 4-8-11	R Street	18
516	/0-0000	SHARP MELODY (B) (Mrs F Baxter) H Beasley 4-8-10	B Jago	10
517	000080	PRINCESS MONA (J Saunders) C Benstead 4-8-10	W R Swinburn	7
518	3-00040	WORLINGWORTH WALTZ (A Bateson) D Jermy 4-8-10	R McGhin	4
519	0/0-000	JAZZ FORTESCUE (Mrs E Jackman) A Davison 4-8-10	–	1
520	0000	GAY TARA (B) (Mrs A Wetzel) B Swift 3-8-8	–	15
522	000000	LIBERATED GIRL (Mrs G Boss) R Boss 3-8-7	–	6
523	000000	PEKING DANCER (B Tang) Pat Mitchell 3-8-2	B Crossley	2

100-30 Leith Spring, 4 Impeccable Lady, Lawers, 5 April Memories, 13-2 Shabnam, 8 Freebie, 10 Dem An Doze, 12 Maida Vale, 16 others.

4.40 TANGIERS STAKES (Amateurs: £1,473: 1m 4f) (17)

602	3242/0-	NAVAJO BRAVE (R Jones) R Hoad 5-11-10	M Hoad 5	16
603		REHOBOAM (Mrs F Bowden) R Blakeney 5-11-10	P Bowden 5	6
604	00	COSMIC (G Clarke) J Old 6-11-7	C Llewellyn 5	4
605	0/	EMILY ETHEL (S Brown) R Blakeney 5-11-7	A Sharpe	14
607	0	LUCKY SARAH (Mrs B Dickens) R Griffiths 10-11-7	M Charlesworth 5	2
608		PICOTEE (A Woodley) J Bosley 5-11-7	R Dunwoody	5
609		WIN GREEN HILL (R Fry) J Old 7-11-7	S Mullins 5	3
611	0-0304	CLINKER (A King) J Bosley 3-11-0	M Bosley 5	7
612	0-44020	COYOR (G Ward) D Arbuthnot 3-11-0	DOUBTFUL	13
614	00-402	HIGH RENOWN (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 3-11-0	J Hills	17
615	000	L'ARISTOCRAT (S Powell) P Haynes 3-11-0	L Kirkby 5	1
616	0-0002	LISAILY (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 3-11-0	T Thomson Jones	15
619	000200	MILLS ALLEGIANCE (P Mills) C Brittain 3-11-0	M Pitman 5	12
620	003-242	NORTHERN TRIP (C Hedigan) G Harwood 3-11-0	J Wilson	10
623	4-00000	WOOLOOWARE (J Cribb) G Balding 3-11-0	S Sherwood	8
624	000	FEUTERSOEY (M Simmonds) P M Taylor 3-10-11	–	11
627	0	ULCOMBE (R Dean) H O'Neill 3-10-11	P Hobbs	9

13-8 Northern Trip 5-2 High Renown, 5 Lisaily, 7 Mills Allegiance, 8 Clinker, 16 others.

Kempton selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Balkan. 2.35 Tropical Mist. 3.05 Defecting Dancer. 3.40 Timber Tycoon. 4.10 Leith Spring. 4.40 High Renown.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Martial Fitzgerald. 2.35 Lady Moon. 3.05 Superlative. 3.40 Timber Tycoon. 4.10 Liberated Girl. 4.40 Lisaily.

Haydock Park

Draw advantage: Low numbers best.

Tote: Double 3.15, 4.15. Treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.45.

2.15 BIRKDALE STAKES (2-Y-O selling: £1,494: 1m 40yd) (12 runners)

4	000	BOYS IN BLUE (T Allen) M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	3
5	00	BRIGHT FOLLY (C Turner) N Tinkler 8-11	G Oldroyd	9
9	00	INDIAN DREAM (B) (Mrs M Baldwin) H Wharton 8-11	D Nicholls	7
12		MISTER KILO (Mrs E Hughes) A W Jones 8-11	C Dwyer	12
15	00	SOFT IRON (B) (D Allen) N Tinkler 8-11	P Robinson	1
16	00	SUPER BEES (G Potter) J Berry 8-11	S Morris 3	6
18	0	BARONY (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 8-8	G Skeats	10
21	03	HERMES BELLE (Mrs S Akehurst) R Akehurst 8-8	G Baxter	2
22	0	LITTLE-MAUREEN (H Insley) W Clay 8-8	B Harris 7	5
25	00	OCTANORM (N Craffield) R Hannon 8-8	G Starkey	4
28	330224	VIVA LUCIA (C H Newton Jnr Ltd) T Fairhurst 8-8	M Beecroft	8
31	00	NUI NUI (Mrs P Young) J Etherington 8-4	Seagrave	11

9-4 Hermes Belle, 3 Boys In Blue, 9-2 Viva Lucia, 13-2 Octanorm, 8 Nui Nui, 12 Super Bees,

2.45 SOUTHPORT HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,066: 1m 2f 131yd) (6)

2	04-4104	HOME SECRETARY (B) (The Queen) W Hern 9-7	W Carson	1
11	090031	KYOOTA (B) (J Sutcliffe) M Tomkins 8-8	R Carter 7	6
12	02-0000	TRUSTY TROUBADOR (B) (Shaikh Mohammed) R Houghton 8-6	J Reid	2
15	000-102	STAR LIFE (T Waite) T Fairhurst 8-1	M Beecroft	4
16	C22443	BELLAMONTI (B) (R Sangster) B Hills 8-1	G Baxter	3
17	090000	CARNEADES (P Bull) M H Easterby 8-1	M Birch	5

5-2 Trusty Troubador, 7-2 Bellamonti, 4 Home Secretary, 11-2 Kyroota, Carneades, 12 Star Life.

3.15 LYTHAM STAKES (2-Y-O: £3,124: 1m 40yd) (10)

1	01133	CAPTAIN SINGLETON (A Ward) G Harwood 9-1	G Starkey	2
3	001201	DERRYGOLD (W Tunstall) R D Peacock 8-12	T Ives	9
5	11124	LAK LUSTRE (L Sloan) R Fisher 8-11	M Birch	3
10	0	BARNBROOK AGAIN (Colne St Warehouse) D H Jones 8-7	A Barclay	8
11	0	BELDALE PROSPECT (Beldale Bloodstock Ltd) M Jarvis 8-7	B Raymond	5
13	40	CRAMPON (Lord Derby) W Hern 8-7	W Carson	4
19	00	NIMBLE IMP (B) (P Asquith) P Asquith 8-7	K Darley	7
20	0	SAN CARLOS BAY (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-7	P Robinson	6
26	00	ELITIST (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 8-4	S Webster	10
27	0	JOCA (H Bousfield) J Parkes 8-4	N Day	1

7-4 Captain Singleton, 3 Lak Lustre, 5 Crampon, 13-2 Derrygold, 10 Beldale Prospect, 14 San Carlos Bay, 20 others.

3.45 CLAUDE HARRISON HANDICAP (£3,086: 5f) (12)

1	100402	TOUCH BOY (B) (CD) (G Mullin) J Berry 7-10-0	T Ives	11
3	003143	RAMBLING RIVER (B) (D) (Miss G Richardson) W A Stephenson 6-8-13	J Lowe	9
5	00-43d0	NEW EXPRESS (D) (J Benis) G Huffer 4-8-8	–	1
6	0133-00	GLENFIELD PORTION (D) (C Reid) G Huffer 3-8-3	P Bloomfield 5	2
7	110120	SAINT CRESPIN BAY (D) (P Davies) R Hannon 4-8-3	B Raymond	10
10	000003	HOLLOWAY WONDER (D) (D Rowland) B McMahon 3-7-13	Paul Eddery	8
12	000201	OUT OF HAND (J Baxter) D Dale 4-7-13	G Duffield	3
13	4200-10	MISS POINCIANA (CD) (A Goacher) M Camacho 8-7-11	W Carson	12
14	414000	RUSSIAN WINTER (B) (CD) (Calmac Tool & Engineering) A W Jones 8-7-7	L Charnock	4
15	0-20140	ROYAL QUESTION (D) (T Barron) T Barron 4-7-7	W Ryan 5	6
17	000433	FAIRGREEN (D) (D Chapman) D Chapman 5-7-7	S Horsfall 5	7
18	321400	THE HUYTON GIRLS (B) (CD) (J Harrison) T Taylor 5-7-7	A Mackay	5

3 New Express, 9-2 Rambling River, Out Of Hand, 6 Miss Poinciana, 8 Saint Crespin Bay, Touch Boy, 10 Glenfield Portion, 14 others.

4.15 BLACKPOOL STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £2,010: 1m 6f) (9)

1	04	BLUE HILL (Oceanic Ltd) R Houghton 9-0	J Reid	7
10	00-00	INDIAN (G Reed) C Thornton 9-0	J Bleasdale	3
11	300040	JACKDAW (J Bigg) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	1
12	222	LOYAL SUBJECT (K Abdulla) W Elsey 9-0	C Dwyer	2
13	200223	NEORION (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 9-0	W Carson	4
15	223333	POWERSAVER LAD (CIS Holdings) M Jarvis 9-0	B Raymond	9
16	0-000	SWELL SOUND (D Freeman) M McCormack 9-0	–	5
20	00	BYRON LANE (Mrs M Lane) B McMahon 8-11	G Duffield	6
23	00	THETFORD CHASE (Ld Fairhaven) F Durr 8-11	G Starkey	8

4-6 Neorion, 4 Jackdaw, 8 Thetford Chase, 10 Powersaver Lad, 12 Loyal Subject, 16 Blue Hill, 20 others.

4.45 ST ANNE'S HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,450: 6f) (12)

2	200112	FORZANDO (D) (T Warner) M Jarvis 9-7	B Raymond	10
4	014031	BURBRIDGE DANCER (D) (Burbridge Sports) N Tinkler 9-0	L Charnock	2
5	111004	BOCA RATON (C) (L Fish) J Berry 8-13	W Carson	4
6	00331	NEPHRITE (B) (D) (Baroness H Thyssen) R Houghton 8-11	J Reid	9
9	221220	JACORAN (D Gorton) E Eldin 8-10	A Mackay	11
11	00231	ADEEB (D) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 8-9 (6 ex)	T Ives	6
17	200	CAMPS HEATH (M Harrod) I Walker 8-4	R Cochrane	3
20	41	ITALIAN SECRET (G Ferrigno Ltd) B McMahon 8-3	G Duffield	5
25	204000	CAMDEN LAD (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 8-0	W Ryan 5	12
31	411040	STOCK HILL LAD (CD) (Mrs M Fairbairn) M Blanshard 7-7	J Lowe	1
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11-4 Adeeb, 4 Forzando, 11-2 Jacolan, 6 Nephrite, Boca Raton, 10 Burbridge Dancer, 12 Italian Secret, Palace Rocket, 16 others.

Haydock selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Viva Lucia. 2.45 Kyroota. 3.15 Captain Singleton. 3.45 Fairgreen. 4.15 Neorion. 4.45 Forzando.

هكذا من الاصل

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Uno measures up to official claims

A growing number of motor industry executives are now prepared to admit that official consumption figures are a bit of a farce. Although the test standards are set by the Department of Transport, they are actually obtained on the manufacturers' indoor "rolling road". A combination of a well tutored driver and a selected power unit ensure that the resulting miles per gallon are infinitely better than are achieved in less artificial conditions.

Because all manufacturers use the same tactics, the results do at least mean that some sort of comparison can be made and, for that reason, are worth recording. Thus it is a red letter day when a motoring journalist finds a car that reproduces laboratory figures on the road.

Most readers will be aware that Fiat is making a big effort to restore its image with a whole new range of cars. The most important by far is the Uno, the replacement for the most successful 127.

The Uno 45 Super ES is the almost obligatory energy saving version with specially adapted 900cc engine and wide ratio five-speed gearbox.

The day I took delivery of the 45 ES coincided with a hurried change of plans requiring two fast journeys, one by minor roads travelling west to east with lots of congested town traffic and the other almost entirely by motorway. At no time was I attempting to squeeze a few more miles per gallon. On the contrary I pushed the longlegged little car very hard whenever conditions permitted.

It is easy to imagine my surprise when the consumption for 580 miles of this sort of punishment worked out at approximately 50 miles per gallon. Brim to brim tank tests are not totally accurate, but they are a deal more indicative of true consumption than so-called official figures.

As for the rest of the car's capabilities, I found it to be reasonably flexible despite its very high gearing and the compression ration raised to 9.7/1. This ability to cope with an engine and transmission combination which is frequently frustrating is almost certainly due to the car's very light construction. The three-door version used on the 45 ES weighs only 1,543 lb.

Vital statistics:

Model: Fiat Uno 45 Super ES
Price: £3,990
Engine: 900cc four cylinder
Official consumption: urban 44.1 mpg, 56 mph 65.7 mpg and 75 mph 48.7 mpg.
Performance: maximum speed 87 mph (fourth gear), 0-62 mph 17.5 seconds.
Length: 11ft 11½ ins
Insurance: group one

one of the many excellent sound deadening kits on the market.

Another bonus point in the recent spell of fine weather is the lack of excessive wind noise with the driver's window open. This is one of the lesser known spinoffs from the increasing emphasis on clean smooth designs to improve aerodynamics and final consumption.

At the same time Fiat has reduced by 35 per cent the number of body

Citroen BX: cheaper servicing costs

panels and hence also the number of welds compared with the 127. This makes for faster cheaper production by robots, but also poses a problem of bigger sheets of metal giving a tinny sound to door and tailgate closure. The Uno is a real offender here and would benefit from the addition of

Citroen's Challenge

The Citroen BX is the most significant new model to come from this builder of beautifully engineered but complicated cars since it was acquired by Peugeot. At the time of its launch in France nearly a year ago, great play was made of the BX's role as the first Citroen designed for easy production and to the specific requirements of the salesman.

Not to be outdone by their apparent dethroning, the once all powerful engineers pointed to the most extensive use of plastics yet seen in any mass-produced car. The bonnet, tailgate, fuel tank, wheel arch mouldings, roof panel-gutters, bumpers, headlamps and sidelights are all made from combinations of plastic and reinforced fibre.

That was nearly a year ago and now that BX is being produced in sufficient numbers to tackle overseas markets, Britain has just received its first consignment. In the meantime, however, the emphasis on the car's attractions have changed. At the specific request of Citroen's UK marketing men, the publicists are beating the drum about BX's cost of ownership and remarkable reduction in servicing and repair costs.

Considering the high maintenance costs long associated with Citroen models, that should not be difficult to do. But, Citroen goes further and makes direct cost comparisons with Ford's Sierra and BL's Maestro.

It quotes servicing times which are almost half those of Sierra and marginally better than the Maestro's. It also lists 16 most used part prices which, it claims, show that BX part prices are very competitive.

All this points to one thing: Citroen at long last believes it has a car cheap enough to appeal to company and fleet buyers. If that is so, it could transform Citroen's image in this country and increase its market share of 1.6 per cent to well over 2 per cent. About 5000 BX's are earmarked for Britain in the next three months.

I saw recently a most impressive demonstration of the detailed improvements made to facilitate quick cheap maintenance. Armed only with a small pocket screwdriver which was used mainly to release hidden spring clips, a salesman stripped the whole of the fascia, removed the headlamps and tail clusters and other parts too numerous to list here. And all in minutes. It seemed that everything removable had been designed on a modular basis rather like a set of Lego building bricks.

The removal of exterior fittings is so easy that there is already concern about the possible effect of DIY enthusiasts making late-night raids on BX's parked in the street.

Five versions are being imported with two engine sizes; the 1360cc unit already in use in other Peugot and Talbot models, and a brand new light alloy 1580cc engine. Prices start at £4,790 rising to £6,100 for the top-of-the-range BX 16TRS.



The Fiat Uno 45ES: flexible with good consumption

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'Y XJ12 HE Silver/blue air con sunroof ... £12,950
'Y XJ6 3.4 Cobalt/blue hide 9,000 miles ... £12,450
'Y XJ6 3.4 Sebring/biscuit 7,000 miles ... £12,450
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'X XJ6 4.2 Chestnut/biscuit 11,000 miles ... £11,950
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Rolls Royce Corniche Convertible Series II. Genuine 8,000 miles only. Sept 1978. 1 owner. Total history. Metallic willow gold with choclate brown hood with matching leather. Virtually as new. £44,000.
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Silver Shadow II
April 1980. Claret with garnet roof. Beige interior. 33,000 miles. Full history. Superb condition.
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T2 1978
4 door, brown, tan Everflex roof, Pioneer stereo, chauffeur driven, garaged, 55,000 miles, excellent.
ABSOLUTE BARGAIN £14,750
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36,000 miles from new, ex con. Metallic Scots Pine, beige upholstery. New radio/cassette. Private sale.
£14,950
0277 223387

1975 SHADOW
Walnut brown, cream interior, special occasion use only. 29,000 miles. Stored in heated garage. Must be seen, sold with registration no. HC 101 £14,500.
0246 452225

ONE of the most immaculate 1974 Rolls Royce Silver Shadows in the North West. One meticulous owner from new, full documented history 40,000 miles only, regency bronze with beige hide. £11,950 Tel 061 638 2234.

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1976 (N) Silver Shadow. Seychelles Blue. Grey Interior. Immaculate. £12,950. 01-363 6642 (office).

SHADOW, N reg. Flared wheel arch. Seychelles Blue. Stone hide. Full service history. 68,000 miles. One titled owner. Fine example. £10,750. Romford (70) 47576.

SILVER SHADOW MkII 1978. Very good condition. Low mileage. Any inspection welcome. £17,500 o.n.o. Telephone office hours 248 0457.

BMW

If you enjoy fast cars – you'll enjoy Performance Car. Issue one on sale now with a comprehensive road test of Audi's fabulous new 80 Quattro.



NEW 728i A
4 speed auto
RHD. Metallic Blue. Blue interior. Many extras, including electric windows, roof, mirrors. Alloys. ABS brakes. Central locking. Del. Jan. 84. Contact Germany. Tel 01049 671 67011. Telex 427800 Riesch.

BMW 323i
X reg, '81. Bronze metallic, with beige interior. L.S.D. Alloys, pioneer stereo/cassette. 25,000 miles. A1 condition.
£6,750
Tel. Watford (0923) 21180 (home) or 01-629 2743 (office)

320SE 1982 Y REG
Opal metallic body and wheels PAS, sunroof, 13,000 miles, immaculate, second year warranty. £7,650.
Harwich (02555) 7651 or 4139

528i AUTO
P.A.S. 1978, T reg. 42,000 miles, chestnut red, electric sunroof, mirror and tinted windows. Good radio cassette. 1 year M.O.T.
£5,000 o.n.o. Private
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BMW 320 X REG (Dec '81)
Red, Charcoal interior, sun roof, 5 speed, stereo, 20,000 miles. Full service history.
£6,000
Telephone Partridge Wargrave (073522) 3849

BMW 728i 1981 (W), Auto, S/R, [illegible]

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LAST MINUTE HOLIDAY BARGAINS

	1 wk	2 wks
GREEK ISLANDS 2. 3/9	£180	£209
ALGARVE 3/9	£170	£193
COSTA BLANCA 3/9	£161	£182
CRETE 4/9	£183	£217
CORFU 5/9	£165	£193

Holidays inclusive of accommodation in villas, apartments and hotels. Flights from various airports, subject to supplements & availability. Also good availability for Sep. Oct.

VENTURA HOLIDAYS
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ALGARVE 3/9	£170	£193
COSTA BLANCA 3/9	£161	£182
CRETE 4/9	£183	£217
CORFU 5/9	£165	£193

Holidays inclusive of accomm in villas, apartments and hotels. Flights from various airports, subject to supplements and availability for Sept., Oct.

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B & B hotel or s.c. Direct flights from Gatwick to Athens. 2 wks £235 p.p. inclusive.
TIMSWAY HOLIDAYS
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Fantastic offers of up to £200 off per person on selected 2 weeks holidays to Rhodes (2 weeks at first class hotel for only £253 inclusive). Also, 15% off all holidays to Corfu and Crete during Sept and Oct.
Weekly flights to Corfu £99 Rhodes £119, Crete £119, Athens £115. Absolutely no extras.
Phone: Best of Greece 0622-46678 ABTA ATOL

COSTCUTTERS ON FLIGHTS/HOLS To Europe, USA and all destinations. Diplomat Travel. 01-730 2201. Tlx 8813572. ABTA IATA ATOL 1355.

CHEAP FARES USA, Far/Mid East, Australia, Africa, Canada, W/Wide. Haymarket 01-930 7162/1366.

EUROPE DAILY. Hamilton Travel. 01-439 3199. ATOL 1489 Access/Visa.

LOWEST AIR FARES. Buckingham Travel. ABTA. 01-836 8622.

ROYAN MID-WEST COAST FRANCE
All types of properties from luxurious villas by the sea or country cottages in unspoilt villages. Available through September. Prices start at £85 pw for party of 4 persons.
THE FRENCH SELECTION
Tel: Brighton (0273) 552454.

SIMPLY CRETE
Beautiful private villas – studios, some with pools, avail Sept, Oct. Maid service. Prices start £199 p.p. 2 wks. Please ring for our small friendly brochure 01-994 2484.

CORFUNIQUE. Kaminaki is a delightful hamlet on Corfu's Eastern coast – a small unspoilt bay with a brilliant white beach and crystal clear water – here we have villas & apts where you can enjoy a 2-wk inc holiday from only £228. Flights every Sunday from Gatwick. Sunscape Holidays. 01-948 5747 (24 hrs) ABTA ATOL 184.

COSTA DEL SOL. (20 mins Puerto Banus, Marbella), super house on beach. 2 twin bedrms and 2 baths en suite, patio gdn, swim. pools, restaurants, supermarket, award winning development, maid service. From £150 p.w. Owner 01-883 6360/834 2582

ALGARVE. – Carvoeiro. Luxurious new villa available now, short or long let, slps 6, own swimming pool, fully equipped, maid service etc. Photos available. Tel: 01-226 7609.

SWISSJET. Low fares daily to Switzerland – Geneva, Zurich, Basle, Berne. 01-930 1138.

ALGARVE, lovely villa with own pool, for up to 10. Available now. Palmer & Parker. 01-493 5725.

FORMENTERA. 1st floor apartment. Pujols. Sleeps 2/4. £70 pw. Tel: 0253 892007.

MENORCA, 2-9 Sept from £140 villas, apts, studios ex Gat/Manchester. CLT 0634-575631. ATOL 1772.

FLIGHT BARGAINS Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy. Faldor 01-471 0047 ATOL 1640. Access/B'card.

LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL. Contact the experts. All destinations quoted. Sunair. Tel: 01-935 3648.

ATLANTA from New York £92 one way. Republic Airlines. Tel 636 2151.

AEROMEXICO offers excellent fares to all Mexican and South American cities. Tel: 01-637 4107/8.

GRAND CAYMAN return from Miami £144. Republic Airlines. Tel 636 2151.

WATERSIDE VILLA, FLORIDA Idyllic location. From £90 p.p. Pollard (0702) 331188.

FLORIDA AND BARBADOS hotels and appts. Contact Denise Phillips. 078 571 2332/4636 (24 hrs).

MONTREAL from New York £91 one way. Republic Airlines. Tel 636 2151.

FLIGHT BARGAINS. Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy. Faldor. 01-471 0047. ATOL 1640. Access/B'card.

SWISS, German R. specialists. City by City 01-379 7885. ATOL 8828.

GREECE Cheapest. Ring Mervyn (Trimfare) 01-828 4847.

GREECE + ISLANDS FLIGHTS AND HOLS.
1, 2, 3 & 4 weeks from Gatwick & Manchester to Athens. PLUS Skiathos, Santorini, Zante, Kos, Corfu, Crete, Rhodes. Island hopping. Multi-Centre and 2 wks for price of 1. 40-page colour brochure.
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GRAPE PICKING GALORE. France/Switzerland. Sep-Oct. Guaranteed jobs. For details send large sae to VWI, 9 Park End St., Oxford.

ALGARVE Villa sleeps 8. Pool. Maid. available Sept/Oct from £250 pw flights available ATOL 231. 0787-472150.

SKI XMAS & NEW YEAR 16 nights in Czech mountains. Langlauf and Downhill. From £254 pp. Novices welcome. Tel.: Guildford 38326.

MENORCA, BINIBECA & S'ALGAR charming villas for 4/6. Also country studio for 2 near San Luis. CVH. ATOL 1296. 01-586 8734.

FRENCH VILLAS. last minute vacancies. Sept/Oct. Cote d'azur Provence, Dordogne, Cote d'azur. Villas (ACT). - 01-833 1711.

VALEXANDER offers special flights Spain, Greece, Europe, all summer. Unbeatable prices. Telephone 01-402 4262. ABTA. ATOL 278.

LOW COST FLIGHTS to Athens, Corfu, Crete, Rhodes, Kos, Palma, Alicante, Malaga and Faro. Sunclub. 01-870 5868. ABTA, ATOL 1214.

HAWAIIAN TRAVEL CENTRE Consult the specialists. 01-486 9176 in association with The Travel Company. ABTA.

TORONTO from New York £75 one way. Republic Airlines. Tel 636 2151.

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FROM LOS ANGELES TO HONOLULU
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RENTALS

BURTON COURT
Spacious interior designed 4th flr flat overlooking the gdns of Burton Court. Large sunny recep rm, one dble, one sgle bedrms, bathrm, ftd kit. Available now for long let. £260 per week.

SYDNEY STREET
A newly dec house, close King's Road and Fulham Road. Two dble bedrms with a further attic rm with bunk beds, bathrm with shwr, spacious, sunny first flr recep rm, fully ftd kit. Avail now for long let. £200 per week.

CHESTERTONS
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GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
RICHMOND, SURREY – A unique opportunity to occupy a vast maisonette in a period building with uninterrupted views over Richmond Green. Four/five large bedrooms, two bathrooms, study/TV room, spacious well equipped kitchen. The 'piece de resistance' is the huge reception room which extends over the entire front of the house being over 40ft in length and having a feature fireplace, grand piano, dining area for possibly fifteen and verdant outlook over the Green. Available from 1st October initially to a Company Tenant at £400 a week.
3A WIMPOLE ST. W.1.
01-637 7026

HEART OF LONDON

PERIOD COTTAGE, AMERSHAM. Old town, fully furnished, 2 bedrooms, colour television, parking in private court-yard. Prefer company let. £350 pcm, available end Sept. 02403 28432. Dr Guy.

WANTED 2 F music student seek accomm £240 pcm max within reach C London and Tube. (Pearson) 889 6733.

FOR SALE

4 TICKETS available Bob Hope Classic gala dinner, Tuesday 20th September. £175+vat each. Apply Norton 01-629 6261.

HEPPLEWHITE reproduction mahogany dining room suite, probably about 30 years old. Rectangular table 120in x 44in including 3 leaves each of 18in. 2 bow fronted sideboards 67in x 24in and 61in x 22in. 8 chairs, 2 of which are carvers. The suite is in superb condition and will cost in excess of £6,500. Will take £3,500. Can be seen in Newcastle and delivered free to a buyer in the UK. Please ring Itchen Abbas (096 278) 1610.

THE TIMES (1841-1975). Excellent original issues. Your choice of date for that special anniversary, birthday gift. £14.85 pp. (0492) 31195.

DELIGHTFUL modern Chinese hand knotted silk rug 36in x 24in (plus tassles) as new £285 o.n.o. to view. Tel. 01-981 3907.

KRUGERRANDS – Private investor wishes to sell. 032 483 692 (anytime).

SEATFINDERS Any event, incl. Cats, Covent Garden. Last night at Proms. 01-828 0778.

RESISTA CARPETS SUMMER SALE NOW ON
Merakion foamback £2.59 sq yd.
Wool Mix Berbers £4.75 sq yd.
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All exclusive of VAT
Plus many other greatly reduced qualities from our vast stocks.
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with option to purchase plan from only £17 pm. Uprights, grands, both new and reconditioned.
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Albany St. NW1. Tel: 01-935 8682
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HAMPSTEAD – Two delightful two-room furnished flats overlooking garden on Heath. Company let. £75 - £80 p.w. 435 8284 or 828 8514.

SLOANE SQ. Furn flat. Lounge. 2 bedrooms, k & b. CH. £125pw. Company lets. 730 8932.

NW8. Luxury 2 bed flat, garage space, prestigious block, co let. £220pw. Call West Trend. 01 402 4456.

WANTED 2 sgl bed room flat Clapham/Battersea area. Tel 629 9496 (office) 670 9869 (eves).

JUST OFF PUTNEY HILL SW15. 3 bed flat. £563.33 P.C.M. 874 8144. Hones.

CHISWICK - lux hse, gdn. f 25+, o/r, c/h. 2 mins tube £35 pw. 995 4694 eves.

W2. Delightful fully furn 2 bed flat in p.b. block. £90 pw. Tel 262 8738/586 8367.

UNFURNISHED Urgently wanted. Fixtures/Fittings purchased. D.Dixon 602 4671.

W2. 2/3 BEDROOMED FLATS. Lift, porterage, c.h., from £150pw. NIJ 948 3631.

CHELSEA Single studio flat £60 pw. References required. 01-352 9313.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HAPPY, RELIABLE, resourceful lady in early thirties seeks different but worthwhile job preferably in warm climate. Keen golfer, speaks French and Spanish, clean driving licence. Enjoys organising, travelling & sport. Box 1914H The Times.

MALE, 35, proven sales and organisational skills, seeks new opportunities. South West preferred but prepared to travel. Almost anything considered. Permanent USA visa. 02214 3061 (evenings).

ACCOUNTANCY WORK REQUIRED
Office organiser will expertly write up company books. 1 day every week, your office or mine. Wages, P.A.Y.E. purchase ledger, sales ledger, control accounts and trial balance completed every month.
340 8793

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHAUFFEUR/BUTLER
Required for the Chairman of a busy Mayfair property company. Experience essential. Applicants should send CV's to.
BERKELEY MANSIONS ESTATES
64 Seymour Street, London W.1.

Experienced Nanny Required Immediately
Live in, for couple in Chelsea. Baby girl 2 years, new baby due September. Light housework, care of lovable dog. Driving licence essential. Own bedroom, bathroom, TV. Non-smoker. Qualifications and references required. Please Telephone:
01-581 4323, Mrs Lowe.

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Lunches: Monday to Friday.
Approximately 15 hours per week.
Fully trained person to prepare single-handed and serve Directors' lunches for small company in W.1. Suit married person resident within easy reach of Baker Street Station.
£70 per week.
01-262 1155.

MISS GJORICIC
1 Cartier Watch and 1 Diamond Ring left by above named person as security against an account incurred at Hilton International Kensington during October 1982. Will be auctioned at Phillips, 7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS, on the 18th October, 1983.

APPOINTMENTS

EXPERIENCED SALES PERSON
M/F for import & export company with specialised knowledge of imported fancy goods and toys essential. Salary & commission. Good prospects for right person.
Tel. 930 1804

EGON RONAY
Organisation requires full time INSPECTORS, who are based in or near London but who are prepared to travel throughout the UK during the week. A catering background (preferably practical) and knowledge of international cuisine are essential, minimum age 25, must have current driving licence. Handwritten applications only with CV to:
Egon Ronay Organisation,
Greencoat House,
Francis Street,
London, SW1P 1DH.

Super Secretaries

Secretarial Opportunity

WOMAN AND HOME
require a Secretary to work for the Cookery Department. We're looking for a lively person with initiative who can spell, do shorthand and type well and has a pleasant telephone manner. Some cookery qualifications would be an advantage, but a knowledge of cookery terms and an interest in cookery is essential.
Salary: £6,304 p.a.
Please apply in writing to:
Mary Meredith, Cookery Editor,
Woman and Home Magazine, 3rd Floor,
Low Rise, IPC Magazines Ltd.,
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London SE1 9LS.
We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.
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Excellent college leaver or "second jobber" required to join a busy and harmonious team of two, to look after Senior Partner of an international firm of surveyors to work out of the partnerships office in Mayfair.
This is an extremely responsible position which will appeal to a dedicated person with potentially proficient secretarial skills and the ability to use their initiative.
Usual fringe benefits. Salary commensurate with age and experience.
Apply in writing with CV to:
Mrs P West,
29 St. George Street,
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AUDIO SECRETARY CHELSEA
accurate and energetic audio secretary needed for lively expanding architectural firm in Chelsea. Speed and accuracy are essential as well as enthusiasm and flexibility. Hours are 9 – 5.30.
Salary c.£6,250.
Please contact us immediately
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6 Burnsall Street, S.W.3.
Telephone: 352 1073 or 351 5432

PR–£6,500. Join a successful consultancy in E1 as PA/Sec to a busy account executive. They need a lively, hardworking, 2nd jobber, aged 20–25, with some sh. and excellent typing. Ring 588 3535. Crone Corkill Rec Cons.

EXCITING POSTS in publishing. Variety of openings – (including marketing, publicity, editorial and admin. £6,000-£7,500. Covent Garden Bureau, 53, Fleet St, EC4. 353 7696.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

TEMPTING TIMES

THEIR FEET DON'T TOUCH THE GROUND!
Our Temporaries are no sooner out of one booking than they are off to another. If you like to be that busy and earn top rates join the team. Telephone for an immediate appointment.
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WE HAVE LOTS of interesting temporary work available for secretaries with speeds of 100/60 and senior level experience. Ring immediately for an appointment and you can start next week. 434 4512 Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

THEATRES

CINEMAS

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES

(continued from page 10)

THE MOUSETRAP
31st YEAR

SORRY. No reduced prices from any source, but seats bookable from £3.00 FULLY AIR COND THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, WC2. 836 9988 cc 01-930 9232 (8 lines). Group Sales 930 6123.
"... The most striking, original and entertaining new play in London" Gdn.
GLENDA JACKSON
"... a matchless performance" F.Times.
GREAT & SMALL
a new play by Botho Strauss. Dir. by Keith Hack. Evenings, 8.0. Weds. Mat 2.45. Sats. 4.30 & 8.0.

VICTORIA PALACE 834 1317.
ROBIN COUSINS
"Defies belief" Standard
THE WORLD PREMIERE OF
ELECTRIC ICE
"Had the audience on their feet" Daily Mail
ELECTRIC ICE
"Innovative, imaginative, bold and exciting" D Telegraph
ELECTRIC ICE
"We are witnessing the beginnings of a new style of entertainment ... I was amazed" Guardian
Eves 7.30. Mat Thurs & Sat 3.00.

WYNDHAM'S Air Cond S 836 3028 cc 379 6566/930 9232. Grps 836 3962. Eves 8.15, Wed Mat 3.0, Sat 5.00 & 8.30.
SIR JOHN MILLS
"What a night, What a Knight!" D. Ml.
ANTHONY BATE CONNIE BOOTH
PAUL HARDWICK in
LITTLE LIES
"THE BEST FUN TO BE HAD" Daily Tele. "MADHOUSE" Times.

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY 9 & 23 Dering St, W1. Exhibition to celebrate publication of VANESSA BELL by Frances Spalding. 629 1578.

BRITISH LIBRARY, Gt. Russell St., WC1. THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD: antiquarian maps. Until 31 Dec. Wkdays 10-5, Suns 2.30-6. Adm free.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. Contemporary paintings on view. Mon-Fri 10-5 and Sats 10-12.45.

MALL GALLERIES, The Mall, SW1. ROYAL SOCIETY OF MARINE ARTISTS EXH. Mon-Sun 10-5. Until 9 Sept. Adm. £1.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St, W1. Henry Moore - 85th Birthday Ex. extended to 3 September '83 (Illus. Cat. £10) Tel: 01-629 5161. Mon-Fri 10-5.30 Sats 10-12.30.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, WC2. MANET AT WORK. Until 9 October. Wkdys. 10-6, Suns. 2-6. Adm. free. Recorded information 01 839 3526.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St Martin's Place, London WC2. 01-930 1552. HARRY FURNISS: Edwardian caricatures. Until 25 September. Adm free. Mon-Fri, Sats 10-6, Sun 2-6.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Open 10-6 daily TRISTRAM HILLIER RA until Sept. 18. Adm. £1.20, Sundays until 1.45 and concessionary rate 80p.

THE SCULPTURE SHOW an Arts Council exhibition. HAYWARD GALLERY and on the South Bank SE1. Mon-Thurs 10-8, Fri-Sat 10-6, Sun 12-6, and SERPENTINE GALLERY and in Kensington Gardens W2. Mon-Fri 10-6, Sat-Sun 10-7. Admission free to both.

To advertise in the Times or Sunday Times telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS

BIRTHDAYS

SILVER WEDDINGS

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
World Leaders in Cancer Research

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Sep/Oct Flight Availability

CORFU
Sunday morning, 4 Sept
Flight only £135
AIRLINK
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LOW COST FLIGHTS
01-437 8255/6/7/8.
Late bookings welcome.
AMEX/VISA/Diners accepted.

هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: A useful news digest service, including items about sport, weather and traffic conditions. Any set can receive it.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Debbie Rix and Frank Bough. Items include news bulletins at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.32, 7.18 and 8.18; keep-fit (between 6.45-7.00); Tonight's TV (7.15-7.20). Morning papers (7.32 and 8.32); Pop news (7.45-8.00). Food and Cooking (8.30-8.50).

9.00 Scooby Doo, Where are You?: Cartoon; 9.20 Champion the Wonder Horse: the four-legged marvel rides again; 9.45 Jackanory: Ann Morish reads more from Ann Phillipe's The Multiplying Glass; 10.00 Willo the Wisp; 10.05 Take Heart: with Tony Hart and Morph (r). Closedown at 10.25.

1.00 News: with Fern Britton, Richard Whitmore; 1.22 Financial Report. And news headlines, with sub-titles; 1.30 Fingerbobs.

1.45 The New Hovelters: Tales from the New Forest. With retired mole-catcher Jack Sibley, and gamekeeper Peter Martin.

2.15 Film: The Jordan Chance (1978) Drama, with Raymond Burr as the lawyer and former prison inmate, who tries to help a young office worker convicted of murdering her ex-boyfriend. With Ted Shackleford and Jeannie Fitzsimmons. Directors Jules Irving.

3.45 Flying Boats: The Second World War role played by the Sunderlands of RAF Coastal Command. And how, after the war, the Sunderlands became redundant. The year 1952 saw the making of the last of them. The story is told by David Lomax.

4.20 Play School: See BBC2, 10.30am entry for details; 4.45 Captain Zep, Space Detective: Episode 3. A S.O.L.V.E. agent is missing (r).

5.15 Stopwatch: Sports magazine, featuring Mandy Jones, 21, from Rochdale; women's world road race cycle champion; and Loretta Doyle, 19, a judo champion who will be in action in Paris later this year. And yet another chance to see Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean performing their Barnum and Bailey ice dancing routine.

5.40 News: Jan Leeming; 6.00 SouthEast at Six; 6.25 Cartoon: Honeyland.

6.35 Film: The Vikings (1958) Full-blooded tale of pillage in days long ago, filmed in Norway and Northumbria, and co-starring Kirk Douglas and Tony Curtis as two half-brothers in love with the same princess (Janet Leigh). With Ernest Borgnine and James Donald. Battles galore, and it is all nicely photographed. Director Richard Fleischer.

8.30 Comic Roots: How Kenneth Williams began his journey to show business fame. (See Choice).

9.00 News: with Nicholas Witchell.

9.25 Shannon: A young actress receives some obscene phone calls, and Shannon (Kevin Dobson) believes she may be the next target of a killer who assumes the identity of a police officer. Co-starring Anne Twomey.

10.15 Seconds Out: Boxing world comedy series starring Robert Lindsay; 10.45 News headlines.

10.50 The Late Film: Fools (1970) Romantic drama, with Jason Robards as the middle-aged actor, no longer successful, who has a romance with a much younger woman (Katharine Ross). Directed by Tom Gries. Ends at 12.25.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, and 9.00; Consumer guide at 6.35; Sport at 6.45, 7.45 and 8.35; Chris Tarrant in Rhyl at 6.50 and at intervals during the morning; Todays papers, at 7.05; Pop video at 7.55; Competition at 8.25 (and, earlier, at 7.25). Tonight's TV at 8.38; Diet with Diana Dors, at 8.45; Rat on the Road – in York – at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. Followed by: Sesame Street – with The Muppets; 10.25 Science International: scientific research film, with Michael Bentine's narration; 10.35 Rocket Robin Hood: cartoon updating of the legend; 10.55 What do Flowers Do? A closer look at familiar blooms; 11.05 A Big Sky Fisher: Fight then Feed: Australian fishermen versus the Yellow fin in an annual convention off Montague Island; 11.35 Once Upon a Time. Man. Cartoon history of the world. Today: The Pax Romana of 52BC.

12.00 The Woofits: Michael Parkinson is the story-teller (r); 12.10 Rainbow (repeated at 4.00); 12.30 Out of School: Trailer for next term's Middle English schools programmes.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Emmerdale Farm; 2.00 About Britain: Alderney-Fortress Isle. Bob Evans tells the story of this less well-known neighbour of Jersey and Guernsey.

2.30 Racing from Kempton: We see the 2.35, 3.05 and 3.40.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20 Bugs Bunny: cartoon; 4.25 The Animal Express: Alison Holloway visits Sea World in California and meets a bird woman; 4.50 Freetime Special: 1: The theme is holidays for youngsters; 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.15 Police 5: with Shaw Taylor.

6.30 Benson: The governor falls in love with the former governor's niece. With Robert Guillaume as the black butler.

7.00 Wheel Takes All: the Jimmy Tarbuck general knowledge quiz show.

7.35 Hawaii Five-o: Members of a European royal family are threatened while visiting the Pacific.

8.30 The Cabbage Patch: Comedy series with Julie Foster and Betty Marsden as mother and daughter and Emlyn Price as the man between (the husband). Tonight, the couple are annoyed with one another.

9.00 The A Team: Adventure yarn about a bunch of soldiers of fortune, led by George Peppard. Tonight, they steal an aircraft which crashlands in the jungle. There, they come face to face with a gang of mountain men who are planning a gruesome murder.

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 9 to 5: Office life comedy series. Tonight, Hart (Peter Bonerz) has to go to the office girls' rescue when, while trying to earn some extra cash by delivering singing telegrams, they are lured into a vice ring, mistaken for prostitutes, and thrown into prison.

11.30 The Untouchables: Crime story, with Robert Stack as the police officer trying to track down a witness, hiding from both the police and the underworld, whose testimony can convict a gangster and influence the outcome of an election.

12.00 Night Thoughts: with the Rev Bill Todd, who takes Second Sight as his theme.

Kenneth Williams, the subject of Comic Roots (BBC 1, 8.30pm)

● To discover in COMIC ROOTS (BBC 1, 8.30pm) that Kenneth William's origins are cockney comes as a bit of a shock. It is rather like being told that William Hamilton MP has an autographed picture of a member of the Royal Family over his bed. Mr Williams, who assumes and discards funny voices as regularly as most other men change their socks, is never better than when he is giving the impression that he is on the best of drawing terms with the upper crust. He is, however, very much a product of what was working-class St Pancras, and the way he tells it tonight, his early story was almost Dickensian in its unsophisticated rumbustuousness and the rich comicality of the characters who surrounded him. To drive the point home, he spends much time tonight singing cockney

CHOICE

songs in a St Pancras pub, a role, it must be said, he tackles with more enthusiasm than conviction. Our final view of him is on the empty stage of a theatre where he looks much more at home, and where we get a rare insight into the essentially serious man he is. It is here that he quotes Shelley's aphorism: "We are a portion of everything we ever loved." A good job for us that he did not love his work as an apprentice litho draughtsman, though a straightfaced former colleague says that he thinks it a pity that Mr Williams did not carry on with it.

● Two films by two old masters tonight, Rene Clair and Luis Buñuel. The first, IT HAPPENED TOMORROW (Channel 4, 9.00) is a comic fantasy which suddenly takes a serious turn. The other, VIRIDIANA (BBC 2, 9.25pm) is the savage onslaught on the Church that gave the Spanish authorities of the Franco era such a nasty turn that they promptly banned it. Clair, self-exiled in the United States when he made It Happened Tomorrow, considered it to be his best Hollywood film. Thirty-eight years later, it is a toss-up between it and I Married a Witch, which Channel 4 screened last Friday night. Certainly, it is a newspaper story that will turn many a reporter green with envy. As for Viridiana, it was a shocker all right, back in 1961. Our skins have thickened since then, but I suspect there will still be some, Roman Catholics principally, who will still consider it to be in exceptionally bad taste.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (ends at 8.10), Tops and Gyroscopes; 6.30 Geochemical mapping; 6.55 Vibrations in Car Suspensions; 7.30 Subject Talk at School; 7.45 Sexual selection.

10.30 Play School: A version of La Fontaine's fable The Hare and the Tortoise (also on BBC 1, 4.20). Closedown at 10.45.

5.10 Mass Communications and Society: James Bond. The title gives no hint that this Open University programme is about filming a flash-bang-wallop sequence from the 007 move The Spy Who Loved Me; 5.35 Weekend Outlook: what's in store for Open University students during the next couple of days.

5.40 Wildlife on Two: Ambush at Masai Mara. Wildlife film about the herds of Kenyan wildebeest who run the gauntlet of hungry marsh lions. David Attenborough is the narrator (r).

6.10 Distant Guns: Two Britons, Harry Ree and Jacqueline Nearne recall incidents from the time they spent with the French Resistance during the last war, when they taught them how best to use the supplies which the RAF dropped to them; 7.00 News.

7.05 Freshers: A film, first shown in the 40 minutes slot, showing what happened when new students, including blind Gillian Wake, arrived at Liverpool University for their first term (r).

7.45 Civilisation. How music (by Handel, Mozart and others) was reflected in the religious and secular buildings of Bavaria in the 18th century. Another film in Kenneth Clark's series (r).

8.35 Gardeners' World: Sylvia McCosh owns two gardens – one at Huntfield, in the Scottish Borders, and the other at Dalemain, in Cumbria. Tonight, we visit both of them. The gardening techniques used in those two vary different areas are compared. It is a subject that Sylvia McCosh has recently dealt with in a book. Special attention is given to the effects of altitude and rainfall, and soil type.

9.00 My Music: Steve Race, for the last time for the present, puts the questions to Frank Muir, Denis Norden, John Amis and Ian Wallace.

9.25 Buñuel Film Season: Viridiana (1961*). Made in Spain, and subsequently banned there, this is a constantly shocking film about the downfall of a novice nun (Silvia Pinal) who, when about to take her final vows, pays a visit to her legal guardian, her uncle. It is what happens there that forces her to abandon her religious plans. The film co-stars Francisco Rabal, Fernando Rey (who was to play the drugs tycoon in The French Connection many years later) and Margarita Lozano. Spanish dialogue, English sub-titles (See Choice).

10.50 Newsnight. Ends at 11.45.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 In Search of Paradise: How the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century affected gardens and gardening in Britain, with the ideals of landscaping being modified to suit the tastes of the emerging bourgeoisie. Tonight's film, the ninth in this series of 13, takes in the gardens of Alton Towers, Bowood, Syon Park, Flintham Hall, Forbury Gardens and Cranborne. And we see the huge stone dinosaurs that used to decorate the Crystal Palace. The narrator is Sir Michael Hordern.

6.00 Switch: Final programme in the series. With Gary Numan, Jo Boxers, Grace Jones, Spandau Ballet, Prince Charles and many others. To be seen on video: Atomic Dog, Billie Jean, and Dexys Midnight Runners etc.

7.00 Channel Four News and weather.

7.30 Nature Watch: Julian Pettifer introduces us to American biologist Dr Tom Eisner, an insect specialist. His "star" exhibit is the Bombardier Beetle which can heat a chemical spray to boiling point, and then fire it with deadly accuracy in any direction.

8.00 Unforgettable: Musical nostalgia from the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, compered by Alan Freeman. The guests are the Allisons and the New Vanderville Band. Dancing from Lipstick, and music from the Mike Morton Band.

8.30 WRKO in Cincinnati: Comedy series set in an American radio station. Tonight, Johnny Fever, the disc jockey (Howard Hessemann) has second thoughts about the condominium that Venus (Tim Reid) finds for him.

9.00 Film: It Happened Tomorrow (1944*). Fantastic comedy about a reporter (Dick Powell) who gains access to the next day's newspapers and is thus able to come up with some sensational scoops. Co-starring Linda Darnell, Jack Oakie and Edgar Kennedy. Directed by Rene Clair (See Choice).

10.30 Trauma: The second of three films about the operations carried out at Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital where many advanced techniques are practised. Tonight: how surgeons dealt with the case of a pharmacist Fred Whitcroft, who sustained a serious head injury in a car accident.

11.15 Boris Karloff Presents: Grim Reaper* A nephew warns his aunt who keeps a portrait of death in her gloomy house that many of the owners of the painting met with violent and mysterious deaths. Co-starring Natalie Schafer and William Shatner.

12.15 Jazz on Four: The jazz saxophone of Archie Shepp, plus the Paul Hart Quintet. From the Gateway Theatre, Edinburgh. Ends at 12.55.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping
6.30 Today, including: 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Your Letters.
8.43 Domestic Manners of the Americans by Fanny Trollope. 5: Observations on Social Customs and Slavery. 8.57 Weather
9.00 News; Desert Island Discs. Cindy Buxton and Annie Price †
10.00 News; International Assignment. BBC correspondents review a contemporary issue.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Kidnapped General' by Stacy Aumonier. David Ashford reads it.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Shark Attack. The great white, hunter of humans.†
11.48 Natural Selection. Spiders' Webs.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 My Music. Quiz.† 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour from Birmingham. Factory floor artists and part 2 of The Little Walls.
3.00 News; Wives and Daughters by Elizabeth Gaskell dramatised in nine parts (2).†
4.00 News; Just after Four. A forest ranger's life.
4.10 The Noises that Annoy. Clive Jacobs listens to some everyday noises and examines their effect on our hearing and our sanity.†
4.40 Story Time: 'The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole, aged 13¾ by Sue Townsend (5).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'clock News.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News; The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Nature at its Best. 'To Fly Where the Sun Never Sets'. Documentary about the Arctic tern.†
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope from the Edinburgh International Festival.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World at Night: News.
10.35 Whizzalongawavelength with the National Revue Company.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'On the Eve' by Ivan Turgenev (last of ten parts). read by Claire Bloom.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 The Seven Deadly Virtues. Terence Blacker advises the sinner on how to recognise those virtues. 1. Honesty.
11.45 Friday Treat. Late-night jazz, blues and gospel music.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
England: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-12.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Includes works by Suk, Krommer (Partita in F, Op 37), Tchaikovsky (overture-fantasia: Hamlet).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Vivaldi (Concerto in F, RV 539; Puccini (I crisantemi – Alberni Quartet), Francaix (L'horloge de flore, John De Lancie, oboe), and Boccherini (Symph Op 35, No 2). Records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Beethoven. Cello Sonata Op 5 No 2 (Yo Yo Ma and Emanuel Ax), and Symph No 1. Records.†
10.00 French Lute Songs: by Antoine, Boesset, Jean-Baptiste Charles and Michel Lambert etc. Max Van Ehmond (baritone) and Jacques Boogaart (theorbo).†
10.30 Ulster Orchestra: Schubert, arr Liszt (Reiter-Marsch), and Schubert arr Joachim (Symph in C, D 812).†
11.20 Violin Sonatas: Beethoven (in G, Op 30 no 3), Delius (No 2), Prokofiev (for solo violin, Op 115) Delius (Lullaby for a modern Baby). Ralph Holmes (violin) and Geoffrey Parsons (piano).†
12.15 Orchestra of the National Centre for Orchestral Studies: Dvorak (Symphonic Variations), Bax (Garden of Fand).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: A selection of foreign radio broadcasts (r).
1.20 Concert: part two. Rachmaninov (Symphonic Dances).†
2.00 Cantatas and Sonatas: works of the German Baroque era, performed by Stephen Varcoe (bar), Simon Standage, Elizabeth Wilcock, Micaela Comerti (violins), William Hunt (viola da gamba) and Stephen Cleobury (organ). Works by Bruhns, Schutz, Muffat etc.†
2.50 The Schumann Fantasy: played by Rafeal Orozco (piano).†
3.25 Brahms: Alberni Quintet in G major, Op 111, with Patrick Ireland (viola).†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from the chapel of King's College, Cambridge.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Works by Ravel, Debussy, Schubert and Britten.
6.30 Music for Guitar: recital by Michael Lorimer. Works by Murcia, Corbetta, de Visee, Roncalli, and Couperin.†
7.05 The Scum of the Earth: Final part of David Bean's series about the Peninsular War(r).†
7.30 Proms 83: from Royal Albert Hall. Part one. Mussorgsky and Prokofiev (see panel for fuller details).†
8.05 Poetry Now: Michael Schmidt's selection includes poems by Kevin Crossley-Holland, Pauline Stainer and J P Ward.
8.25 Proms 83: part two Stravinsky.
9.30 Natural Defences: A discussion on the body's immunity system. John Maddox talks to Dr Martin Raff of University College, London.
10.15 Jean-Philippe Rameau: The opera Pigmalion (Acte de Ballet), with libretto by Balloe de Sovot. The title role is sung by John Elwes. Conducted by Gustav Leonhardt. Records.
11.15 News. Ends at 11.18.
VHF only – Open University: 6.15am-6.55, and 11.20pm-12.00.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Mussorgsky: A Night on the Bare Mountain.
Prokofiev: Violin Concerto No 1. Soloist Gyorgy Pauk.
8.25 Stravinsky: Persephone. BBC SO, conducted by David Atherton. With Philip Langridge (tenor), Claude Mathieu (speaker), BBC Singers and Tiffin School Boys' Choir.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00 1.00pm and 5.00 (mf/mw). 5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 John Craven† including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (medium wave) 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Take Your Partners in the Radio 2 Ballroom.† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night.† 9.30 Ralph McTell and Friends 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Listen To Les. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight at the Edinburgh Festival (stereo from midnight) 11.02 Sports Desk. 1.00am Night Owls.† 2.00-5.00 Bill Rennells presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 (mf/mw). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Steve Wright with the Radio 1 Roadshow in Weston-super-Mare. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Andy Peebles. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-A-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show.† VHF Radio 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 The Art of Janet Baker. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Here and Now. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Words and Music. 8.30 The Ten Commandments. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Simenon's Maigret. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 The Art of Janet Baker. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 The Ten Commandments. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Science Through the Looking Glass. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Voyage from Vancouver. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 The Towers of Trebizond. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Kipling's India. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Hilarious Procession. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 WALES: 1.27-1.30pm News. 4.18-4.20 News. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 10.15-10.45 Table Talk. 10.45-10.50 News. SCOTLAND: 9.0-10.25am Closedown. 1.25-1.30 News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Beechgrove Gardeners' Roadshow. 10.45-10.50 News. NORTHERN IRELAND: 9.00-10.25am Closedown. 1.27-1.30pm News. 4.18-4.20 News. 6.00-6.25 News at Six and Summerscene. 10.15-10.45 Make Mine Country. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.25am News. ENGLAND: 10.15 East - Weekend. Midlands - Ljubljana Anniversary. North - On Location (RAF Scampton, Lincolnshire) North East - The Lie of the Land. North West - Beyond the Last Oasis. South - Ian Wooldridge Interviews. John Francome South West - That's Rich - On the Road. West - Royal Crescent in Bath.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Stori Sbri. 2.35 Interval. 3.45 Nature Watch. 4.10 Bottom Line. 4.35 Gardener's Calendar. 5.00 Pili-Pala. 5.05 Chwarae Teg. 5.35 Unforgettable. 6.05 Here's Lucy. 6.30 Hot for Dogs. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Sion a Sian. 8.30 Almanac. 9.05 Archie Bunker's Place. 9.35 Soap. 10.05 Out. 11.00 Macready. 12.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Grey Eagles American Indian Dancers. 10.00 Groovy Ghoulies. 10.30 Magic of the Railways. 11.30-12.00 Bachelor of Arts. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Definition. 2.00 Hopalong Cassidy. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 Central News Friday Show. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Film: Haunted and the Hunted. 12.55am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Space 1999. 11.20 Crazy World of Sport. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.35-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Film: L-Shaped Room. 12.35am News. Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30am Untamed World. 10.50 Dick Tracy: 11.00 Flying Kiwi. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Carry on Laughing– 6.30 News. 6.35-7.00 Pithead Pictures. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: 25th Hour (Anthony Quinn). 1.20pm Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Music of Man. 11.20 Professor Kitzel. 11.35-12.00 Joe 90. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 We'll Meet Again. 10.34 Video Entertainers. 11.00 Film: Terror from Within. 12.20am Postscript, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead 10.30 Larry the Lamb 10.40 Brass in Concert 11.20 Sally and Jake 11.35-12.00 Crazy World of Sport 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster 6.30-7.00 Look Who's Talking 7.30-8.30 A-Team 9.00-10.00 Minder 10.30 Witness 10.35 Star Parade 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.25am News, Closedown

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Roller Hockey. 11.05 Stingray. 11.30-12.00 Sport Billy. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr Merlin. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Film: Les Miserables. 1.20am People Like Us, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 10.25am Sport Billy. 10.50 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.15 Foo-Foo. 11.25 Stingray. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Carry on Laughing. 7.30-8.30 Flame Trees of Thika. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: What Became of Jack and Jill? 12.45am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 On the Fringe.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Woofits. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Joanie loves Chachi. 6.00 Channel report. 6.20 Orion. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 We'll Meet Again. 10.35 Video Entertainers. 11.00 Thriller. 12.20am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Making of The Empire Strikes Back. 11.15 Cartoon. 11.25 Struggle beneath the sea. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Spice of Life. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Borderers. 11.00 Film: Terror from Within. 12.20am News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Film: Pied Piper (Donovan). 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 News. 6.20 Sporting Chance. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Streets of San Francisco. 10.32 Film: Look What Happened to Rosemary's Baby (Ray Milland). 12.20am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am History of the Grand Prix. 10.50 Life on the Forest Floor. 11.05 Welcome Back Kotter. 11.30 Flying Kiwi. 11.55-12.00 Professor Kitzel. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 7.30-8.30 A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 Film: Terror from Within. 12.20am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Zoom the Dolphin 10.50 Story Hour 11.40-12.00 Groovie Ghoulies 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 PS, It's Paul Squire 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30 Sports Extra 6.45-7.00 Hear Here 7.30-8.30 A Team 9.00-10.00 Minder 10.30 Looks Familiar 11.00 Hill Street Blues 12.00 Late Call 12.05am Paramount Shorts 12.30 Closedown

TVS As London except: 10.25am Vicky the Viking 10.45 Freetime 11.10 Mysteries, myths and legends 11.35-12.00 Matt and Jenny 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em back alive 9.00-10.00 A Team 10.30 Film: Charley Varrick 12.30am Company. Closedown

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

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Waiting for KAL flight 007: victims of a superpower crisis









Elements of tragedy: Left, sisters of Lee Chul-Kyu, one of the passengers on the Korean Airlines 747, weep together at Seoul airport as a South Korean government spokesman announces it is "almost certain" that the aircraft has been shot down; centre left, a MiG 23 "Flogger" jet fighter, similar to the one which the Americans say shot down the KAL plane; centre right, US Congressman Lawrence P. McDonald, another of the plane's passengers. Mr McDonald was a member of a Congressional delegation on his way to South Korea. He had missed an earlier plane carrying the rest of the delegation; and, right, Mrs Kathryn McDonald, the congressman's wife, who spent the waiting hours "doing a lot of hoping, a lot of praying".

US may have cracked Soviet code

How plane could stray

By William Norris

The missing airliner, a Boeing 747-200B, was equipped with the Litton Inertial Navigation System (INS) – a well-tested device which has been in service with civilian airlines for more than a decade.

The system, similar to that used in nuclear submarines, gives a high degree of accuracy and breakdowns are extremely rare.

A spokesman for the Boeing company in Seattle said last night that if the system was working it would be inconceivable for the 747 to be 300 miles off course.

It had, however, been fitted with the INS when built in 1972 for Condor, the package-tour offshoot of Lufthansa. This would make it one of the earliest examples of the device in service. It was sold to Korean Airlines in 1979.

There are a number of possible explanations for the aircraft straying so far off course. Perhaps the most lilely is that the crew fed one wrong figure into the computer when setting the waypoint readings on the INS before departure from Anchorage.

A second possibility is that the INS became disconnected from the autopilot. This is an uncommon fault, and difficult to spot because there is no warning in the cockpit. When it happens, the aircraft continues on a great circle course – which in this instance could have taken it to the spot where it dissapeared.

INS system have also been known to fall when tha aircraft is moved on the tarmac prior to the system being locked on.

● **The monitoring:** One of the remarkable features of the shooting down of the Korean airliner is that the Americans apparently were able to monitor the communications between the Russian fighters and their ground controllers (Rodney Cowton, Our Defence Correspondent, writes). That suggests that the West may have broken the Russian security codes.

The United States has listening posts around the world, and it is believed that the these are able to monitor voice transmissions from their air base at Misawa in the north of Honshu, the main Japanese island. It also has monitoring stations in South Korea.

Military communications would normally be conducted in code.

According to a spokesman in the American Defence Department, the Korean airliner was shot down by a Russian MiG23. This type is known in Nato as the Flogger. It has been produced in various versions since it was first delivered to the Soviet air force in 1970.



Worst time for crisis to happen

By Henry Stanhope

Diplomatically, the incident could hardly have happened at a worse time, with the United States and Soviet Union looking forward to frequent contacts during the autumn after the long hot summer.

On Tuesday the two delegations to the Geneva talks on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) resume for their most crucial phase, with the scheduled deployment of 572 American nuclear missiles in Europe only three months away.

On the following day Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, are also expected to discuss INF and other issues when 35 nations gather in Madrid for the final session of the European Security Review Conference.

On September 20 the UN General Assembly opens, providing another opportunity for foreign ministers to meet "in the margins" and seek solutions to issues dividing them.

On October 4 negotiations on strategic nuclear missiles open in Geneva, after recent optimistic remarks by General Edward Rowny, head of the American delegation.

The great fear must be that yesterday's incident will put back the clock.

'We react with revulsion'

Continued from page 1

A: We have no evidence of that. There was no, apparently no, ability to communicate between the two aircraft. But as the statement says, the Soviet plane that shot the commercial airliner down moved itself into position with a visual contact with the aircraft, so that with the eye you could inspect the aircraft and see what it was your're looking at.

Q: Do you know whether the Soviets tried to force the airplane down without using missiles?

A: We have no information about, and, as I said, as far as we can see there was no communication between the two aircraft except that they tracked this aircraft for 2½ hours. At least eight fighters at one time of another were around in the vicinity, and the aircraft that shot the plane down was close enough for a visual inspection of the aircraft.

Q: Has there been any announcement of any particular kind of Soviet military exercises or manoeuvres or super-sophisticated radar that might have been in the area, and that they had warned everybody to stay away from?

Q: Is there any explanation?

A: We have no explanation to offer. We can see no explanation whatever for shooting down an unarmed commercial airliner. It doesn't matter whether it's in your air space or not.

Q: Was the decision to shoot this plane down made at a fairly top level since they were tracking it for a long time?

A: We gave you the facts as we have them at this point, and I can't go beyond the facts that I have here. I'm not going to speculate about it. I'm trying to put forward the facts as we know them and to tell you the United States Government attitude and my own attitude toward the shooting down of a commercial airliner.

Q: Mr Secretary, do you have any sense as to whether there would be any political motivation for this beyond what you know of?

A: I can't imagine any political motivation for the shooting down of an unarmed airliner.

Washington considers UN plea

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

The United States was considering calling a meeting of the United Nations Security Council after American charges that Soviet jets shot down the South Korean airliner.

American officials at the US Mission to the United Nations said they were awaiting further instructions from the State Department. They said caution was the key until the Soviet Union had explained the incident.

Diplomats at the United Nations were taking a wait-and-see attitude before passing judgment and predicting the ramifications on American-Soviet relations.

Most said it was too early to tell how the Soviet Union would emerge in terms of its image where it has attempted to persuade, the international community that it is the promulgator of peace.

Some diplomatic observers thought Mr Shultz's statement, although unreservedly strong, still left the Soviet Union room to extricate itself from a tight corner.

They felt the Soviets could confess error and emerge realatively unscathed while silence would produce accusations and an erosion of trust which would be difficult to restore.

Mr Charles Lichenstein, the American representative to the United Nations, saw the president of the Security Council yesterday to inform him of the incident

In Montreal, where the International Civil Aviation Organization is based, a spokesman said South Korea had asked the agency to find out from the Soviet Civil Aviation Ministry Union what had happened to the airliner, (Reuter reports).

He said that under internationally-agreed safety procedures endorsed by the Soviet Union, jets which intercept stray aircraft should tip their wings, make flashing signals and establish contact.

Russia's listening island

New York (AP) – Sakhalin, the Soviet island in the area where the jumbo jet disappeared, is a mountainous, heavily-forested island 20 miles off the east coast of the Soviet Union.

The 29,500-square-mile island is part of the Soviet Far Eastern air defence network, with air bases, radar installations and tracking stations.

With the Kuril Islands, it forms the Sakhalin Oblast (Province) of the Soviet Far East.

Sakhalin lies between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan, separated from th Soviet mainland on the west by the Tatar Strait and from Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan by th Soya Strait.

Two parallel mountain ranges run the length of the island, which has a pupulation of about 600,000 people, mostly ethnic Russians. The climate is severe.

There are oil fields in the northeast and pipeline runs to the Soviet mainland.

Under Russian domination after 1875, Sakhalin was the site of penal camps for more than 30,000 criminals and Russian revolutionaries.

Russian writer Anton Chekhov, who visited it they described it as the "place of unbearable suffering"

After the Second World War the Soviet Union took over the entire island

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Richard III Society, visits Gloucester to attend the 500th anniversary celebrations to mark the granting of the Charter of Incorporation to the City of Gloucester by King Richard III; arrives St Michael's Tower, Eastgate Street, 3.25; arrives City Museum, Brunswick Road, 3.45; arrives Oxleaze, 4.15; arrives Guildhall Gloucester, 4.45.

New exhibitions

John Player art of Cricket, City Art Gallery, exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Sept 25).

Paintings by Mervyn Charlton, Festival Gallery, 1 Pierrepont Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5 (until Sept 10).

Blue Bird, and other works by Phillipa Beale, Southampton Art Gallery, Civic Centre Southampton; Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 25).

New London exhibitions

Royal Society of Marine Artists annual exhibition; The Mall Galleries, The Mall, SW1; Mon to Sun 10 to 5; (from today until Sept 9).

Rugs and Throws; contemporary textiles, British Crafts Centre, 43 Earlham Street, Covent Garden, WC2: Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Thur till 7, Sat 11 to 5 closed Sun, (from today until Oct 8.

Flower drawings by Toni Hayden, Talent Store Gallery, 11 Eccleston Street, SW1, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, (until Sept 26).

Corne Lucas – a retrospective; Photographer's Gallery, 5-8 Great Newport Street, WC, Tues to Sat 11 to 7 (until October 8).

Last chance to see

Virgil in Britain – books and graphics, Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle, **Taunton**; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Paintings by Douglas Hills and Cuthbert Bell; Halesworth Gallery, Steeple End, **Halesworth**; 11 to 5 (ends today).

Closing in London

The New-Found-Land 1583-1949, a postal history, Canada House Cultural Centre, Trafalgar Square, SW1; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Painting and prints from art college degree shows; Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1; 10 to 6 (ends today).

Music

Concert by the Ulster Orchestra with Anthony Pay (clarinet), Ulster Hall, Bedford Street, **Belfast**, 7.45.

Seventh West of England Organ festival: Organ playing competition, Colston Hall, **Bristol**, 7.

Recital by pipers and fiddlers, The Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, **Edinburgh**, 12.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Usher Hall, **Edinburgh**, 8.

General

Durham Beer Festival, Dunelm House, New Elvet, **Durham**, 11 to 3 and 6 to 10.15.

A Midsummer Night's Dream, by Theatre Set-up, Scotney Castle Garden, near **Lamberhurst**, Kent, 2; gates open 1.30.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (1) War Games
2 (2) Octopussy
3 (-) Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence
4 (-) Blue Thunder
5 (3) Return of the Jedi
6 (5) Monty Python's The Meaning of Life
7 (4) Superman III
8 (6) Flashdance
9 (8) Educating Rita
10 (7) Querelle

The top five films in the provinces:
1 Octopussy
2 Educating Rita
3 Monty Python's The Meaning of Life
4 Superman III
5 Mad Max 2/Mad Max

Compiled by *Screen International*

Anniversaries

John Howard, philanthropist and penologist was born in London, 1726. Thomas Telford, civil engineer, died in London, 1834. Octavius Caesar defeated Marc Antony at Actium, 31BC. The Great Fire of London began, lasting until September 6, 1666.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,224

ACROSS
1 Thing which in Latin would be in the 9 (6).
5 Bridge partners retrieved bloomer of Saki's Gabriel-Ernest (8).
9 The Dreyfus Case, for Zola? (10).
10 Classic wear put by Sara in a trunk (4).
11 Dick's repeatedly said to be such a beast (8).
12 Monster spelling the end of Christian's advance (6).
13 Had made a night, say, of this festive occasion (4).
15 Weapon for torturing – it's a crime, almost (8).
18 Team's mouthpiece seen in air or snow manoeuvre (4-4).
19 Robert appears to strip (4).
21 Did an alleged assassin do without laws in retrospect? (6).
23 This laboratory not needed before Babel (8).
25 Mineral revealed by a sound prophet (4).
26 Sea creature to enrich mode with variations (10).
27 A bishop's throne without indication of the new recipient (8).
28 Turf study shows it's very wet (6).

DOWN
2 Lack of transport upset Francis (5).
3 Count's revised menu was in Latin, note (9).
4 Hatter's repository for a dormouse? (6).
5 Wet, deep and churlish perhaps describes a hypocrite (6, 9).
6 Speeches of Gladstone, inebriated, verbose (Disraeli) (8).
7 First element associated with diamonds (or ice) (5).
8 Member's not in time to do housework (9).
14 Easy position? (9).
16 I am beaten? Shut up! (9).
17 Leg bound to be broken by this weapon (8).
20 An article like "Fruit" (6).
22 Family of Cremona beloved by Romans (6).
24 Shrub could be no end of 12 (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,223

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 6

Roads

London and South-east: A102: The northbound bore of the Blackwall Tunnel will close at 8 pm today; two-way traffic will use southbound bore. **M20:** All traffic using the coastbound carriageway at Swanley, Kent. **A30:** Reconstruction works on the Staines by-pass between Stanwell Moor Road and the Wraysbury roundabout.

Wales and West: M5: Traffic sharing northbound carriageway for three miles between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch). **A4:** Resurfacing work at Bristol Hill, Bristol; delays. **A487:** Three sets of temporary traffic lights at Tal-y-Llwyn, Gwynedd.

Midlands and East Anglia: M54: Several lane closures on Telford by-pass; diversion at junction 5. **A446:** Roadworks and repairs at Jack O'Watton Bridge, Coleshill, Warwickshire; single lane traffic with temporary traffic lights. **A158 and A52:** Skegness illuminations likely to draw extra traffic. **M6:** Northbound entry slip road closed at junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East); M69/M6 junction is not affected.

North: M62: Resurfacing; two-way traffic on one carriageway between junctions 23 and 24 (Huddersfield). **A583:** Construction work; contraflow system operating at Riversway, Preston, Lancashire. **A59:** Temporary signals, three miles east of Bolton Bridge, Bolton Abbey, North Yorkshire.

Scotland: A86: Road realignment south-west of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire; single lane traffic with temporary traffic lights. **M8:** Resurfacing at St James Interchange (junction 29), Strathclyde; contraflow system operating on westbound side. **M74:** Roadworks; southbound carriageway closed between junctions 4 and 3 (Hamilton and Larkhall). Roadworks.

Information supplied by the AA.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	29.25	27.85
Belgium Fr	84.25	80.25
Canada $	1.91	1.83
Denmark Kr	15.04	14.34
Finland Mkk	8.92	8.52
France Fr	12.53	11.98
Germany DM	4.17	3.97
Greece Dr	149.00	137.00
Hongkong $	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.33	1.27
Italy Lira	2490.00	2370.00
Japan Yen	384.00	366.00
Netherlands Gld	4.67	4.45
Norway Kr	11.65	11.80
Portugal Esc	189.50	181.50
South Africa Rd	2.00	1.85
Spain Pta	234.25	223.25
Sweden Kr	12.34	11.74
Switzerland Fr	3.38	3.22
USA $	1.54	1.49
Yugoslavia Dnr	207.00	180.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 336.5.

London: The *FT* index closed up 1.2 at 708.6.

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The papers

Leading articles in the early editions of today's Fleet Street newspapers are mostly concerned with domestic issues, but there is a general reaction of shock to the news of the alleged shooting down of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union.

The **Daily Mail** says that the "callous action" should "serve as a sharp reminder to our leftists, who never cease harping on the peaceful intentions of the USSR, which they contrast with the warmongering of the United States . . ."

The **Daily Express** says: "The world is stunned at the news" . . .

"Along with sympathy for the bereaved must go a world-wide determination to ensure that this will never happen again. Mr Andropov himself should undertake the investigation of what went wrong."

Otherwise, domestic issues predominate.

The **Daily Star** notes that Sir Robin Day has apologised for disclosing a private conversation he had with Mr Michael Foot over the sinking of the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano, and comments: "A journalist must keep a confidence . . . it's part of our code of conduct."

But, the paper adds, "It's sickening that Mr Foot was apparently prepared to whisper to Sir Robin behind closed doors that Mrs Thatcher had no option but to sink the Belgrano . . . but he wasn't prepared to say it in public.

The paper asks: "Just how many more secrets do our politicians have? Do they really say one thing in private . . . and the opposite in public? Of course they do, some of them all the time. That's why the public views so many politicians with so much cynicism."

The **Daily Mail** says "Thank Heavens for Sir Robin Day" and believes that although he betrayed a confidence "he has in truth nothing of which to be ashamed."

The paper opines: "It is one of the highest duties of a journalist to expose humbug, especially among the high and mighty. And the posture of Mr Foot and his party over the Belgrano was a classic bit of hypocrisy."

"What a fortunate man is Mr Ian McGregor!" the **Daily Express** exclaims. "He takes over the National Coal Board at a moment when the industry has been smitten by an outbrake of common sense.

The paper comments: "Providing he proceeds with caution as well as determination, Mr McGregor has an excellent chance of putting the coal board's house in order."

The **Daily Mirror** notes that, in a speech in Scotland, Mrs Thatcher compared herself with Sir Winston Churchill; "which shows she shares at least one of his qualities. He wasn't modest, either".

The paper observes: "Lucky she didn't say it in Wales. One of the policies Sir Winston believed in was sending the troops into Tonypandy to end a strike by the miners there. But he was a Liberal then, of course. So perhaps that doesn't count."

The paper continues: "Mrs Thatcher also claimed that her economic policies were "very similar" to Churchill's. That rings true. Until Sir Geoffrey Howe came along, Sir Winston was probably the worst Chancellor of the Exchequer this century."

Weather forecast

A vigorous depression will move across Northern Ireland into Western Scotland with troughs of low pressure crossing all areas.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands (E): Rain spreading from W this morning, becoming brighter with blustery showers this afternoon; wind S, fresh becoming SW, strong, perhaps gale in exposed places; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Central S, NW England, Midlands (W), Channel Islands: Rain clearing quickly, rather cloudy with blustery showers; wind S to SW, strong, with gales in exposed places; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

SW England, Wales: Frequent squally showers; wind SW to W, strong to gale with severe gales over exposed coasts and hills; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rain at times; wind SE, becoming variable and then NW, strong to gale; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, central Highlands, NW Scotland: Dry at first, rain spreading from W; wind S to SE, moderate, increasing strong with gales in exposed places; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry with sunny periods, becoming cloudy with rain during evening; wind SE, light or moderate, becoming E, strong, perhaps gales in exposed places; max temp 15 to 17C (63 to 66F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Unsettled, rather cool, with showers or longer outbreaks of rain; very windy at first.

SEA PASSAGES. S North Sea, Wind S, fresh, increasing severe gale; sea moderate, becoming very rough. Straits of Dover: Wind SW, gale, increasing severe gale or storm; sea very rough. English Channel (E): Wind SW, severe gale or storm, sea very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Severe gale or storm; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 6.14am. Sun sets: 7.46pm.
Moon sets: 5.09pm. Moon rises: 12.50am Tomorrow.
New Moon: September 7

Lighting-up time

London 8.16 pm to 5.45 am
Bristol 8.25 pm to 5.55 am
Edinburgh 8.36 pm to 5.50 am
Manchester 8.28 pm to 5.50 am
Penzance 8.36 pm to 6.09 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

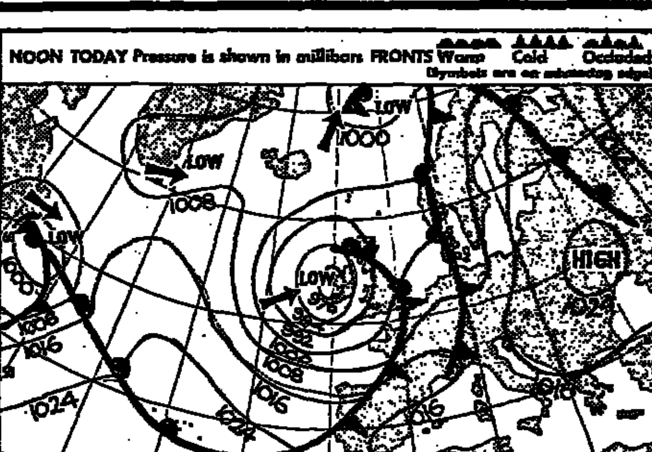
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	17	63	Guernsey	s	17	63
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	f	18	64
Blackpool	c	17	63	Jersey	c	17	63
Bristol	c	18	64	London	c	20	68
Cardiff	c	18	64	Manchester	c	17	63
Edinburgh	c	16	61	Newcastle	c	17	63
Glasgow	f	17	63	Ronaldsway	s	17	63

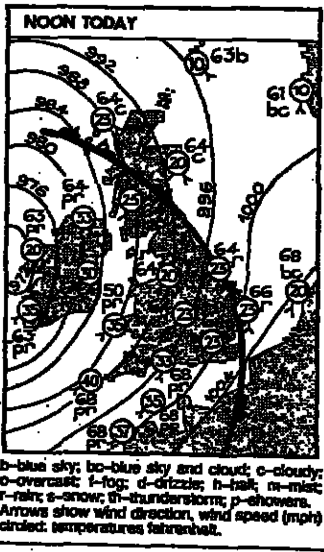
Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Wattisham, 24C (75F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 13C (55F); highest rainfall: Blackpool, 0.83in; highest sunshine: Tiree, 10.0hr.

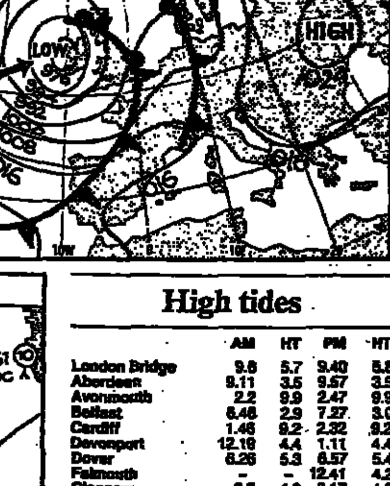
London

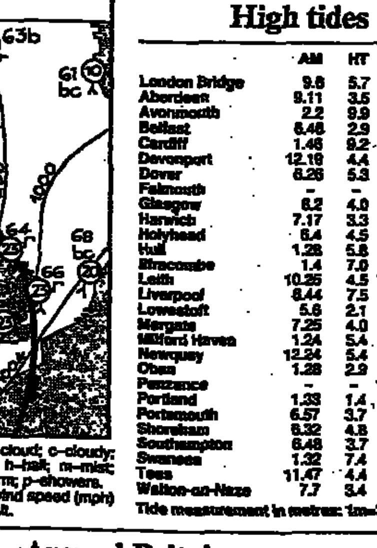
Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 23C (73F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 18C (64F). Humidity: 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,006.7 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled: temperatures fahrenheit.





High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.6	5.7	9.40	5.8
Aberdeen	9.11	3.5	9.57	3.5
Avonmouth	2.2	9.9	2.47	9.9
Belfast	6.48	2.9	7.27	3.0
Cardiff	1.46	9.2	2.32	9.2
Devonport	12.19	4.4	1.11	4.4
Dover	6.26	5.3	6.57	5.4
Falmouth	–	–	12.41	4.2
Glasgow	8.2	4.0	8.17	4.0
Harwich	7.17	3.3	7.51	3.4
Holyhead	6.4	4.5	6.54	4.5
Hull	1.28	5.8	2.14	5.9
Ilfracombe	1.4	7.0	1.48	6.9
Leith	10.25	4.5	11.14	4.5
Liverpool	6.44	7.5	7.31	7.5
Lowestoft	5.6	2.1	5.21	2.2
Margate	7.25	4.0	7.55	4.0
Milford Haven	1.24	5.4	2.4	5.3
Newquay	12.24	5.4	1.4	5.4
Oban	1.28	2.9	1.46	2.9
Penzance	–	–	12.30	4.4
Portland	1.33	1.4	2.21	1.5
Portsmouth	6.57	3.7	7.38	3.9
Shoreham	6.32	4.8	7.24	4.9
Southampton	6.48	3.7	7.24	3.9
Swansea	1.32	7.4	2.17	7.4
Tees	11.47	4.4	–	–
Walton-on-Naze	7.7	3.4	7.39	3.5

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
St Andrews	3.3	.02	20	68	Bright
Scarboro			23	73	Dull
Cromer	3.4		23	73	Sunny pm
Lowestoft	1.1	.16	23	73	Storm pm
Clacton	3.7		23	73	Cloudy
Margate			24	75	Cloudy
Folkestone	5.0		21	70	Cloudy
Hastings	5.5		21	70	Bright
Eastbourne	5.2		21	70	Sunny pm
Worthing	1.1		21	70	Shwrs pm
Littlehmptn	1.8		21	70	Cloudy
Bognor R	1.9		21	70	Cloudy
Southsea	2.9		23	73	Cloudy
Shanklin	3.1		20	68	Bright
Bournemth	1.2	.32	21	70	Shwrs pm
Poole	0.7		22	72	Shwrs pm
Weymouth	4.1	.13	22	72	Bright
Exmouth	7.0	.33	20	68	
Torquay	6.5	.26	22	72	Sunny pm
Falmouth	7.7	.30	20	68	Sunny
Penzance	9.5	.30	21	70	Sunny
Jersey	6.8	.09	23	73	Sunny pm
Guernsey	6.9	.29	20	68	Sunny
Newquay			21	70	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	6.7	.13	18	64	Sunny
Tenby	9.8	.04	19	66	Sunny
Southport	4.0	.50	18	64	Bright
Morecambe	2.2	.63	18	64	Cloudy
Douglas	8.0	.41	18	64	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	0.5	.39	20	68	Thndrsm
Bristol (Cntl)	3.1	.06	21	70	Sunny pm
Cardiff (Cntl)	5.7	.45	20	68	Rain am
Anglesey	6.3	.74	18	64	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	3.7	.83	18	64	Bright
Manchester	3.6	.58	18	64	Thndr am
Nottingham	1.9	.08	20	68	Cloudy
N'cstl-o-Tyne	3.5	.34	21	70	Thndrsm
Eskdalemuir	2.6	.37	17	63	Rain am
Glasgow	5.0	.08	20	68	Sunny
Tiree	10.0	.05	17	63	Sunny
Stornoway	7.1		16	61	Showers
Kinloss	6.6		22	72	Sunny pm
Edinburgh	1.0	.15	20	68	Rain am
Aldergrove	5.5	.02	20	68	Bright

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	28	82	Copenhgn	s	26	79	Majorca	c	26	79	Rio de Jan*	s	31	88
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Corfu	f	29	84	Malaga	s	26	79	Rome	c	28	82
Alexandria	s	31	88	Dallas*	c	35	85	Malta	s	29	84	Salzburg	f	26	79
Algiers	s	29	84	Dublin	f	18	64	Melbourne	c	17	63	Sao Paulo*	s	30	86
Amsterdam	r	20	68	Dubrovnik	f	26	79	Mexico C*	f	19	66	S F'cisco*	f	23	73
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	s	23	73	Miami*	f	31	88	Santiago			
Bahrain	s	35	95	Florence	s	23	73	Milan	f	26	79	Seoul	f	31	88
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	c	23	73	Montreal*	f	21	70	Singapore			
Barcelona	f	28	82	Funchal	s	24	75	Moscow*	c	19	66	Stockholm	s	22	72
Beirut				Geneva	r	20	68	Munich	s	25	77	Strasbourg	f	27	81
Belgrade	s	27	81	Gibraltar	f	25	77	Nairobi	c	22	72	Sydney	c	20	68
Berlin	s	28	82	Helsinki	s	18	64	Naples	s	29	84	Tangier	f	23	73
Bermuda*	f	28	82	Hongkong	s	32	90	New Delhi	c	32	90	Tel Aviv	s	30	86
Biarritz	r	20	68	Innsbruck	s	25	77	New York*	c	24	75	Tenerife*	s	27	81
Boulogne	c	18	64	Istanbul	f	25	77	Nice	s	24	81	Tokyo	c	28	82
Bordeaux	f	22	72	Jiddah				Oslo	s	20	68	Toronto*	s	26	79
Brussels*	s	27	81	Jo'burg	s	24	75	Ottawa				Tunis	s	31	88
Budapest*	s	25	77	Karachi*	f	29	84	Paris	c	22	72	Valencia	f	28	82
Bosn Aires*	c	10	50	Las Palmas	s	25	77	Peking	s	29	84	Vancouver*	c	19	66
Cairo	s	33	91	Lisbon	c	23	73	Perth	c	18	64	Venice	s	27	81
Cape Tn	s	20	68	Locarno	c	21	70	Prague	f	28	82	Vienna	s	27	81
C'blanca	f	24	75	L Angeles*	s	26	79	Reykjavik	f	08	45	Warsaw			
Chicago*	c	27	81	Luxembg*	s	27	81	Rhodes	s	27	81	Washingtn*	c	27	81
Cologne	c	22	72	Madrid	s	23	73	Riyadh	s	40	104	Zurich	s	24	75

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الاصل